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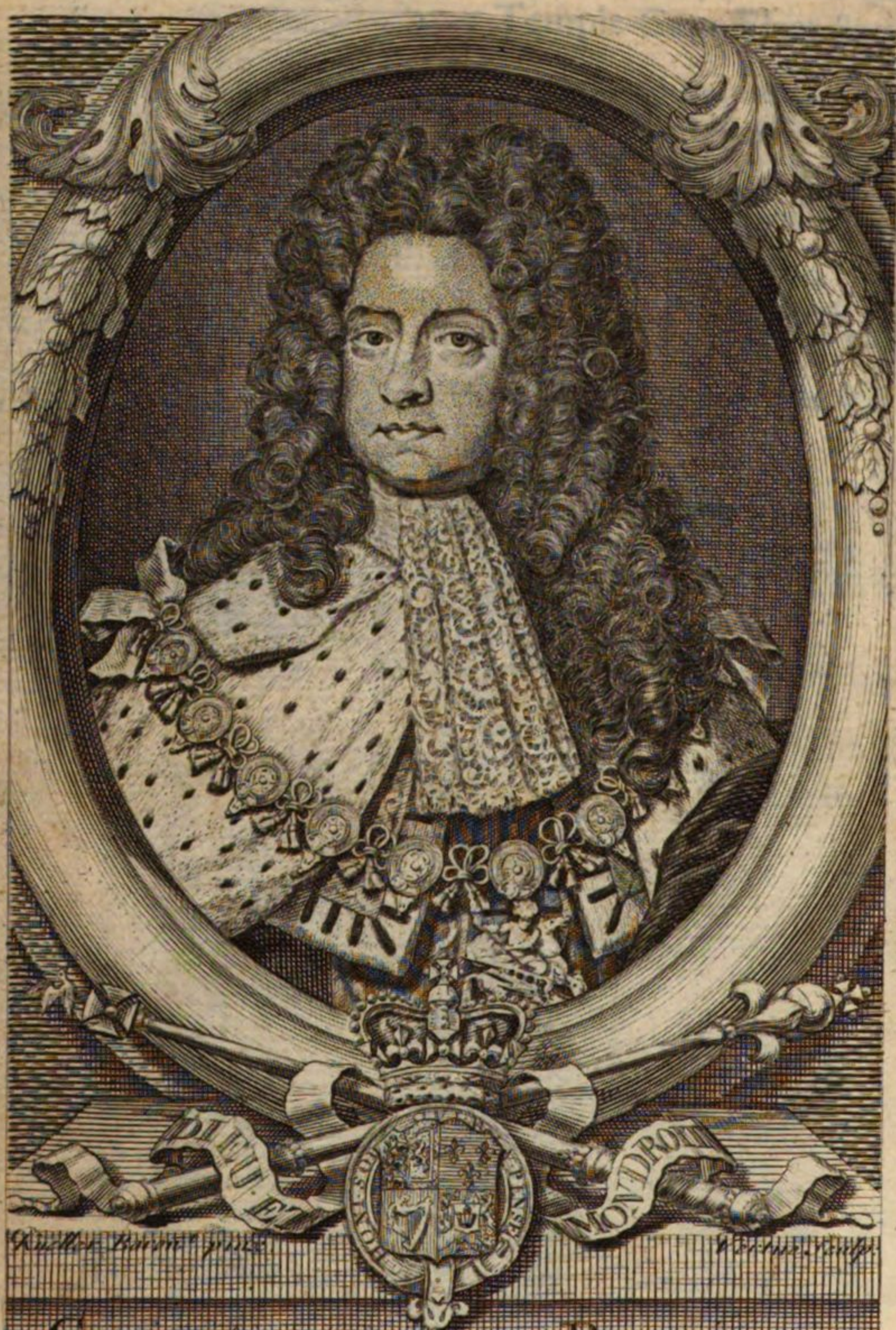
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[Edward Chamberlayne]

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That Your Subjects may make it their constant Endeavour to deserve so Great a Blessing as the Accession of your most Excellent Majesty to this Throne, is the constant Prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most Dutiful,

Most Obedient Subject

And Servant,

John Chamberlayne.



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An Advertisement to the Reader.

The Alterations that have been made in several Offices, Places, Titles and by Death, since this Book was sent to the Press, have occasion'd most of the following Errata.

PAge 462, for *John Lesly*, Earl of *Rothes*, read — *Ogilvy*, Earl of *Findlator*. P. 464, after *Dutcheffs of Kendale*, add *Countess of Darlington*. P. 1b. To the List of *Eng. Barons* add *Lord Piercy*, commonly call'd Earl of *Hartford*. P. 476, dele *Dr. Tho. Manningham, &c.* and r. after *Dr. R. R. Bp. of Bangor*, *Dr. Tho. Bowers*, Lord Bp. of *Chichester*. P. 1b. an imperfect List of the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*: See a complete one, p. 667. P. 477, f. *Dr. Warley*, r. *Dr. King*. P. 484, add to the List of *Knights of the Garter*, the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Rutland* and *Roxborough*. P. 485 & 6, f. *Lord Hinchbrook*, r. P. 507, for *S. Edwin*, r. *George Naylor, Esq*; P. 523, in the *Excise*, *Sir Marmaduke Wyvill*, one of the Commissioners, dead, not supply'd—For *Edw. Pauncefort, Esq*; *Cashire*, r. *Stephen Poyntz*, and *Coventry, Esq*; P. 524, f. *Hen. Metcalf, Esq*; *Deputy Cashire*, r. *George, Esq*; P. 525, f. *Mr. Thomas Lyddal, Accomptant*, r. *Mr. John Banvil*. P. 526, r. *Burrows, Esq*; appointed Auditor of the *Hide and Plate Duties*. P. 529, in the *Salt-Office*—f. *Thomas Milner, Esq*; one of the Commissioners, r. *Monf. Scheeld*. P. 547, f. *Mr. Antrim*, the King's Watchmaker, r. *Mr. Vick*. P. 1b. add *Mr. Darby Rhodes*, the King's Whipmaker. P. 550, in the List of *Lords of the Bedchamber*, f. *Earl of Bute*, r. *Lord Tenham*. P. [577] in the List of *Land Forces*, in *Col. Clayton's Regiment*, f. *Major Jones*, r. *la Forest*; for *Ferrars*, r. *Newton*; f. *Sir Charles Hotham*, r. *Brigadier Gore*; f. *Brigad. Gore*, r. *Col. Cha. Churchill*; and f. *General Lumley*, Governor of *Jersey*, r. *Lord Newburgh*. P. 561, f. *Dr. Bowers*, r. *Dr. Cole*. P. 599, & 609, f. *Mr. Ayres*, r. *John Efton, Esq*; P. 600, to the List of *Prebends of Westminster*, add *Dr. Joseph Wilcox*, Bp. of *Glocester*. P. 610 & 11, f. *Dr. Charlet*, r. P. 613, f. *Dr. Corvel*, r. *Dr. Towers*. P. 636, f. *Sir Thomas Scawen*, Governor of the Bank, r. *Sir Gilb. Heathcote*. — In the List of the House of Commons: *Buckingham*; f. *Alex. Denton, Esq*; r. *John Heathcote, Esq*; — *Cambridge*; f. *Sir John H. Cotton*, r. . . . *Astlick, Esq*; — *Dorchester*; f. *Edw. Morton Pleydell, Esq*; r. *William Chapple, Esq*; — *Hertford*; f. *Cha. Caesar, Esq*; r. *Sir Tho. Clark*. — *Queenborough*; *Admiral Littleton*, dead. — *Liverpool*; f. *Sir Thomas Johnson*, r. *Langham Booth, Esq*; — *Westminster*; f. *Archibald Hutcheson* and *John Cotton, Esq*; r. *Lord Carpenter* and *Cha. Mountague, Esq*; — *Oxford*; f. *Sir John Walter*, r. *Knollys, Esq*; — *Shrewsbury*; f. *Cor.*

An Advertisement to the Reader.

f. Cor. Kynaston, Esq; and Rob. Lloyd, Esq; r. Orlando Bridgman, Esq; and Sir Rob. Corbet. — *Tamworth*; f. Sam. Bracebridge, Esq; r. Rich. Swinsyn, Esq; — *Suffolk*; f. Sir Rob. Davers, Kt. r. Sir William Barker, Bart. — *Bramber*; Will. Charles Vanhuls, dead. — *Warwick*; f. William Colemore, Esq; r. Sir William Keite, Bart. — *Wiltshire*; f. Rob. Hyde, Esq; r. Samuel Goddard, Esq; — *Chippenham*; f. Edw. Rolt, Esq; r. Tho. Boucher, Esq; — *Town of Pembroke*; f. Thomas Ferrars, Esq; r. William Owen, Esq; — *Newport in Cornwall*; f. Sir William Pole, r. John Morice, Esq; — *Malmesbury*; f. Lord Hilsborough and Sir John Rushout, r. Gyles Earl, Esq; and J. Fermor, Esq; dead. — For Admiral Littleton, r. Admiral Hosier. — *African Company*, r. Sir Biby Lake, Sub-Governor, and Hen. Neal, Esq; Deputy-Governor. — Extraordinary Clerk of the Kitchen, r. Edward Arnold, Esq; f. Mr. Roebuck, to the Clerk of the Delivery, in the Room of Mr. Whitaker. — Essay-Master; f. Cha. Brattle, Esq; r. Tho. Haynes, Esq; Cursitors for *Hertford and Derby*, r. Cor. Bruff, Esq;

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
GREAT BRITAIN;
AND FIRST,
Of the Southern Part of it, call'd
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions
of ENGLAND.*

Name.]



TANNIA from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted*, (for the same reason that the *Extra-Provincial Britains* were afterwards call'd *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their *Skins*) but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country then was ;) the South Part was call'd *Angle*, or *Engle-land*, or as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Book I.

B

Climate.]

THE whole Island of *Great Britain* was call'd anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retain'd in *Scotland*, by the Descendants of the ancient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland Alban*, and the *Scots Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Caesar*, this Island was call'd *BRIT*.

Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, as are *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*; advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern Part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern Parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest Side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's-End South-West, 386 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's-End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, N. and S. 320 Miles: Contains, by Computation, 39,038,500 Acres 1,175,951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7,500,000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England* and the Low-Lands of *Scotland* as far as *Grahmes-Dike*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*; *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England*; the second all that Western Part now call'd *Wales*; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent*; and, by a later Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties, and they are sub-divided into Rapes, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tythings.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided first into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York*; these 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there are in both Provinces 9284, hereof 3845 are Churches Improperiate, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-Men receive the Tythes; or Appropriate, i. e. annex'd to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

Of Parishes (*Cambden* says) there are but 9284, from a Catalogue exhibited to King *James I.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks of ENGLAND.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY*, is a Province containing almost all the *South Part* of *England*, from the *Rivers Trent and Humber*; its *Diocese* is only Part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches, amidst other *Dioceses*, valued in the *Book of Tenth*s at 2682 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House* and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since the *Civil Wars*. Parish-Churches in this Province 8219, in this *Diocese* 257.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province, containing the *North Part* of *England* from *Humber, Dee, and Trent*; its *Diocese* contains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Valued in the *Book of Tenth*s at 1610 *l.* per *Annum*. Chief Seat *Bishop's-Thorp* in *Yorkshire*. Parish-Churches in this Province 1065. In this *Diocese* 581.

Bishopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Bishoprick of *LONDON*, contains *Essex, Middlesex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, and hath not been alter'd since its first Institution, and likewise all the Plantations in *America*. Value 1000 *l.* Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street* in *London*, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*, P. C. 623.

WINCHESTER, a large *Diocese*, containing *Surrey* and *Hampshire*, the *Isles of Wight Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney*. Value 3193 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$. Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*, P. C. 362.

In the Year 733, *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and its *Diocese* taken out of *Litchfield*.

LITCHFIELD and *COVENTRY*, contains all *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, and part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value 705 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Litchfield-Close*, and *Eccleshall-Castle* in *Staffordshire*. P. C. 557.

LINCOLN, contains *Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of *England*. Value 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats, *Buckden* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the *Civil Wars*. P. C. 1247.

ELY, contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Valued 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holborn, London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Castle* in *Wisbich, Cambridgeshire*. P. C. 141.

SALISBURY, contains *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1421 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* Seat, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*. P. C. 248.

EXETER, contains *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. Value 509 *l.* Seat, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*. P. C. 604.

BATH and **WELLS**, contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seats, *Wells-Palace*, and *Barnwel* in *Somersetshire*. P. C. 388.

CHICHESTER, contains only *Sussex*. Value 677 l. 5 s. 3 d. Seat, *Chichester-Palace* in *Sussex*. P. C. 250.

NORWICH, contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 834 l. 11 s. 7 d. Seats, *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*. P. C. 1121.

WORCESTER, contains *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1032 l. 19 s. 2 d. Seats, *Worcester-Palace*, and *Hartleberry-Castle* in *Worcestershire*. P. C. 241.

HEREFORD, contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 l. 11 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Hereford-Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the same County. P. C. 313.

ROCHESTER, contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 l. 4 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Bromley-House* in *Kent*. P. C. 98.

OXFORD, contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381 l. 11 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*. P. C. 195.

PETERBOROUGH, contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 l. 14 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Peterborough-Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*. P. C. 293.

GLOUCESTER, contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 l. 7 s. 1 d. Seat, *Gloucester-Palace* in *Gloucester*. P. C. 267.

BRISTOL, contains the *City of Bristol*, part of *Gloucestershire*, and County of *Dorset*. Value 383 l. 8 s. 4 d. Seat, *Bristol-Palace*. P. C. 235.

LANDAFF, contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 l. 14 s. 2 d. Seats, *Mathorn* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff-Palace* in *Glamorganshire*. P. C. 177.

St. **DAVIDS**, contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 463 l. 13 s. 4 d. Seat, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*. P. C. 308.

St. **ASAPH**, contains the greatest part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomeryshires*, and some part of *Shropshire*. Value 187 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*. P. C. 121.

BANGOR, contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshires*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 3 d. Seat, *Bangor-Palace* in *Caernarvon*. P. C. 107.

Bishopricks in the Province of YORK.

DURHAM, contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seats, *Durham-Palace*, and *Aukland-Castle* in *Durham*. P. C. 135.

CARLILE, contains two parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; the Remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*. P. C. 93.

CHESTER,

CHESTER, contains *Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmondshire,* (which is part of *Yorkshire*) with part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seats, *Chester-Palace* in *Chester*. P. C. 256.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV.

CHAP. III.

Description of the several Counties of ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire,

IS in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260000 Acre, and about 12170 Houses. The Air is temperate; the Soil, especially in the *North-East* Part, fruitful; its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*. The whole County is well stor'd with Corn and Cattle; its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, Poultry, and Wood for Dying. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bone-lace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they weave Straw-Hats, and other things of that sort, which Manufactures employ several thousands of People. It has in it 124 Parishes and 11 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire-Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largest; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Aspley* for Fuller's-Earth: It has many noble Seats, as *Wooburn Abby*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wrest*, Duke of *Kent's*; *Houghton Park*, Earl of *Aylesbury's*; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret's*; *Amptbil Park*, Lord *Ashburnham's*; *Melchburn*, Lord *St. John's*; *Brumham*, Lord *Trevor's*; *Battlesden*, Lord *Bathurst's*; *Luton*, Sir *Theop. Napier's*.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful. The whole County is well stor'd with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. Its chief Rivers are *Thames* and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief in note is *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas, or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People are constantly employ'd by *Owen Euckingham Esq*; and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supply'd with as good, or better Sail-Cloth made at Home, than that they us'd formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Abingdon*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endow'd; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Faringdon*, a Market; *Windsor* is famous

for its Castle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, situated strongly and pleasantly; of late curiously adorn'd by King *Charles II.* with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving. It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It has several fine Seats, as *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Aile-down*, Lord *Craven's*; *Gronborne*, late Earl of *Ranelagh's*; *Causham*, the Earl of *Cadogan's*; *Bill Hill*, Lord *Vitcount Blundell's*; *Hurly*, late Sir *Henry Johnson's*; *Swallowfield*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Beerwood*, *Grey Nevill's Esq*; *Brunsel*, Sir *John Cope's Jun*; *Coley*, *Tanfield Vachell's Esq*; *Simning*, Sir *William Rich's*; *Wythame*, Earl of *Abingdon's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln Diocese*, in Circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses: The Air good; the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Coln*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 185 Parishes, and 5 Towns; the most noted are, *Buckingham*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the middle of a rich Vale; *High Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-pagnel* for Bone Lace; *Eaton*, a Village adjoining to *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, hath a Provost, the Reverend Dr. *H. Godolphin*, and seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are seventy King's Scholars taught and maintain'd gratis, and sent yearly to King's College in *Cambridge*, as Places become void: Founded by *Hen. VI.* Its chief Seats are, *Bulstrode*, the Duke of *Portland's*; *Over-Winchinton* and *Woborn*, Duke of *Wharton's*; *Ashbridge*, Duke of *Bridgewater's*; *Clervedon*, Earl of *Orkney's*; *Denham-Court*, Sir *William Bonyer's*; *Wooton-Underwood*, *Richard Greenville's Esq*; *Drahan*, Sir *Roger Hill's*; *Amersham*, Mount *Gerrard Drakes Esq*; *Kingsley*, *Herbert's Esq*;

Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses: The Air and Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers, *Ouse*, *Cam*, and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets. The Northern Part is call'd the Isle of *Ely*. The whole contains 163 Parishes, and 8 Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Sturbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt: Its chief Seats are, *Chippenham*, the Earl of *Orford's*; *Wimple*, Lord *Harley's*; *Maddingley*, Sir *John Cotton's*; *Hatley St. George*, Sir *Robert Cotton's*; *Dalham Hall*, Dr. *Patrick's*; *Catledge*, Lord *Norfolk and Grey's*; *Thornby-Abby*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Cheshire,

Cheshire,

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholsom, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty, and Hospitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Milstones; contains 71 Parishes, and 13 Towns; the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 142 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, or Rows, upon which the whole City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Norwich* for Salt-pits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are, *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley's*; *Dunham-Massey*, Earl of *Warrington's*; *Rock-Savage*, Earl *River's*; *Olton*, *John Egerton's Esq*; *Vale Royal*, *Charles Cholmondeley's Esq*; *Crew-Hall*, *John Crew-Offley's Esq*; *Eaton-Hall*, Sir *Richard Grosvenor's*; *Aston*, Sir *Tho. Aston's*.

Cornwall,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in Circumference 230 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Tinnners are incorporated with many ancient Laws and Priviledges in four Divisions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnnaile*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord *Warden* of the *Stannaries*. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, and healthy. This County is enrich'd likewise by the great number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these Coasts: Its other Commodities are French and Bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Salt, which the *French* call *Ardois*; transparent Pebbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable Quantities. Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis* and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; and also Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are, *Tamer*, *Camell*, and *Fale*. It contains 171 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launston*, or *Launceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most note are, *Stow*, the Countess of *Granville's*; *Truro* and *Lanhidrock*, Earl of *Radnor's*; *Bocconock*, the late Lord *Mohun's*; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel's*; At *Stow*, Lord *Lansdown's*; *Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin's*; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mount-Edgecomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to *Richard Edgecomb Esq*;

Cumberland,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in Circumference 168 Miles, contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 14825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many Roman Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great plenty; in the Mussels are found Pearls: Here are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keswick*: Black-Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise; the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*; *Penrith* is noted for Tanners, *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: The most noted are *Greystock Castle*, and *Drumbugh Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald* and *D'Acre Castle* late Earl of *Suffex's*; *Hutton-Hall*, Sir *George Fletcher's* Bar.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the South and East Parts; the North and West are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is stor'd with Corn, Cattle and Wood. Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Crystal, Millstone and Whetstone: It has Pit-coal, Iron and Lead, the best in *England*, in great plenty; in some Places is Antimony. Here are 06 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Belvoir-Castle*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarsdale's*; *Stavely*, the Lord *James Cavendish's*; *Bolsover-Castle* and *Haddon*, the Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Melber*, *Tho. Coke's* Esq; *Longford*, Sir *Edward Cook's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is famous for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, which hath been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found, and *Pool's-Hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody, and barren, but manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers. *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-fish and Fowl, Kuffles, Serges, and Bone-Lace; besides the Production of its
Mines,

Mines, Lead and Tin, and some quantities of Silver and Loadstone, formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral-Church, and strong Castle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Biddiford*, the late Earl of *Bath's*; — Sir *Walter Young's* Bar. *Mount Edgecombe*, *Richard Edgecomb's* Esq; *Pondram-Castle*, Sir *William Courtny's* Bar. *Pyns*, *Hugh Stafford's*; Esq;

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant Country; the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers, *Stowre*, fam'd for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe-Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury*, for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherbourn*, for the curious Workmanship of its Church; *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built, and rich. The chief Seats are, *Winburn St. Giles*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Sherbourn*, Lord *Digby's*; *Critchell*, Sir *Nathaniel Napier's*; *Kingston-Hall*, Mr. *Bank's*; *High-hall*, Mr. *Fitch's*; — Mr. *Doddington's*; *Bryanstone*, *Henry Portman's* Esq; at *Puddle Town*, Col. *Rolt's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Freestone.

Durham,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, the South rich, the West rocky and moorish: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the West Parts. The Rivers in it are, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*. It hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London*. The Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle, *Bishop-Awkland*, is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air, belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it, caused by an Earthquake in 1179, called *Hell-Kettles*: The chief Seats, *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Ravenworth-Castle*, Sir *Henry Lyddal's* Bar.

Essex,

In *London* Diocese, 145 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,240,000 Acres, and 34,819 Houses: Its Air is temperate,

rate, but towards the Sea and *Thames* moist and aguish: The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after 3 Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without dunging. Its Rivers are, *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England*. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fish: 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hops: Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns: The most noted are, *Colchester*, which has a great Trade for White-Bays and Oysters, and is remarkable for the many *Roman* Antiquities found there. *Chelmsford* is the Assize Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*, and for a petrifying Spring near it; *Walden* for Saffron. Here, over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are, *Wansted*, Lord Viscount *Castlemain's*; *New-Hall*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Leighs*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *Copt-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Webster's*; *Hill-Hall*, Sir *Edward Smith's*; *Hallingbury-Hall*, Sir *Edward Turner's*; *Audley-End*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Monksam-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwalter's*; *Shortgrove*, Lord *Thomond's*.

Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 800,000 Acres, 26764 Houses; the Air sweet, the Soil fruitful. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Isis*, *Avon*. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Cyder, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, the Trade of which amounts to 500,000 *l. per Annum*, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the Spanish Strain ('tis said) came from a Present of *Edward I.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*: Here are 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns: The City of *Glocester*, 81 Miles from *London*, is a County of it self, a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best trading Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 5000 Houses; *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet; and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory, and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a Place call'd *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluorcs*, or Spars. At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its noblest Seats are, *Badmington*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Durham*, *William Blathwaite's* Esq; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Camden-House*, Earl of *Gainsbro's*; *Kemsford*, Lord *Weymouth's*; *Fairford* — *Baker's* Esq; *Stoke*, — *Barkley's* Esq; *King's-Weston*, *Edward Southwell's* Esq; *Barr's Court*, Sir *John Newton's* Bar. *Siston-House*, *Samuel Trotman's* Esq;

Hant- or Hampshire,

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312,500 Acres, and 26,851 Houses; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are, Kerfies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the Shire-Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize-Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewise here is a Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish. *Portsmouth* is a fortify'd Town and Harbour, and Royal Arsenal; *Weymouth*, a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are, *Hackwood* and *Abbotstone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Brodland*, Sir *John Barbe's*; *Southwick*, *Richard Norton's Esq*; *Down-Husband*, Lord *Limington's*, — *Henly's Esq*; *Stratfield-Sea*, *George Pitt's Esq*; *Chilton Candover*, Sir *Robert Worsley's Bar*. *Hermid*, *Thomas Gervis Esq*; *Southwick*, *Richard Norton's Esq*;

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*; 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies, and Wild-Fowl. Its Wool is next in Fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two Places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is, 2. *Sanham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy Royal frequently Rendezvous; and so also is *St. Hellen's*, about two Leagues beyond the other; nearer the Island. The chief Seat, *Appledoor-Coom*, Sir *Robert Worsley's Bar*.

Hertfordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part chalky, but fruitful enough in Corn and Woods: Of which it is said, That they who buy a Seat in *Hertfordshire*, pay 2 Years Purchase for the Air. Its Rivers, *Coln*, *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Malt. It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Hertford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* is noted for medicinal Waters; *Berkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River Water. Its chief Seats are, *Hatfield*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Cashibury*, the Earl of *Essex's*; *Coley Green*, Earl *Cowper's*; *Moore Park*, *Dutcheffs of Monmouth's*; *Tring*, *William Gore's Esq*; *Holywell*, the Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Garrumberry*, Lord *Grimston's*; *Stagny-Hall*, *Robert*

bert Heysham's Esq; Lammer, Sir Samuel Garrard's Bar. Tuving Water, John Heat's Esq; The How, Sir Harry O Keate's Bar.

Herefordshire,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 60,000 Acres, and 15,000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful. Its Rivers are, *Wye, Arrow, Lug, Frome*. This County exceeds in four Things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water, in which last Salmons are plentiful. Is famous for Cyder, especially Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital; *Leominster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in *England*; *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths. At *Marcley-Hill* was that notable Earthquake 1571. Chief Seats are, *Newport, Paul Foley's Esq; Stoke, Mr. Foley's; Hampton-Court, Earl Coningsby's.*

Huntingdonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in Circumference, contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houses. The Air is diverse, for the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former Times very woody. Its chief River, *Ouse*, and divers lesser. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Huntingdon*, 50 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St Ives* and *St. Neots*, eminent for Markets and Fairs, and for their neighbouring medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for good Husbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Hinchinbroke, the Earl of Sandwich's; Kimbolton-Castle, Duke of Manchester's; Great Gedding, Earl of Rockingham's.*

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, 162 Miles in Circumference. The People of it boast they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villanage; contains about 1,248,000 Acres, and 39,242 House. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self. It is accommodated with two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre, Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries; Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire; near *Deal*, Fowl and Fish. The *Medway* yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stored with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of it self, 54 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Window, (destroy'd in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal

al Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rochester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church and stately Stone-Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir Robert Knolls in the Reign of Henry IV. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidstone* is the Assize-Town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its medicinal Waters; *Wyre* its Free-School, *Sevenoke* its Free-School and Hospital; *Dover* *Hythe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are four of the Cinque-Ports; the fifth *Hastings*; and two of their Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*. These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgeses are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports. In the Procession of a Coronation, they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that Day a Table at the King's Right hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are, *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the Account of Hospitals; *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset's*; *Eastwell*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Waldershare*, Sir Robert *Furneace's*; *Chilham-Castle*, — *Digg's* Esq; *Hotchfield*, the Earl of *Thanet's*; *Penthurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*; *Squirrels*, the Earl of *Jersey's*; *Chevening*, Earl *Stanhope's*; *Fair-Lawn*, Lord *Bernard's*; *Surrendine*, Sir *Chomley Deering's*; at *Greenwich*, Sir *Gregory Page's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind*, belonging to this County, are three-fold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William the Conqueror*, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,202 Houses; a County Palatine. The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moorish part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts of Provision; the Rivers, *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially; those of this County and *Somersetshire*, are the stateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fish, particularly Chart, Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils, little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are, Woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are 60 Parishes, and 26 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-Port-Town, and of late very much frequented. *Manchester* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen

Woollen and Linnen Manufactures. *Wigan* has near it a sulphureous boiling Well. Chief Seats are, *Knowlsby*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Stoney-Hurst*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Ashton-Hall*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Dunkeyhalgh*, Lord *Petre's*; *Haigh*, Sir *Roger Bradshaigh's* Bar.

Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,702 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country Champaign, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures; it abounds likewise with Pease and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool of its Sheep the largest in *England*. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Reek* and *Swift*. It has 200 Parishes, and 12 Towns; *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Dunnington-Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon's*; *Garenton*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Stanton-Harold*, Earl of *Ferrars's*; *Stanton-Brudenell*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Broadgate*, the late Earl of *Stamford's*.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,740,000 Acres, and 40,590 Houses, divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air on the South and East Parts, is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and rich: The West and Northern Parts are pleasant and fertile, The Rivers, *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief Commodities are, Fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, a County of itself, 104 Miles from *London*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower, one of the finest in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple; *Boum* and *Walcot* for mineral Waters. The chief Seats are, *Normanby*, Duke of *Bucks's*; *Grimsthorp* and *Earsby*, Duke of *Ancaster's*; *Necton*, Sir *William Ellis's*; *Belton*, Lady *Brownlow's*; *Doddington*, Sir *Tho. Hussy's* Bar. *Gunby*, Sir *William Massenbeard's*; *Ormsby*, *Bazil Massenbeard's* Esq; *Thoresby*, Captain *Wood's*.

The Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held by the Earl of *Derby* of the Crown of *England*. The Proprietor was anciently call'd King, but of late, Lord of *Man*. 'Tis a distinct Bishoprick. The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocese of *London*, 81 Miles in Circumference, containing about 247,000 Acres, and above 100,000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from *London*. Its Rivers, *Thames* and *Colne*; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, *Hampton-Court*, a most magnificent Structure, part of which King *William* pull'd down, and re-edify'd with greater Magnificence and State; *Kensington*, late the Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by King *William*, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter, and no less improv'd by her late Majesty; *Sign-House*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Gunnersbury*, Countess of *Stamford's*; *Dawley*, Lord *Ossulston's*; the Duke of *Beaufort's*, Duke of *Ancafter's*, and late Earl of *Ranelagh's* Houses at *Chelsea*; *Buckingham-House*, the Duke of *Buckingham's*; *Montague-House*, the Duke of *Montague's*; *Cannons*, the Duke of *Chandos's*; *Whitton*, Lady *Faulkland's*; *Chiswick*, Sir *Stephen Fox's*; *Villa Carey Parsons Green*, Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Holland-House*, Earl of *Warwick's*; *Chiswick* and *Burlington-House*, Earl of *Burlington's*; *Bellafise*, Lord *Wooton's*; *Sutton-Court*, Sir *Tho. Frankland's* Bar. *Oisterly-Park*, Mr. *Child's*; *Hanwell*, — — *Chamber's* Esq; *Twittenham-Park*, *Tho. Vernon's* Esq; *Marlborough House*, the Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Bushy-Park*, Earl of *Hallifax's*; *Gerrard's-Cross*, Duke of *Portland's*; *Halenton*, Earl of *Holderness's*.

Monmouthshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in Circumference, contains about 340,000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very Fertile. Its Rivers *Monow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. *Monmouth*, the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well built Town. Its chief Seats, *Troy-House*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocese, 140 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,148,000 Acres, and 47,180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, part clayish, and part sandy: The Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouse*, *Waveny*, *Tare*, and *Frin*. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted Stuffs, which are said to have that Name from *Worsted*, a Town in this County, and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire-Town, 90 Miles

Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See, contains about 7000 Houses, and 30000 Souls, is eminent for *Normich*-Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100,000 *l*. There is a Cathedral Church, and the Bishop's Palace. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are, *Normich Palace*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth's*; *Stifcay* and *Raynham*, Lord *Townshend's*; *Melton-Constable*, Sir *Jacob Ashley's* Bar. *Ranworth-Hall*, Col. *Sidney's*.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 550,000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*. The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers, *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-Petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire-Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendor. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See. The chief Seats are, *Boughton*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Ashby*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Althorp*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster's*; *Drayton*, Lady *Betty Jermain's*; *Easton Maudit*, Lord *Longueville's*; *Kirkby*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham's*; *Findon*, Sir *Gilbert Dolben's* Bar.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 155 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,370,000 Acres, and 22,741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be manured; but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are, *Twede* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are, Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chapels of Ease; 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*: It furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London* with about 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamshire*.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the *Scotch* side of the River *Twede*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands; the three most noted are, *Croket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*.

Nottinghamshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 90 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 17,554 Houses; has a wholesome Air and different sort of Soil: The South-East Part is fertile, the Western

Western woody. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Idle*, &c. The chief Commodities here, are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish, and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*. a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is of note for Malt, *Worksop* for Liquorice; *Newark* upon *Trent* drives a considerable Trade. Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are, *Nottingham Castle*, *Wollaton-Hall*, Lord *Middleton's*; *Thorsby* and *Holms-Pierre-Point*, Duke of *Kingston's*; *Kelham*, Lord *Lexington's*; *Newstead-Abby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Rufford*, ——— *Savil's Esq*; *Welbeck Abby*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Warshop*, Lord *Willoughby's* of *Parham*.

Oxfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534,000 Acres, and 1900 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its Name, besides the *Charwell*, *Windrush*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter; *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*; *Tame* for its Free School; *Henly* for Malt; *Witney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library. The rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese; *Burford* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are, *Woodstock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Duke of *Marlborough's*, upon whom, and upon his Heirs for ever, 'tis settled by Act of Parliament. And accordingly a stately Fabrick is now erecting (near the Old Palace) call'd *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gain'd over the *French*, Aug. 2. 1704. at *Blenheim* near *Hochstat*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Sherburn-Castle*, Earl of *Macclesfield's*; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hethorp*, Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Northbrook*, Sir *Robert Dashwood's*; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon's*; *Wester Stock*, Sir *Henry Ashurst's* Bar.

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 110,000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are, *Weland* and *Wash*; its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wooll, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns: *Oakham*, the Assize-Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free-Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are, *Burleigh on the Hill*, the Earl of *Nottingham's*;

tingham's; *Exton Brook*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Ashton*, Earl of *Cardigan's*.

Shropshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford* and of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference, contains about 890,000 Acres, and 23,284 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the South and West Parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Culm*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are, Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 Miles from *London*; a large neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. At *Pitchford* is a Bituminous Well. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*; which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are, *Cond*, — *Creswell's Esq*; *Wallcot*, — *Wallcot's Esq*; *Oakley-Park*, — *Herbert's Esq*; *Henley*, Judge *Powis's*; *Stoke-Castle*, *Acton Baldwin's Esq*; *High-Ercal*, Earl of *Bradford's*.

Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses: Has diverse Sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr* and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol* Stones. *Mendip Hills* were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*, and for a large Cave, call'd *Ockie-Hole*, with a petrifying Water in it. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are, Cloth and Serges. At *Cheddar* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Bristol*, part of which stands in this County, and part in *Glostershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in Palsies, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrophulous Distempers; 94 Miles from *London*: *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These two Cities jointly give a Title to the Bishoprick: *Taunton* for Cloths, in making of which 8500 Persons are here Weekly employed: *Glassenbury*, for its ancient Abbey; *Bishop's-Chue* for red Bolus found there; *Stanton-Drew* for a Circular Monument of Stones; *Ilchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital. Chief Seats are, *Hinton St. George*, Earl *Powlet's*; *Ham-House*, Lord *Stowell's*; *Ford-Abbey*, — *Gwyn's Esq*; *Orchard Portman*, Henry *Portman's Esq*;

Staffordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference,

cumference, contains about 810,000 Acres, and 23,747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers, *Trent, Churnet, Dove, Blithe, Line, Tean, Sow, Pink.* Manifold. Its chief natural Commodities are, Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Castle-Hay*, and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize-Town, well built; has a Free-School, 106 Miles from *London*. The City of *Litchfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, give a Title to the Bishoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church, and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are, *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Drayton*, Lord *Paget's*; *Keel-Hall*, *Ralph Sneyd's Esq*; *Okeover*, *Rowland Okeover's Esq*; *Beaufort*, Earl of *Uxbridge's*.
Suffolk,

Is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference, contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre, Breton, Deben, Blithe, Orwell, &c.* Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheese in great plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipswich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmundsbury*, noted for its Free-School, and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Waveny*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham* and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are, *Exton-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Broom-Hall* and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*; *Brightwell*, Sir *Penith Barnadiston's Bar.* *Ichworth*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Milden-Hall*, Sir *Tho. Hammer's Bar.* *Glemham-Hall*, *Dudly North's Esq.*

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 592,000 Acres, and 34,218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames, Mole*, (which runs under Ground 2 Miles) *Wandle-Way*. Its Commodities, Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Reigate* Fuller's-Earth, it is worth 4 d. per Bushell at the Pit. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns: The chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses; *Guilford*, or *Guildesford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. At *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace, a Free-School and Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are, *New-Park*, the Earl of *Rochester's*; old *Richmond-Park*, late Duke of *Ormond's*; *Wimbledon*, Sir *Theodore Janssen's*; *Weybridge*, Lord *Portmore's*; *Tooting*,
 C 2 ing,

ing, Sir James Bateman's; *Albury*, Earl of *Guernsey's*; *Oatlands*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; at *Beddington*, Sir *Nicholas Carew's* Bar. *Albury*, Earl of *Aylesford's*; *Cue*, Lady *Capell's*; *Sheen*, Sir *John Buckworth's*; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Jeffery's*; *Cashalton*, Sir *William Scawen's*; *East-Clandon*, Lord *Onslow's*; *Fitcham*, *Arthur More's* Esq; *Esher Place*, *Tho. Cotton's* Esq; *Wotton*, Sir *John Evelyn's* Bar. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Usher. At *Nonfuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suffex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,140,000 Acres, and 21,537 Houses. The *South Downs*, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass, and pleasant; the low Lands, or Wild of *Suffex*, bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the *East*, full of Iron Oar. Its Manufactures are Cast-Iron of all Sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers, but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-Ear* Bird is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are, Great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 Miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are, *Petworth*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Stanstead*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Candry*, Lord *Mountague's*; *Up-Park*, Earl of *Tankerville's*; *Folkington*, Sir *William Thomas's* Bar.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 Miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Ailize-Town, 68 Miles from *London*; hath a Free School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polesworth* its School. Chief Seats are, *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord *Conway's*; *Warwick-Castle*, Lord *Brook's*; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of

of *Northampton's*; *Comb-Abbey*, Lord *Craven's*; *Tamworth*, *Andrew Archer's Esq*; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Coles-Hall*, Lord *Digby's*; *Hewell-Grange*, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Ettington*, Earl of *Ferrer's*; *Castle-Bromwich*, Viscount *Hereford's*.

Westmoreland,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from *London*, a rich, populous Town, has a Free-School well endow'd, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone Bridge, and a good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats, *Pendragon-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Lowther Hall*, Lord *Lonsdale's*; *Beltham-Castle*, Earl of *Derby's*; *Appleby-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 128 Miles in Circumference, contains about 876,000 Acres, and 27,093 Houses. A pleasant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn Chase*. Near *Market-Lavington* is Knot-Grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 Foot long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes, and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, 70 Miles from *London*, which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Richard Poor*, Bishop of *Sarum*, in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*. Most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. *Henden* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are, *Tokenham*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Wilton*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Longleet*, the Lord *Weymouth's*; *Barreford* — *Duncomb's Esq*; *Maiden-Bradley*, Sir *Edward Seymour's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundell* of *Wardour's*; *Tylshad*, Earl of *Godolphin's*; *Eddington*, Duke of *Bolton's*.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540,000 Acres, and 20,634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of

Evesham. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Team, &c.* Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Stowerbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and Iron and Glass Works, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt-Springs. The chief Seats are, *Westwood*, *Great Whitley*, Lord *Foley's*; *Grafton*, Earl of *Shrewsbury's*; *Crome*, Earl of *Coventry's*; *Lenchwich*, Lord *Craven's*; — Sir *John Packington's*, Bar.

Yorkshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 360 Miles in Circuit, contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Divisions, anciently called *Tithings* (i. e. third parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, East, North, and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire, Cudor, Dun, Derwent, Nide, Ouse, Swale, Youre, Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jett, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-coal. Its chief Town, *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish Churches, with many Chapels of Ease, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the second City of *England* large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis enclosed with a strong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is govern'd by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the strongest Fortresses of *England*; *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Rotherham* for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Musick, third for Writing; *Knaresborough* for four Medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the Dropping-Well, is the most famous of all the petrifying Springs in *England*; *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough*, and *Ripley*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spurmakers. *Borough-bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal-Stones, (call'd by the Vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are, *Castle-Howard*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*;

Carlisle's; Stainsborough, the Earl of Strafford's; Londesburgh, the Earl of Burlington's; Temple-Newsam, Lord Ingram's; Newby, Sir Edmark Blacket's Bar. Constable-Burton, Sir Marm. Wyvell's Bar. Great Ribston, Sir Henry Goodrike's Bar. Swilington, William Lowther's Esq; Spratborough, Sir Godfrey Copely's Bar. Acklam, Sir William Hustler's; Angleby Mannor, Sir William Foules's Bar. Kirkleatham, Charles Turner's Esq; Whixley, Christopher Tancred's Esq; Mulgrave-Castle, Duke of Buck's; Sheffield Mannor, Duke of Norfolk's; Hornby-Castle, Earl of Holderness's; Wentworth Woodhouse, Tho. Wentworth's Esq;

W A L E S is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesey,

IS in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 60 Miles in Circumference, contains about 200,000 Acres, and 1,840 Houses: An Island encompassed by the *Irish Sea* on all sides but the *South-East*, where it is parted from *Caernarvan* by the *River Menia*. This Island was anciently called *Insula Opaca*, from the great quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so bare, especially in the Northern and Western Parts, that very few Trees can be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes; and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord *Bulkeley's*, near *Beaumaris*.

Brecknockshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in Circumference, contains about 620,000 Acres, and 5,934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter Furr. It hath 61 Parishes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well built Town, where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Cloathing. Its chief Seats are, *Crikhowel Castle* and *Tretowre Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 520,000 Acres, and 3,163 Houses. A plentiful Country, and noted for its Lead and Silver Mines. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town, *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyevye*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town, wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. At *Castle Kareg* are vast Caverns, supposed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are, *Golden Grove* and *Emlyn*, late Earl of *Carbury's*.

Caernarvanshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 95 Miles in Circumference, contains about 370,000 Acres, and 2,765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Caernarvan* is the County-Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*; but the Vale of *Glywd* is all or most of it in *Bangor* Diocese, and *Denbigh* it self is in that of *St. Asaph*. And here it may not be improper to observe that the reason why the Jurisdictions of the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* are so intermixt, is supposed to be, because the former was Bishop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in those of the Princes of *Powis-Land*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 410,000 Acres, and 6,398 Houses. The East Part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long-liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good quantity of Lead-Oar in many parts of this County. It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The chief Seat is *Chirk Castle*, Sir *Richard Middleton's*.

Flintshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*. 'Tis 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 160,000 Acres, and 3,150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire-Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caermys* is the

the chief Market-Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of its self. Chief Seats, *Moyston*, Sir Roger *Moyston's*, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; and *Llan-nerk*, Mr. *Davis's*.

Glamoſganſhire,

Is in *Landaff* Dioceſe, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540,000 Acres, and 9,644 Houſes. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are, Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns. *Landaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Biſhop's See, is a City, but ſo ſmall it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swanſey-Caſtle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Caſtle*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Caſtle*, Earl of *Leiceſter's*. At *Newton* is a Well which ſwells up when the Sea ebbs, and ſinks as the Flood encreaſes.

Merionethſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference, contains about 500,000 Acres, and 2,590 Houſes; extreamly mountainous, and the Mountains ſteepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its ſtately Caſtle.

Montgomeryſhire,

Is in three Dioceſes; *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvelling*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Aſaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. 'Tis 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5,660 Houſes; delightful with many Hills, and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horſes, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleaſantly ſeated, and has a ſtrong Caſtle. Its chief Seats are, *Powis-Caſtle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquis of *Powis's*, *Llymore Lodge*, and *Llyſſin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*; and *Lloydierd*, *Richard Vaughan's* Eſq;

Pembrokeſhire,

Is in the Dioceſe of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420,000 Acres, and 4329 Houſes. The Eaſt Part is very pleaſant, and the whole Country plentiful in all Neceſſaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. I.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is Plenty of Fiſh, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke*, the Shire-Town 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradeſmen, fortified with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle; *St. David's* the Epiſcopal See. An ancient Seat in it *Piſton Caſtle*, belonging to Sir *John Phillip's* Bar. In this Shire is alſo contained

tained the Town and County of *Harverford West*; and *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnorshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in Circumference, contains about 310,000 Acres, and 3158 Houses. Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers, Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes, and 4 Towns. *Radnor* is the Shire-Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestigne* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 great Towns, called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of the late *Gregory King* Esq; published by Dr. *D'avanant*, that the Rents of the Lands, by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*; and that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the King of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions, it will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100,000 Foot, 30,000 Horse, 40,000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

England without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a Year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South-side* of *Trent*.

CHAP. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some Parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more Southerly.

And

And the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some Parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*.

Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers Parts with great Navigable Rivers; and several of late Years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills rising with easie Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood.

Commodities.] As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of the World, so it may without the Assistance of any other Part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, (as well as Delicates) there is plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Flesh of all sorts.

England likewise abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure.

The Fields are sufficiently full of every thing the Earth produces for the use of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, Methglin and Mede, Brandy, made either of Malt, or Apples, &c.

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit of all sorts; but in Orchards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, &c. variety of all sorts, and in almost as great Perfection as any of the said Fruits, especially Pears, are found in the Kingdom of *France*.

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great plenty of all sorts of Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity as any of the same Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endless to reckon up the Varieties of the Flower-Gardens: From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, especially of late Years, into *England*. And in the Physick-Gardens at *Oxford* and at *Chelsea*, we may at once see Specimens of every known sort of the whole Vegetable Kingdom.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for Raiment, *England* produceth generally very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better condition'd against Wind and Weather; and in such abundance, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are cloathed therewith, but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour
of

of the *English Wool*, which then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English Wool* was in those Days kept) he instituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English Garter*, the noblest Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England*, proceeds not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a Charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, call'd *Fullers-Earth*, is no where else produced in that Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all Uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, and fine Paper made of Linnen, although there hath been much Linnen imported with much Paper, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerable fine Paper made in several Places of *England*.

Besides, there is in *England* great plenty of excellent Leather, for all sorts of Uses; insomuch that the poorest People in *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoise*. or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar or Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron. For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling Pads*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where greater plenty of Horses, also for *Plough* and *Pack-Carriage*; insomuch as Mules and Attes, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

Here are *Dogs* of all sorts, sizes and uses, as *Mastiffs*, *Greyhounds*, *Spaniels* for Land and Water, *Hounds* for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter, *Lurchers*, *Setting-Dogs*, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog *Mastiffs*, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their size in the World; one of 'em will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the least Breath of Life. Our *Game-Cocks* likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of 'em

are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass: Much Allum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Petre, Madder, and Woad for Dying: All sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, in *Wales*, *Corwall*, *Lancashire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces *per Gent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine; as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooters-Hill*, *Richmond* and *Hamsted*.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food; insomuch that it hath been judg'd, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnish'd with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security all the neighbouring Countries.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character.

Inhabitants.] THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans*, who by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were constrain'd to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ; whereupon the *Extra-provincial Britains*, then call'd *Picts* (from retaining the Custom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Island) invading the *Britains*, they call'd to their Aid the *Saxons*, who casting away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*: But these not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and

and Country, retired or were driven, some of them into *Bretagne* in *France*, but most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons* *Walisland*, as the *Germans* still call *Italy* *Welsland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britons*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

The *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best Parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Roman* and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed *Anno* 1693. 1,175,951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongst them 1,000,000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,000, or at the most 15,000,000, of which 270,000 are Churchmen, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue is a Mixture, chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the old *Norman*, (which was part *French*, part *Danish*) with a large Mixture of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns Appellative, and a great Part of the Verbs.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law-Exercises, are wholly *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England* are generally of a middle Stature: They are fair, especially the Women: The Men are strong, courageous, warlike, resolute, enterprizing, liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, easie to be provoked, yet, when exasperated, stomachful till Satisfaction be given, and then easie to be reconciled: Sumptuous and splendid, great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous and beneficent, learned: They are thought to be wanting in Industry, (excepting Mechanicks,

chanicks, wherein they are, of all Nations, the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Content: But these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, and the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any People in the World.

The Women are not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satire, Raillery, and the like; which Vices they have borrow'd from their Neighbours the *French*: But no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, Good Humour, Cleanliness, and that which crowns all the rest, in the Sincerity and Zeal of Religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and subtile; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater Height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, *Air-Pumps*, &c. in the World. The late Queen *Mary* had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand Pound, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty Pound a Lock. Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-Watch comes to ten Pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty Pound a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandise when we send them into foreign Countries, so valuable, and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres. Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Ballances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great Improvement in making Glass; of polishing the Insides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea; in Fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 Years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gunpowder, Polishing Glass, &c. *Mortlack* Tapestry, Earthen-Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Lustring, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper; making Damask Linnen, watering Silks; the Way of separating Gold from Silver; Boulting-Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane-Chairs, making Horn Ware, &c. All these

Instances

Instances shew how excellently the *English* Nation is turned for all manner of Mechanical Arts.

The Common People will endure long and hard Labour, insomuch that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. In the Reign of King *James* the First, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-dance, all living in one Mannor in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 Years; and in the Year 1635, died old *Parr*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671, died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years: But on the other side, by reason of Intemperance, there is no Part of the World, wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

C H A P. VI.

Of Religion.

Christianity was very early planted in *England*; but when, or by whom, is very uncertain; probably in the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century. In *Tertullian's* Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman* Yoke, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops of *Caerleon* (as 'tis supposed) of *London*, and of *York*, subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were (as is said) 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reach'd as far as *Graham's-Dike*) was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into the *Western* Parts, as, *Wales*, *Glocestershire*, *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*, where it continued. When *Augustine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and his People to Christianity (A. C. 596.) by Order of his Master Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the *Saxons*, at his Instigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Priests of the *British* Nation and kill'd them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned 5 Popes Authority; and after King *John* had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Barons, *England* was, till the Reformation, one of the tameſt Countries that any where submitted to the

Roman

Roman Yoke. Our Parliaments indeed, did many Times exert themselves vigorously; but still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Luther's* Preaching had alarmed the greatest Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from the *Romish* Tyranny, *England* joined in with the general Torrent. *Henry VIII.* himself being enraged at Pope *Clement VII's* Usage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, abolish'd the Pope's Supremacy, and seiz'd upon all the Monasteries and other Religious Houses in *England*, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papist: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his Time. Under his Son *Edward VI.* it gain'd more ground; and the Superstitions of Popery were almost entirely abolish'd. Queen *Mary*, who reign'd but five Years, brought Popery in again: But the bloody Executions of above 500 Protestants in her Time, who were burnt for their Faith, did so alienate the People's Affection from her, that Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult Matter to settle the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it still continues.

Bishops were then Consecrated by other Bishops, whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion were appointed, which still are required to be Subscribed and Assented to by every Man that takes any Ecclesiastical Preferment in our Church: And a Liturgy was enacted to be observed in performing Divine Service in the *English* Tongue: Afterwards, in King *James's* Time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, by which the Discipline of the Church of *England* was settled. And from all these any Man may frame an Idea of our Church.

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and who were liable to some Inconveniencies because of their Persuasions, 'till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, and *Anabaptists*; nevertheless, since this happy Revolution, all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of *England*, are, by an Act in the First of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. So that no Man is to be molested upon Account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoined in an Act of 30 *Car. II.* entituled, *An Act to prevent*
D Papists

Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament, when tendred to them.

There is also a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the *Declaration* every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows;

I A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare befoze God and the World, That I will be True and Faithful to King GEORGE: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce, as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or Depzived by the Pope, or any Authozity from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authozity, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time the *Jews* were in some measure tolerated in *London*, and they are since continued by the bare Permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their Meetings; they were not at first considerable either for Number, (not making above 80 or 100 Families) or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most Part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries; yet of late they are increas'd, and have built themselves a sumptuous Synagogue near *Dukes-Place*, within the City of *London*.

CHAP. VII.

Of TRADE.

AS our Religion is the purest, so is our Trade the most considerable of the whole World. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in Time of Peace to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses.

But that which makes us so considerable in the Eye of the World, is the wonderful Greatness of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon the Three Articles of *Exportation*, *Transportation* or *Re-Exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any Ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the First and Third; *Holland* only vies with us in the Second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Butter*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloth*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Leather*, *Coperas*, *Pit-coal*, *Allom*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as it has lately done *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Portugal*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, by all Nations. With *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Pork*, *Poultry*, *Bisket*, we Victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in great Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all Parts of the World, the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c.

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; Northern Dozens, Rashees, Kerseys, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Pennystone, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to Two Millions per Annum. Dr. D'avenant and Mr. King having calculated the yearly Produce of *Wool* in *England* to be Two Millions Sterling, and that the same, when manufactured, will be Eight Millions, they allow Six Millions for Home Consumption, and Two Millions for Exportation.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the Value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hats*, *Shoes*, *Ale*, *Beer*, *Red-Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Oysters*, *Saffron*, *Liquorice*, *Watches*, *Ribbands*, *Toys*, &c.

The Vestments, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200,000 l. I mention not *Wool* and *Fullers-Earth*, because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, 1,200,000 Pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allum; of all which great Quantities are exported to Foreign Parts, to the Value at least of 500,000 *l. per Annum*.

Secondly, Our *Transportation*, or *Re-Exportation*: For the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the Concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 300,000 *l. per Annum*.

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from *New England*, and the Northern Parts of *America*, to 400,000 *l. per Annum*.

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the Value of our *Transportations* from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guinea*, &c. The most considerable of all, is that from the *East Indies*, from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, viz. *Anno 1613*, of Pepper only, besides what we consumed at home, we transported in one Year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the Value of 200,000 *l.* and now of late Years, our *Exportation*, of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supply'd our selves, is computed at 500,000 *l. per Annum*, in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Drugs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves. The Ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1,600,000 *l.* worth of Goods more than the Value of what we exported thither, viz. of Silk, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Paduasoyes, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the Value of 600,000 *l. per Annum*. Linnen 400,000 *l. per Annum*, Wines 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Serges and Calons 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Hats 120,000 *l. per Annum*, Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-Glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Paper. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Brandy, Cyder, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20,000 *l. per Annum*. Perfumed and Trimmed Gloves, 10,000 *l.*

10,000 *l.* per Annum. Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40,000 *l.* per Annum. All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other Things to a great Value, amount to 2,540,000 *l.* per Annum.

Now though it is possible Mr. Fortrey might reckon the Over-balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same Time the *French* estimated the Over-balance on the *English* Side: Yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same Time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allum, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 1,000,000 *l.* per Annum. So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade*, almost 600,000 *l.* per Annum. Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence strong Drink and Vanity, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for bare Freight, suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings* and *Hamburghers*, to be (in a manner) the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance which the Act of Navigation, 12 *Cha.* II. restrain'd, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In ancient Times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all Parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wool exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted at 50 *s.* a Pack to 250,000 *l.* per Annum, an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just cross the Seas, to *Flanders*, *France* or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most Part was in very small Vessels to what are now in Use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discover'd by our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after, but few Ships of any considerable Bigness. In the Year 1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each. And how little our Maritime Trade in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40,000 *l.* per Annum. And how much the Stock of Mo-

ney in the Nation hath since King *James's* Time increased, may in Part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 Years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23, even to 30 about *London*.

Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-Fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

They that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6,000,000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole: And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600,000 Tun, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants-Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudson's-Bay*, and the *South-Sea* Companies. Some of these trade in Joint-Stock, as the *East-India* and *African* Companies, that Part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a Word, *Great-Britain* may justly be counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island which hath many commodious Ports and Havens, natural Products, considerable Manufactures, great Encouragement from the State for the Sake of Customs and Duties paid, the Breeding of Seamen, and the Encrease of Shipping, Freedom in Religion, the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Clime, the Ease and Security of our Government; all conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less Advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work, *viz.* scarce twelve in a Year, except occasional Fasts and Thanksgivings. We have, in Favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*. The Interest of Money is here but 5 *per Cent.* at the utmost, and upon some Securities less,

T H E



THE
Present State
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

PART I. BOOK II.

Of the GOVERNMENT of that Part
of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of ENGLAND in general.

THE Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Limited Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many Mischiefs whereunto *Elective Kingdoms* are subject.

Is is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main Advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as, by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty, and Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

C H A P. II.

Of the King of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] THE King is so call'd from the Saxon Word *Cyning*.

The Title of the King of *England*, is, *By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*.

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affixed by a Bull from Pope *Leo X.* for a Book written by *Henry VIII.* against *Luther*, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

Christianissimus, was by the *Lateran Council*, under Pope *Julian II.* conferr'd on the Kings of *England* in the 5th Year of *Henry VIII.* tho' before used by *Henry VII.* and since only by the *French King*.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the Time of *Henry IV.* to *Henry VI.* *Excellent Grace*; to *Edward IV.* *High and Mighty Prince*; to *Henry VII.* sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to *Henry VIII.* first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and now *Sacred Majesty, or Most Excellent Majesty*.

The King of *England*, in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos, We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John's* Time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westminster*.

In speaking to the King, is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have receiv'd immediately from *France*, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Francick Word *Sibor*, signifying *Lord*. But *Syr*, or *Sir, Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently

ently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefix'd before their Christian-Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Bachelors*, and *Batchelors of Arts*, in both the *Universities*.

Person.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers: He is, as it were, a *Priest* as well as a *King*. He is *Crown'd*, an Honour (saith *Guillim*) which the *Kings of Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarre*, and divers other *Kings*, have not; at which *Coronation* he is anointed with *Oil*, as the *Priests* were at first, and afterwards the *Kings of Israel*, to intimate that his *Person* is *Sacred* and *Spiritual*.

Of this *Sacred Person* of the *King*, of the *Life and Safety* thereof, the *Laws and Customs of England* are so tender, that they have made it *High-Treason* only to imagine or intend the *Death* of the *King*: Altho' in all other *Capital Cases*, the *Rule* is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Englishman* may not in other *Cases* be punished with *Death*, unless the *Act* follow the *Intent*.

The *Law of England* hath so high esteem of the *King's Person*, that to offend against those *Persons*, and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the *Crown-Officers*, or to kill any of the *King's Judges* executing their *Office*, or to counterfeit the *King's Seals*, or his *Monies*, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the *King's Person* is represented.

And rather than *Treason* against the *King's Person* shall go unpunished, the *Innocent* in some *Cases* shall be punished: For if an *Idiot*, or *Lunatick*, shall kill or go about to kill the *King*, he shall be punished as a *Traitor*; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the *Law* holds that he cannot commit *Felony* or *Petit-Treason*, nor other sorts of *High-Treason*.

Moreover, for the precious *Regard* of the *Person* of the *King*, by an ancient *Record* it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to him without good *Warrant*; this *Warrant* to be signed by the *Advice* of his *Council*; no other *Physicians* but what are mention'd in the *Warrant*, are to administer to Him; the *Physicians* to prepare all things with their own *Hands*; and not by the *Hands* of any *Apothecary*, and to use the *Assistance* only of such *Surgeons* as are prescribed in the *Warrant*.

Office.] The *Office* of the *King of England*, in the *Laws* of *King Edward the Confessor*, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est. ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terram & populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & ab injuriis defendat.* And according to the *Learned Fortescue*, it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the *Battles* of his *People*, and to see *Right and Justice* done unto them.

Or more particular, (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever things are proper to *Supreme Magistrates*, as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of England, as to any other Prince in Europe; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament long ago, to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long arrogated Authority in England was, 1535, in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of England declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the *Supreme Right of Patronage* through all England, call'd *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of England; so that if the Mean Patron present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief-Justice of all England. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is deriv'd.

Power and Prerogative.] The King alone by his *Royal Prerogative*, hath Power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for Levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for Pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and Publick Monies, appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof.

By his *Royal Prerogative*, he may of his meer Will and Pleasure Convoke, Adjourn, Prerogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments: May to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendring any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: May at his Pleasure encrease the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more Barons, and bestowing Privileges upon any other Towns to send Burgeses to Parliament. Yet this Branch of his *Prerogative* seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the *Legislative-Power* should intervene, to enable Durham to send its Representatives to Parliament, in the Time of King Charles II. He hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and

and Officers of State; of all *Bishops*, and other high Dignities in the *Church*; the bestowing of all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of *England*; the Power of determining *Rewards* and *Punishments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters-Patent may erect new *Universities*, *Boroughs*, *Colleges*, *Hospitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Forests*, *Chases*, *Free-Warren*, *Beacons*, &c.

The King by his Prerogative, hath Power to enfranchise an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizen*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands. Hath Power to grant Letters of *Marque* or *Reprisal*, to grant *Safe-Conducts*, &c.

Debts due to the King, are in the first place to be satisfy'd, in case of *Executorship*, and *Administration*; and until the King's Debt be satisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Ancestor's* Debt of the Heir, tho' not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in Case of Losses by Fire or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market, will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileg'd from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Churchwarden*, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times; for *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a *Quo minus* in the *Exchequer*, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of Personal Action, supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In Doubtful Cases, Semper præsumitur pro Rege.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavel-Kind*, the Rules of *Joint-Tenancy* : No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments enter'd against the King's Title, are enter'd with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*. That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is *Party*, his Officers with an *Arrest*, by Force of a *Process at Law*, may enter, and (if Entrance be deny'd) may break open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other *Arrests*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full against the King by *Institution* only, without *Induction*, altho' it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of false Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of Understanding, cannot govern themselves, or serve the King ; so the Persons and Estates of *Idcots* and *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King : That of *Ideots* to his own Use, and that of *Lunatics* to the Use of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus Hæres regni*, and is (as the great *Ocean* is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears ; for this Cause, all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert* or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure Trave*, (that is, *Money, Gold, Silver, Plate* or *Bullion*, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King ; so all *Waifs, Strays, Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings ; all *waste Ground* or *Lands* recovered from the Sea ; all *Land of Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver Mines* in whose Ground soever they are found ; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.* *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not mark'd, and swimming at liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church*, the King's *Prerogative* and *Power* is extraordinary great : He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Conge d'Eslire* ; none can be consecrated *Bishop*, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's special *Writ* or Assent. The King hath Power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod* ; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions* ; introduce
into

into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; reform and correct all *Heresies, Schisms*; punish *Contempts, &c.* and to declare what *Translation* of the Bible is fit to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite, Consolidate, Separate, Enlarge, or Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his Letters-Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*, as Henry the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King Charles the Martyr intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Honour of the first Martyr of England, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick of Lincoln*; may also erect new *Archbishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.*

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens, & non malum in se*: As for a *Bastard* to be a Priest, for a Priest to hold two *Benefices*, or to succeed his Father in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-resident, &c.* For a Bishop to hold an *Ecclesiastical Benefice in Commendam or Trust*.

Hath Power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, *Penal Statutes*, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to *Equity and Conscience*; to grant special *Privileges and Charters* to any Subject; to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of Murder; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in Cases not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet in *Rebus Arduis*, and in matters of great Importance the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad Prox Parl' propter Difficultatem, &c.*

Every King of England, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in Possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of England to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of Charles the First, that *the King's Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties to strengthen the King's Prerogative.*

The Laws of England looking upon the King as God's Vicegerent upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men: So the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King; as, no *Injustice, no Error, no Negligence or Laches, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood*; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder*, (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural, not Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this, the Law attributeth a Kind of *Perpetuity*, not to

to say Immortality, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same Moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or *Act* to be done, *ex post facto*.

Moreover the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Nonsuited*, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the King cannot do, *Rex Angliæ nihil injustè potest*.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Jaramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an *Oath* at his *Coronation*, and indeed without any *Oath* by the *Law* of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice, and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness among them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the *Enacting* of *good*. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both *Houses of Parliament*, *viz.* make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, that all Occasion of *Disaffection* towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils*, and *the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending *Domesticks* by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram*, of *Nogent* in *France*, and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles II.* caus'd to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *Newburgh's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to the Shore of all the Neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to *Fish*, and pass in these Seas, and do at this Day lower their *Top-sails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometimes hath happened) are ac-

counted

counted *natural* born Subjects to the King of *England*, and needed not any *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry II.* annexed *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the 33d of *Henry VIII.* although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Edward I. annexed all *Wales*, and *Edward III.* the Right, tho' not the Possession, of all *France*; but *Henry V.* added both, and his Son *Henry VI.* was Crown'd and Recogniz'd by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King *James I.* being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head, and since that Time sundry considerable Plantation in *America* have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Possession, are *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pensylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Bermudos*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of first Discovery; to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *Newfoundland*, and to *Guiana* in the South; to all which the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not Possession of the whole.

Strength.] And let our Sovereign be consider'd abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or a garrison'd Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; it is so abundantly furnish'd with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid!) they could hardly conquer it, provided it be at Unity in it self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for the *Offensive*. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able, when-ever he is willing, to raise of *English Foot* Two Hundred Thousand, and of *English Horse* Fifty Thousand (for so many, during the Civil Wars, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides.) And when they shall consider the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Stedfastness is such, and their Fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever beat them, either at Sea or Land:

Land : When they shall consider, that for Transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at Command Two Hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two Hundred stout *English* Merchant-Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War; that he can soon man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent Time, may be rais'd only by a Land-Tax.

[Patrimony.] All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Land-lord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possess'd by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none, and are now made unalienable: Though they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of [the Weal Publick]) much alienated: However, there is yet left many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces*, and *Forests* still belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progress to visit those Parts.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England* were anciently enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the Kings Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. But the Impost upon Fire-Hearths the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of ever-blessed Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament to remit. At the Death of King *Charles* II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,200 *l. per Annum*, and in King *James* the Second's Reign, in the Time of Peace, it was rais'd to 2,000,000 *l.* yearly. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas

whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above One Hundred and Eighty Millions of *Livres*, which is above Twelve Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a Fourth Part of the whole Revenue of *France*; and the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purses, is above Six Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil List, as it is now called, was upon Her late Majesty's Accession to the Crown settled by Parliament at 700,000 *l. per Annum*, upon the best Funds in *England*. And the Crown of *England*, before the long, but necessary War, was as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a Consideration in the World.

Respect.] In Consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour*, and *Respect* than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him: He is at all Times served upon the Knee; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all *Deceit* and *evil Meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs sent forth for the Dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, *viz. Teste meipso*.

Arms.] It is the common Tradition, that after the Conquest the Kings of *England* bare Two *Leopards*, borne first by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy*, (and it is remarkable that they belong to His present Majesty, as he is Duke of *Brunswick*) 'till the Time of *Henry II.* who in Right of his Mother annex'd her Paternal Coat, the *Lyon of Aquitain*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lyons*, as at present.

King *Edward III.* in Right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England*, quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure, Semée de Flower-de-Luces, Or*; Afterwards changed to *Three Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry V.* of *England* caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King *James*, upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and thus blazoned.

In the first Place, *Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or*, the Regal Arms of *France* quarter'd with the *Imperial* Ensigns of *England*,
E which

which are *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Guardant in Pale, Or.* In the second Place, *Or, within a Double Tressure, Counterflower'd Lys, Gules, a Lyon Rampant* of the Second, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third Place, *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed Argent,* for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth Place, as in the first. All within the *Garter*, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order: Above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to His Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled, *Ermin*, adorn'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lyon Passant Guardant*, Crowned with the like; supported by a *Lyon Rampant Guardant*, *Or*, Crowned as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent*, Gorged with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain affix'd*, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, *Or*, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* His Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit.*

The Arms of *France* were placed first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and because from the first bearing those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of *Great-Britain* since the Union is as follows:

Quarterly of Four: In the first Quarter, *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Guardant, Or*; Impaling, *Or, a Lyon Rampant within a double Tressure Flory, Counterflory Gules, Great-Britain.* 2. *Azure, Three Flower-de-Lis, Or, France.* 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed Argent, Ireland.* The Fourth as the First.

The Motto upon the *Garter*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh of it*, was first given by King *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every *Garter* that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the *Knights of the Garter.*

The Motto *Dieu Et Mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by *Richard I.* to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassalage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterwards taken up by *Edward III.* when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France.* The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many Places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the House of *Lancaster.*

The *White Rose* was the Ancient Bearing of the House of *York*, and the *Red Rose* that of *Lancaster.*

The *Thistle* belongs to *Scotland.*

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

TH E King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, tho' born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories it doth manifestly appear) is immediately King, before any *Proclamation*, *Coronation*, *Publication*, or *Consent* of Peers and People.

The Crown of *England* from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; and for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no Force.

Formerly at the Death of every King, not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions Civil and Military expired; but now they are to continue in Force six Months longer.

Minority.] If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; sometimes, for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature and Alliance, hath most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward VI.* his Uncle by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerset* had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: And when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward V.*) it hath proved of ill Consequence.

Absence.] If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practis'd during the Absence of *Edward I.*, *II.*, *III.* and of *Henry V.* Of later Times, the King has appointed Regents, or Lords Justices, who are commonly the Great Officers of State.

[Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or by Reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent, Protector, or Guardian* to Govern.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present King of Great-Britain, &c.

HIS Majesty now reigning, is *GEORGE*, by the Grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland*, King, &c. Defender of the Faith: Eldest Son to his late most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Duke and Elector of *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, by his Consort the Princess *Sophia*, who was the fifth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Great-Britain* eldest Daughter to King *James I.* Niece to the Royal Martyr, Sister to the late Famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin-German to *K. Charles* and King *James II.* and their Royal Sister *Mary* Princess of *Orange*. By which Marriage aforesaid, and his own Birth, his present Majesty has in his Veins some of all the Blood-Royal of *Europe*; is the nearest Relation of the Protestant Religion to her late Majesty *Q. Anne*, and her lawful and rightful Successor to the Imperial Thrones of these Kingdoms, both by his own Consent, and the unanimous Approbation and Declaration of the States of the Realm, in a solemn Act of Parliament for establishing the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain, France, and Ireland*, in the Protestant Line: In which Royal Family may it continue to all succeeding Generations.

His Sacred Majesty King *George* was born in the Palace of *Osnaburg* in *Germany*, the 28th Day of *May*, 1660, and in his tender Years was carefully instructed in the Principles of the Protestant Religion, by Tutors celebrated for their known Piety, Learning, Integrity, and Prudence, by the appointment of his Illustrious Parents, who were always highly esteem'd for their extraordinary Knowledge, great Piety, Virtue, and fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion. As his Majesty grew up in Maturity of Years, he was also educated in the liberal Arts, and all other Qualifications and Accomplishments fit for a Prince of his high Birth; but the several Provinces of *Germany* being involv'd in War, he early disposed himself to Military Affairs, for the Defence of his Father's Dominions, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and accordingly in the Year 1675, the fifteenth Year of his Age, accompanied his Father the then Bishop of *Osnaburg* to the Battel of *Consarbrugh*, and

and to the Siege of *Triers*, where the *Mareschal de Crequi* was taken Prisoner by the late Duke of *Zell*, the King's Uncle. The Bishop of *Osnaburg* had there a Body of Troops consisting of 5000 Men. Monsieur *de Chauvet* was General of the Troops of *Zell*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen* commanded all the Forces of the House of *Brunswick* under the Presence and Authority of the above-mention'd Princes; and the Honour of that Victory, which several Relations have erroneously attributed to the old Duke of *Lorain* (who was not there) was wholly due to them. Our present King, then Electoral Prince, accompanied his Father in the several Campaigns and Sieges of *Maestricht* and *Charleroy*, the Success whereof, tho' not so happy as the former, did notwithstanding form him to the Business of War. He assisted at the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, and the Defeat of the *Turks*. In the Year 1684, he made three Campaigns in *Austria* and *Hungary*, where he commanded a Body of 10,000 Men of the Troops of the House of *Brunswick*, at the Siege of *Newhausel*, having under him that experienced General, Monsieur *de Chauvet*. Then he assisted at the Battel of *Hartzan*, and at the Expedition of the Bridge of *Esseck*, accompanied by General *Boisdavid*, and several other Persons of eminent Parts and Distinction. After which in the Year 1689, he commanded a Body of 8000 Men before *Mentz* and *Bonne*, which much contributed to the Reduction of these two important Garrisons. In the Year 1690, he commanded a Body of 11000 Men with the *Spaniards*; and in 1692, and 1693, another Body of the like Number, being all his Father's Troops, under King *William*. In the *Holstein* Campaign his Presence, Counsel, and undaunted Resolutions contributed very much to the procuring the Glorious Peace of *Travendal*. In brief, the Reputation our Monarch had acquired in the Empire, and the great Trust and Confidence the Emperor and all the *German* Princes reposed in him, procured him the joynt and unanimous Offer of the Authority of Generalissimo over all their Forces, at a Time when the Empire stood in Need of a Commander of so great a Reputation, to repair the Loss of the Prince of *Baden*. The King's Voyages into *France*, *Italy*, and *England*, and his own Courts being visited by Strangers of all Nations, have given him a great Knowledge of Men and Things, and of all the Affairs and Transactions of his own Time. The filial Respect and Duty he always so religiously paid to the Person and Commands of the late Elector his Father, and his remarkable tender Care and continued Affection for the late Incomparable Electress his Mother, and his high Esteem and Regard for the late Queen *Anne*, have been all so eminently just and considerable, as have brought down upon his Majesty the Blessings of Heaven in great Variety and Abundance; insomuch that,

Few Princes have met with such an uninterrupted Train of Prosperities, and that in a small Number of Years. The Succession to the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, declared and confirm'd by the firmest Tyes imaginable: The Alliance with the Imperial Family by the Empress *Amelia* of *Brunswick-Hanover*, his Majesty's Cousin-German: The Advantages he procur'd for the House of *Holstein*: The Accommodation with the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*: The Re-union of the Dukedom of *Zell*: The Augmentation of his Majesty's Dominions by the County of *Mansfield*, and the quiet Possession of *Sax-Lauwenburg*: By the Confirmation of the *Primo-Geniture*: The happy Marriage of the Prince of *Wales* his Son, and of the Princess *Sophia-Dorothy*, his Daughter, to the present King of *Prussia*, and the strengthening his Majesty's Royal Family by so many Grand-Children: The Amity with those Sovereign Princes, who were sometimes Enemies of his Greatness, but now esteem it an Honour to be admitted to his Friendship, which the Czar of *Muscovy* in particular has cultivated by his Embassies: Finally, the first acknowledging him Elector of the Empire, and now King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, by the unanimous Voice of the whole Empire: All those remarkable Things, are the particular Blessings of Providence, and the illustrious Effects of his good Government in Time past, and benign Presages of what is to come; so that his Enemies themselves, if so Great and Wise a Prince can have any, are obliged to own the good Order and Management of his Revenues, his Clemency and Justice to his Subjects, his strict Adherence to his Royal Word, his Perseverance in his Alliances, and the good Discipline of his Troops, which may be truly called Regular, because he never makes Use of them through Ambition, Covetousness, or the Desire of Oppressing his Neighbours. Reason and Equity are the Measure of all his Actions, and distinguish his Conduct from that of many other Sovereigns. In a Word, he is not only a great Prince, but also a good and a just Man, Qualities that are rare enough, and which are seldom found amongst the Great. His Temper is free and easy in Conversation, and his Judgment solid, polite, and profound in Matters under Debate: His Equipage of all Sorts, and the Number of his Officers, Servants and Domesticks of all Ranks and Qualities, were ever proportionable to his Grandeur; and, tho' a very provident Prince, yet he spares nothing when there is Occasion to make a Royal Figure. His Kindness to the Officers and Servants of the late Duke of *Zell*, does Honour to the Glorious Memory of such an Uncle, and to the Generosity of himself the Successor.

The Exactness of those concern'd in the Management of his Revenues in his former Sovereign Station, in paying ready Money, and at the appointed Time, all Sorts of Wages, Pensions and Assignments, without any Discount or other Exactions,

ons, are sufficient Proofs of his wise Administration, the Vigilance of his Officers, and of what he will expect now of all that serve him in the like Capacity here.

The Taxes upon his Trans-Marine Subjects have been always moderate, paid with Chearfulness, and sometimes he took less than his States granted him. The Farmers and Husbandmen of that Country live in Plenty, or at least at their Ease; and none of his Subjects are sensible of the Rigours of Slavery, nor any of his Servants made uneasy in the Discharge of their Duties. There is, perhaps, in the whole Empire, no Government more gentle and better regulated, nor in Proportion to the Extent of it, of greater Credit and Reputation, when the Prince had Occasion to exert himself; nor has any Sovereign a Council better affected, more secret, and more attach'd to the particular Interest of their Master, and the common Good of their Country, than that his Majesty had at *Hanover*, which is a manifest Indication of his Wisdom and Knowledge of Men.

Nor must we here forget the good Success of so many Campaigns in *Flanders* and *Germany*, to which that warlike Body of 16 or 17000 Men, always maintain'd by his Electoral Highness, now King of *Great Britain, &c.* have so gloriously contributed; besides which, he maintain'd his Quota for the Army of the Upper *Rhine*; where he commanded three Campaigns at his own Charge: There he defeated and took Prisoner Gen. *Vivans*; there he forc'd the Lines of *Wetlingham*, and secured the Frontiers of the Empire, but despairing of any farther Progress on that Side worthy his Conduct, he gave up his Command, and those that succeeded him, have but too well justified the Difficulties which he wisely foresaw.

Among the Prosperities of his Reign, may be also reckon'd the Relation and Affinity with the present Emperor, by a Princess of the House of *Brunswick*, with the Vote he gave at the Imperial Election, and the Solemn Coronation celebrated at *Frankfort*. He put an End to the Differences at *Helldesheim*, by a wise and just Accommodation, in which he shew'd that Ambition had no Share in it, and that he had no other Views, but securing the Rights and Liberties of that Country, which he had taken into his Protection.

His Majesty has likewise made an Acquisition of the Country of *Delmenhorst*, and lately of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*; and during the Troubles in the Neighbouring States round about him, his Wisdom procured a happy Tranquility to his own Subjects in *Germany*. Lastly, To crown all his Merits, the repeated Vows of three Kingdoms have call'd him to a Succession, the Acknowledgment of which, is a Fundamental Article in the General Peace.

Of the rest of the Issue of Her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

The rest of the Issue of the Princess *Sophia*, by his most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, were *Frederick Augustus*, their second Son, born October 3d. 1661, and slain in *Transilvania*, valiantly fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690, unmarried. The third Son, *Maximilian William*, born December 23d, 1666. now living and in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, unmarried. The fourth Son *Charles Philip*, born October 13th, 1669, and kill'd at the Battel of *Coffaneck* in *Transilvania*, fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690. The fifth Son, born September 29, 1671, was shot in the very Heat of the Action, and unfortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the Battle of *Munderkingen*, between the Imperial and French, and *Bavarian* Forces, Anno 1703, unmarried. The sixth Son, *Ernest Augustus*, born Sept. 17, 1672, and is yet living, unmarried, at *Osnaburgh*, of which he is Lay-Bishop, or Sovereign. So that the First, Third, and Sixth, are only surviving.

Sophia Charlotta their only Daughter, was born October the 12th, 1668, and in the Year 1684, became the second Wife of *Frederick III.* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, Great Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the Sacred Roman Empire; and who in the Year 1700, with the Consent of the late Emperor *Leopold*, assumed the Title of King of *Prussia*, and died in the Year 1712. This beautiful and excellent Princess dy'd at *Hanover*, Feb. 1704, having had Issue by his late *Prussian* Majesty, Two Sons, *Frederick Augustus*, born Anno 1685, who died in the Year following. *Frederick-William*, now King of *Prussia*, born August 4. 1688. whose Marriage with his Cousin-German, *Sophia Dorothea* of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, is mentioned before, and by whom he had Issue *Frederick Lewis*, entituled Prince of *Orange*, born 1707, and died the next Year. *Frederick-William*, born in January 1710; and *Anne*, born in May 1717.

CHAP. V.

Of the Queen of England, when she is Consort only, not Regent.

THE Word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon Gwen*, signifying a Woman, as also a Wife, and seems to be applied, in process of Time, by our Ancestors, to the King's Wife, (as *Hlaefdig*, or Lady) afterwards was, and as *Madam*, or *Mademoiselle*, is used now

now in *France* to signifie the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman, because she was the chiefest *Woman* or *Wife* in the Kingdom. Just as we now say, *the Town*, or *the City*, for *London*, &c. She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

Prerogative.] From the Saxon Times, the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King she be *Feme-Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters-Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedet* brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced* if she be *Nonsuited* in any Action, &c.

Of latter Times she hath had as large *Dowre* as any Queen in *Christendom*; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence* and *Respect* that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the *Queen Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*; nor does she like other Subjects, lose her *Dignity*, tho' she should marry a private Gentleman: Thus Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodoret*, Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*; much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen Sovereign of *England*, follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament, as in the Case of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of Glorious Memory.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of *England*, are called the Sons and Daughters of *England*, because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in them.

Eldest Son.] The *Eldest Son* of the King was sometimes stiled, in the *Saxon*-times, *Clito*, quasi Κλύτῳ, *Illustris*; And so likewise *Ætheling*, or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the *Saxon* Word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling* the Son of a Nobleman, who afterwards used only for the King's *Eldest Son*. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*; and as to that Duchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-Day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose Investiture was formerly perform'd by Imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of Gold, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring* of Gold on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father of her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters-Patent, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*, by which Words the Separation of this Principality, is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State Indented.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets, as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward* the First, to his *Eldest Son*; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so order'd, that his
Queen

Queen was deliver'd of her first Child in *Caernarvan-Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one Word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and *Earl of Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magne Britanniae Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England's* Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stil'd *Duke of Normandy*.

Anciently the Arms of the *Princes of Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bear quarterly, *Gules* and *Or*, four *Lions passant guardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*; and the Devise of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscrib'd with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Devise was born at the Battle of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the *Princes of Wales*, and by the Vulgar call'd the *Prince's Arms*.

Dignity.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High-Treason*.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seigniories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes in *Cornwall* have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in that Duchy, which with all other Profits thereof, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 *l.* The Revenue of the present Prince, as established by Act of Parliament, amounts to 100,000 *l.* per Annum, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 *l.* yearly ; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

This transcendent Honour of being *Magnæ Britanniae Princeps*, or Prince of *Wales*, is now in the Person of his Royal Highness, *George Augustus*, Prince Electoral, only Son of the King's Majesty, who was born at *Hanover* the 30th of *October* 1683, and in *September* 1705. married the Excellent Princess *Wilhelmina Carolina*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh-Anspack*, by *Eleanor-Erdmuth-Louisa* his second Wife, Daughter of *John George*, Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach* ; which Princess was born the First Day of *March* 1683, by whom he has had Issue *Frederick Lewis*, Prince of *Brunswick*, born at *Hanover*, *January* 30th, 1706 ; and three Princesses, *Anne*, *Amalia-Sophia-Elionora*, and *Elizabeth Carolina*.

Soon after the Death of his Grandfather by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Zell*, his Royal Highness was elected Knight of the Garter ; the Ensigns and Habits of which Order were sent to him *Anno* 1706. And in the Year 1708, this most Excellent Prince, the Hopes of *Great Britain*, did in a very particular Manner distinguish himself at the Battle of *Oudenard*, giving illustrious Proof of his early Valour, as well as those other eminent Vertues that are conspicuous in him.

His Royal Highness, as an Addition of Honour from the late Queen, was Created Duke of *Cambridge*, and an Act of Parliament pass'd on purpose to give him the Precedence of all the rest of the Peers of *Great-Britain* ; and by his Royal Father, immediately after his Accession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, was created Prince of *Wales* ; and is the only Prince of *Wales*, since the *Black Prince*, that has had Children alive in his Father's Reign.

The Cadets, or Younger Children, of the Royal Family.

[Cadets.] The Cadets, or Younger Sons of *England*, are created (not born) Dukes or Earls of *England*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain Appenages, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth Counsellors of State, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The

The Daughters of *England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which to violate unmarried, is *High-Treason* at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands; and at Table they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the *Knee*.

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Sisters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King, are by Stat. 3 Hen. VIII. to precede other in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there *in terminis*, but is understood (as Sir *Edward Coke* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural* or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Bordure Gabonne*, or some other Mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the several Acts of Succession, by which the most Serene House of Hanover is called to the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain, &c.

UPON the Death of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester Anno 1700, his late Majesty King *William* having recommended in his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line in Case of the Death of his said Majesty, after the Decease of her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark* without Issue of their Bodies; the Parliament thereupon, in the same Session, pass'd an Act Entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; whereby it is Enacted,

That the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress, and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Eldest Daughter of King James I. of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line, to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after his Majesty and the Princess Anne of Denmark; and in Default of Issue of his Majesty and the said Princess Anne respectively, to the Crown and Regal Government of the

Kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, &c. shall be and remain, and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, &c.

Soon after her late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, she was pleased to order the Princess Sophia to be pray'd for in the Prayers for the Royal Family: And the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to Two farther Acts, viz. One, *For Naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body*: And the other, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.*

And by the Treaty of Union between the Two Kingdoms, the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain, &c.* was made a Fundamental Part of our present most happy Constitution.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Government of *England*, under the King, is *Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*; of which three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preach'd in *England*, Bishops were, consecrated, and the number of them encreas'd by degrees in proportion to the growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Preëminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts, and in process of time, their Seats were all plac'd in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that Purpose.

Afterwards, the Bishops being necessitated to meet about Public Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be call'd in question, or Appeals from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches even before the first *Nicene Council*) had one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus, Arch, or Chief, Bishop*, whereof we have two in *England*. call'd *Primates, Metropolitans, or Arch-Bishops*, that is, *Chief-Bishops*, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocese, a Province consist-

ing

ing of several Dioceses; and by Grants of several Kings, they have each certain *Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities*, in their own States.

Under these 2 Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckon'd in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to the Bishopricks, and have Precedence immediately after Viscounts, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies.

The *Function* of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-Places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; and without a Bishop none of these may be done. Of which Offices the *Power of Ordination* has been ever since the Apostles Times understood to be inseparable from the Office of a Bishop.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be consider'd either the Jurisdiction it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to License *Physicians, Surgeons, and School-Masters*; to unite and consolidate *small Parishes*. [N. B. That no Bishop in England has this last Power now but the Bishop of *Norwich*, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power by virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living, by an *Archiepiscopal, or Royal Dispensation*; otherwise in any other Diocese, he that has two Livings, cum curâ Animarum; is a *Pluralist*, by the Statute of 21 Hen. VII.] to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tenths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices:

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges, touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages:

And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*; as, to cause *Wills* of the Deceas'd to be prov'd, to grant *Administration* of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of *perishable Goods*, where none is willing to Administer, to cause Account to be given of *Administrations*,

to collate to *Benefices*, to grant Institutions to *Benefices* upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant *Benefices* for the Use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all others professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the 39 Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacrament, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the Want of Parents Consent, the Want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before 8 in the Morning, and after 12 of the Clock in the Day.

Arch-Bishops.] There are two Archiepiscopal Sees in England, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Bishopricks in England and Wales are subject. Both were founded in the Saxon Times, in the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms; *Canterbury* in the Head City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. Their Rights, Powers and Priviledges, are now distinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre-eminence, which was long disputed by the Arch-Bishops of *York*.

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, that the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Arch-Bishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes call'd *Alterius orbis Papa*, & *orbis Britannici Pontifex*: He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Arch-Bishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*.

At

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles II.* it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*.

To Crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.*

The Bishop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of *Winchester* his Sub-Dean, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his Chaplain.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace* (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law, within his own Province, the Power of *Probate* of all Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*, or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattles of all such as die intestate within his Province.

By *Stat. 25 Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a benefic'd Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall choose, which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there, of a new Bishop.

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the Presence, and with the Assistance of two other Bishops) to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations, to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie Eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

[*Book.*] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high Repute in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishopricks in the *North* of *England*, and the Bishoprick of *Sodor* and *Man*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen Consort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of *Sodor* and *Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also Eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers others of the fore-mentioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

[*Bishops.*] The next in Place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, *Επισκοπος*, which properly signifies an Overseer.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are *Barons* by a threefold Manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks; they are *Barons* by *Writ*, being

ing summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have Place in the *Upper-House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and tho' all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Bishops send out Writs in their own Names; *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name: As all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not return'd of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, for their manner of Tryal for Life.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expressly declared, that all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops* of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or in a Journey.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to a Bishop, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresie*, which rouches a Man's Life; and made the Offences of *Paricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* Petty-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate cæteris anteponeendus, quia Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the Imperial and Capital City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal* College, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight* holding in one hand a naked *Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath also at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the fifth Place, by Vertue of the forementioned Statute is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry* the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln* as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the Vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these five aforenamed, all the other Bishops take Place, according to the Seniority of their Consecration.

Next follow *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the Number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there was ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocese of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath and Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry and Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Penrith*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocese, as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm.

In every Cathedral Church in *England*, there are a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from $\Delta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$; because anciently set over ten *Canons* at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Dean and Chapter.] The Dean and some of the *Prebends*, are upon the Bishops Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of obstinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities, much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Letter-Missive* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to instal him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbies*, or *Priories*, transformed by *Hen. VIII.* into *Dean and Chapter*) are by a shorter Course installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the *Prebendaries* are of two sorts; some are *Canons* or *Residentiaries*, who, with their own Dean make one Body or College, or Corporation; these are what they call the lesser Chapter: And some are *minor Prebendaries*, who have each his own separate Estate or Corpse: They are not obliged to Residence, only to Preach upon certain Days; they have a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the *Prebendaries* of all sorts.

Note, That the *Canons* in these old Foundations, cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first *minor Prebendaries*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a Collegiate or Cathedral Church receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prabenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *English Church*, may be reconed *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese: Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon* is upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* and some *Prebendaries*, in old Foundations have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have: Whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons*, are the *Archipresbyteri*, or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their over-sight of Ten Parish-Priests, but now seldom created or used.

Parish-Priest or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls; to catechise the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit, to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In *England* are two *Archbishops*, Twenty four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deanries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of several great, and very many small *Parsonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chapels*, which are subject to the Visitation only of the

Lord

Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Churchwardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed: That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; to enquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Parishioners, to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*: The *Churchwardens* are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joined with the *Churchwardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Churchwardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations,

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate* and *Churchwardens*.

Note, Where the Office of the *Clerk* and *Sexton* are distinct, the Minister chuseth the former, the People the latter.

CHAP. IX.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church's *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, as often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each *Province*, requiring him to summon all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Mandate to the Bishop of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in

like manner to cite all the *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place and such a Day prefix'd in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral and Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly direct his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans and Archdeacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches*, and inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their *Proctors* to the Place, and at the Day appointed; to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they have been of late, by the Archbishop, prorogued or adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Bishops assemble in the Chapel of *Henry VII.* and the Lower House in the *Jerusalem Chamber*.

The Higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishops with *Miniver*.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese, in all 166 Persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Day both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by 1 or 2 of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in the same Language, and with the Consent of the Bishops approves of the Person.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute,

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time may hold at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner; and by constant Correspondence, debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

But

But the Northern Province is by no Means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they oblig'd to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determin'd.

All *Suffragan Bishops* and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*, have Priviledges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to sit and vote in the Lower-House of *Convocation*.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof, it was provided, 25 *Hen. VIII.* That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in Case of Defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*; and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business; so that from the highest Court of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, there lyes an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*; and beyond this to none other, except to the House of Lords.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next Day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lyes no *Appeal* in the Common Course.

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission of Review* under the *Broad-Seal*.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: Who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which, for the most Part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters-Patents

Patents under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like Manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most Part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within his Province, may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided.

Court of Arches.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the Court of *Arches*, so call'd from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Mary-le-Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is call'd *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil-Law, 2 Registers, and 34 Proctors.

The Judge of this Court sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The Office of the *Register* of the Court, is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law, in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon Condition not to practice for one whole Year after such Admittance.

The Manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct

conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop; then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *à Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Procefs of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge thus, *L. L. Dr. Almæ Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis, Principalis*, and retornable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Court of Audience.

THE Court of Audience is where-ever the Archbishop advocates a Cause to his own Hearing, and meddleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is call'd the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates, so called, because the Archbishop, *Juræ Prærogativæ suæ*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the Time of Death had 5*l.* or above in several Dioceses: And these Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curie Prærogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next Day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps the

the Records: All Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the *Prerogative-Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat. Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several Places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are 6 Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Court of Peculiars.

Lastly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain *Parishes* lying in several *Dioceses*, and exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those *Dioceses*, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

Bishop's Court.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his *Diocese*, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skill'd in *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his *Diocese* be large, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the *Diocese*, and some certain Causes limited to him, by the Bishop in his *Commission*; and these are called *Consistory-Courts*.

Archdeacon's Court.

Moreover, the *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, especially in some *Prebendal-Churches*, where the Corpses of some *Prebends* in old Foundations are situated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the *Archdeacon's Jurisdiction*, and sometimes from the Bishop's, are subjected to their respective *Prebendaries*.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

CAuses belonging to *Ecclesiastical Courts*, are *Blasphemy*, *Apostacy from Christianity*, *Herésie*, *Schism*, *Ordinations*, *Institution of Clerks to Benefices*, *Celebration of Divine Services*, *Rights of Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *General Bastardy*, *Tythes*, *Oblations*, *Obvention*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation of Churches*, *Probate of Wills*, *Administrations*, *Simony*, *Incest*, *Fornication*, *Adulteries*, *Solicitations of Chastity*, *Pensions*, *Procurations*, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the *Ecclesiastical Government* doth stand, and the *Church of England* is governed, are first *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave Decrees of several *Holy Bishops of Rome*, in its purer Times, which the *Kings of England*, from Time to Time have admitted.

Next, our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several *Provincial Synods*, either by the *Legates*, *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*, or by several *Archbishops of Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen. VIII.* of Force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's *Prerogative*. Then the *Canons* made in *Convocations* of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by *Parliament*, touching *Ecclesiastical Affairs*: and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in Use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the *Civil-Law* takes Place.

The Manner of Trials by these Laws and Customs are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Libel* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses* and *Presumptions*, the Matters are argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Laws* quoted; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that, *Execution*. And this is the Manner of Trying *Ecclesiastical Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tried by way of *Accusation*, or *Denunciation*: The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime; the second, when the *Church-Wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presum'd they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of *Punishments* inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities. See Book 3. *Tit. Punishments*.

Before *William the Conqueror*, there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called, in *England*; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the *Secular Judges* on the same Tribunal.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Civil Government of England; and first of the Great Officers of the Crown.

NExt to the *King* and *Princes of the Blood*, are reckoned the *Great Officers of the Crown*, whereof they are Nine; the *Lord High-Steward of England*, the *Lord High Chancellor*, the *Lord High-Treasurer*, the *Lord President of the King's Council*, the *Lord Privy-Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High-Constable*, the *Earl-Marshal*, and the *Lord High-Admiral*.

High-Steward.] The first Great Office of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the *Lord High-Steward of England*, or *Vice-Roy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports in the *Saxon Tongue*, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in *French*, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichi Drosset*, that is, *Regni Vice Rex* in *Sweden*, and the *Stadtholder* in *Denmark*, who is also call'd *Vice-Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an Ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry of Bullingbrook*, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of *Lancaster*, *John of Gaunt*,) afterwards King of *England*; since which Time they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a *Coronation*, by Virtue of which Office he sitteth Judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by Reason of their *Tenure* or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's *Coronation*, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for *Treason* or *Felony*, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the Ancient *High-Stewards* were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth. During his Stewardship, he bears a White Staff in his Hand; and the Trial being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office ends.

Lord-Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord High Chancellor*, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well; or Cancell'd, where amiss; that is, cross'd out with

Lines a-cross like cross-Bars or Latices, call'd in *Latin Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellos*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

Dignity.] He is, after the King and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs, (there being now no Lord High-Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to judge not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity, Conscience, or Reason*; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20*l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this and other Causes he was formerly often a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People, poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to *counsel* the King; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer, so far as he may, the *Rights* of the Crown to be diminish'd, &c. This high Office is in *France, durante vita*; but here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848*l.* per Annum, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200*l.* per Annum, more for his Attendance there; the whole is now above 7000*l.*

Creation.] The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Keeper are the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the Keepers are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath; only the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent.

Lord-Treasurer.] The third great Officer of the Crown, is the Lord High-Treasurer of England, who receives this high Office by a Delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the Officers of the Customs in all the Ports of England.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every Country, and in some Cases, by Statute, is to appoint a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Custom-free*.

The ancient Annual Salary of the *Lord High-Treasurer* of England, was in all 383*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* but the late Salary was 8000*l.* per Annum.

Lord-President.] The fourth great Officer named in the Statute 31 Hen.VIII. is the *Lord President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King John's Time, and was usually call'd *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante bene placito*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The fifth great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of England; also divers other Matters, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council, and besides this Oath of *Privy-Councillor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary is 1500*l.* per Annum.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute 2 of Rich. II. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

Chamberlain.] The sixth great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord Great-Chamberlain* of England, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do ther Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King he is to have 40 Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, and *Wearing-Cloaths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf*, *Gloves* and *Linnen*, to be used by the King upon that Occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Bason* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c. More-

Moreover, to this great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the *House of Lords* in the Time of *Parliament*, and to that End he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against *Coronations* and *Trials* of Peers in *Parliament Time*. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black-Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher*, and *Door-Keepers* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the *Parliament*, and goes on the Right-Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the Time of *Hen. I.* by an *Estate Tayl* or *Inheritance*; but in the two last *Coronations* by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir-General claimed and controverted. But by a late Act he is not to have Precedence of Dukes, but according to his Creation.

[*Constable.*] The seventh great Officer is the *Lord High-Constable* of *England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High-Constable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since upon Occasion of *Coronation*, and at Solemn Trials by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created *pro illa Vice*, a *Lord High-Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl-Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes Place of the *Earl-Marshal*.

[*Earl-Marshal.*] The eighth great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl-Marshal* of *England*; In *French* *Mareschal*, and used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses are different. *Mareschal* when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Francic* Word, denoting *Great* and *Honourable*, and *Scale* a *Servant*. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scale* as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and

Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marshalsea*.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now; and has been long hereditary in the House of *Norfolk*: For the first Duke of *Somerset* of the present Family, was Earl-Marshal in 1553.

Admiral.] The ninth and last great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High-Admiral of England*.

The Learned *Du Fresne* says, this Word was borrowed from the *Saracens* first by the *Sicilians*, and afterwards by other Christian Nations.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Magnæ Britanniæ, & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villæ Calesiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandiæ, Gasconiæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus, & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum*.

To the *Lord High Admiral of England*, is by the King entrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that high Officer, or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all Things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath a Power to commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rear-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular Coasts; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising Justice in the Court of *Admiralty*, to Imprison, Release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High-Admiral* belongs by Law and Custom, all Penalties and *Amerciments* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, *Condemn'd*, *Out-law'd*, or *Horned*. Moreover, all *Wayfs*, *Stray-Goods*, *Wrecks* of Sea, *Deodands*, a Share of all Lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson* and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Mannors* adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called the *Privy-Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary Way of Government in *England*, was by the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, and all our *Kings* have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment until they had first consulted the *King* or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes left Matters of high Moment to the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact some State-Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the *King* and his *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Free-holds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies.

A Privy-Councillor, tho' but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly and evenly counsel and advise the *King*, in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the *King's* Counsel, &c.

By Force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Councillor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the *King* that makes him, nor so long unless the *King* pleaseth.

The *King*, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such as the *King* of his own free Will and meer Motion shall

please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the End of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. And since the Happy Union of both Kingdoms there is a Third added, whose Province was at first, that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; but of late, by Agreement among themselves, all Domestick Affairs are indifferently transacted by the Three Secretaries, who are likewise each of 'em stiled *Principal*, &c. In those Days, and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But *Queen Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most Part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions.

The Correspondence with all Parts of *Great-Britain* is, without Distinction, managed by either of the Secretaries, relating to the Church, the Army, the Militia, Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. But as for Foreign Affairs, all the Nations which have Intercourse of Business with *Great-Britain*, are by them divided into Two Provinces, the *Northern* and *Southern*; of which the *Northern* is usually under the Junior Secretary, and contains *Scandinavia*, &c. The

Sou-

Southern under the Senior, and contains *Flanders, France, &c.*

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, tho' otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him: And a *Knight* in like Manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also Board-Wages.

Their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is 2000 *l. Sterling per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own Choice, and have no Dependence upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are 4 Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the *Privy-Seal*, or *Great-Seal*.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly: Their Office is in *White-Hall*: They wait by Month, each of them 3 Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcript is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord *Privy-Seal*, and is his Warrant for issuing out a *Privy-Seal* upon it; yet *Privy-Seals* for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-sign'd by the Lord Treasurer: But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the *Great-Seal*; then the *Privy Seal* is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the *Great-Seal*, as the *Signet* was to the Lord *Privy-Seal*, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all 3 Offices, &c. *Signet, Privy Seal, and Great-Seal*, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several Ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also 4 Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27 of Hen. VIII.* worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are, or ought to be from Time to Time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by Way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND, and therein of the Person summoning, the Manner of the Summons, the Person summoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments, &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Convventus*, or else *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Wittena-Gemot*, the Council or Assembly of the Sages, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of King Edward I. some say, in the Time of Henry I. it was called by the French Word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of Hen. III. the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bare Date 49 Hen. III. above 400 Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that long before, nothing of Moment, wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of England were concern'd, ever passed without their Common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament; in the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth summon a Parliament; and

and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Pro-
tector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in Time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in Time of War. There is then scarce any Thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds.

A Parliament is summoned in Manner following : 30 Days at least before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advifamento Confilii fui* ; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Confilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat, and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect 2 Knights for each County, 2 Citizens for each City, and 1 or 2 Burgesses for each Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was Enacted by *Hen. VI.* That none should have any Suffrages in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40*s.* (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was more than 10*l.* is now.) Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *Englishmen*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representatives; Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are some who have 1000*l.* a Year, have no Voice in the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statute of *Hen. VI.* They ought to be Native *Englishmen*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the 12 Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen a Parliament-Man, to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

To the Legality of Sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, 21 Years old at least.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the Publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the Time that they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Session, and all the Time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old Words;) but they are not privileg'd from Arrest for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of Meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House the King pleaseth; but of later Times it hath usually been held at the King's Ancient Palace at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chapel of St. Stephen.

The Manner of Sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the Opening of Parliaments, or at the Passing of Bills, or at Solemn Debates, as some Kings, and particularly Her late Majesty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right-Hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left-Hand is a Seat for the Duke of York.

On the King's Right-Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as Henry VIII. did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester; then all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left-Hand, upon Forms are placed the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same Side sit the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form a-cross the House, below the Wool-Sacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form the Barons all in Order.

The

The *Great Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Marshal*, the *Lord Admiral*, the *Great Master*, or *Lord Steward*, the *King's Chamberlain*, sit above all other of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Hen. VIII.* N. 10. and the *Chief Secretary*, being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops*, not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the *Peers* sit according to the Order of their Creation. Of late the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper* (if the *King* be present) stands behind the *Cloth of Estate*, otherwise sits on the first *Wool-Sack*, thwart the *Chair of State*, his *Great Seal* and *Mace* by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Wool Sacks* sit the *Judges*, the *King's Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery*: These being not *Barons*, have no *Suffrage* in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these *Sages* are placed upon *Wool-Sacks* may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of *Wool* and *Sheep* to this Nation.

The *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*, whereof the former is concerned in all *Writs of Parliament*, and *Pardons* in Parliament; the other records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the *Records* of the same, sit on a *Form* behind a *Table*. Without the *Bar* of the *Lords House* sits the *King's first Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a *Black Staff* he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the *Door* within, a *Cryer* without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the *King* is present with the *Crown* on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand till the *King* gives them leave to sit.

When the *King* is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do *Reverence* to the *Chair of State*, as is, or should be done, by all that enter into the *King's Presence Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered, till the *Chancellor* or *Keeper* signify to them the *Leave* of the *Lords*.

The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a *Chair* or *Seat* fix'd towards the upper-end thereof; and the *Clerk*, with his *Assistant*, sits near him at the *Table*, just below the *Speaker's Chair*. The *Members* of the *House of Commons* never had any *Robes*, as the *Lords* ever had, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear *Gowns*, as *Professors* of the *Law*, in *Term-time* do; and the four *Members* of the *City of London*, the first Day of every New Parliament wear *Scarlet Gowns*, and sit all together on the *Right-Hand* of the *Chair*, next to the *Speaker*.

The

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning; only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, and Sundays, it hath not been usual to assemble but upon the most urgent Occasions. The *Speaker* always adjourns the House to Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as the House agrees to adjourn to.

Upon the Day prefix'd by the King in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in Person, if to *Westminster*, where Parliaments of late Years have constantly been held: At his Arrival there, twenty one great Guns on the other side of the River *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at His Majesty's Return from the House of Lords; in the Room next to which called the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of Lords by the *Lord Great Chamberlain*; where being seated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he sends for the Commons by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, who at the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second and a Third, saying, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws; and the Commons forthwith attending His Majesty in the House of Lords, are in the King's Name, by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, commanded to chuse them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day appointed, they present to the King; and if approved of by His Majesty, sitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he petitions His Majesty, That the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *free Access to His Majesty, freedom of Speech in their own House, and Freedom from Arrests*: After which the King makes his Speech to both Houses, the whole House of Commons being presumed to be at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The manner of chusing the Speaker, is, that any Member of the House standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory Speech, moves, That such a Member of the House as he then names, may take the Chair; and being seconded in that Motion by some other Member of the House, if no Contest happen, they lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up the House to the Chair, where being placed, he stands up, and Returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him, and modestly acknowledges his Inability to perform such a Trust, desires the House would make choice of some more able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to their Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, about the usual Requests to be made at his appearing

pearing before the King, adjourns to the Day appointed for that Purpose; which being come, the Usher of the *Black-Rod* being sent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addresses himself to the Speaker: But if a Contest happens about the choice of a Speaker, some other Person being moved for, and seconded as before, it is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing Sides: The Clerk of the House of Commons putting the Question.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Presence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is usually the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household: If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, the said Oaths are taken in the Room, call'd the *Court of Wards*; and since the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by Act of Parliament, the 1st of *William and Mary*; and after the Choice of the Speaker, do in the House, at the Table, take the said Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take, before they can sit and debate upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, That all the Members are oblig'd, besides the other Oaths and Tests, to abjure the Pretender in the House, before they can give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are divers and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House*, not only jointly with the *King* and the *Commons*, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that conform not to the *Protestant Religion*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*, by Stat. 30 Car. II.

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Priviledge, That if by reason of Sickness, or other Business, they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to Vote in their stead. But at the beginning of every Parliament, such *Lords* as would make their *Proxies*, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The *Commons* also have the same Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of the Monies; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money Bill.

The

The *Commons* have the Privilege to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present Publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, (which yet the *Commons* of late have refus'd to do,) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the *Commons House* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Altho' the *Lords* of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the *Commons*, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are,) that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17th of *Edw. II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for Dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in those Days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, in Comparison to what it is now.

The manner of Debates, of Passing of Bills, and Acts, is thus:

Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in, which being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others, who second that Motion, are order'd to prepare and bring in the same; which when ready, some one of those Members so order'd, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the Side-Bar of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has a first Reading by the Clerk at Table; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said Bill; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question, whether it shall have a Second Reading, and sometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it: When the Bill is read a Second time, the Question is, whether it shall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, or otherwise

wise to a private Committee, any Member at pleasure naming the Persons to be of that Committee; whose Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, it is ordered, that they meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and Report their Opinion to the House; who accordingly meeting, chuse their Chairman, and either adjourn to some other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill; after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himself, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause thereof to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the Persons named, regularly to proceed, tho' five may adjourn: When the Committee have gone through the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the Side-Bar of the House, reading all the Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what Connexion they have therewith, the Clerk having at the Committee writ down what Folio and Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found; and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked Alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, and delivered to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question, whether they shall be read a Second Time; and if agreed to, reads them himself; and as many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put, Whether the Bill so amended shall be ingross'd, that is to say, written fair in Parchment, and read the Third Time some other Day. And then the Speaker holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question, whether the Bill should pass: If the Major-part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*; or if in the House of Lords, there is writ thereon, *Soit Baille aux Communes*, retaining still in this and some other things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who after the Norman Conquest, were generally skill'd in the French Tongue. When an Ingrossed Bill is read, and any Clauses offer'd to be added to it, they must be in Parchment ingrossed like the Bill, which are then call'd *Riders*; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills at the Bar of the House, and brought up by the Member who presents them, and are deliver'd at the Table.

All Messages from the *Lords*, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the *Speaker* is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into *Westminster-Hall*, and *Court of Requests*, to summon the Members to attend: but when the House resolves it self into a Committee of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the *House of Commons*, and Eight a Committee: The House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the *Speaker* and Members have taken the Oaths, the standing Orders of the House are read, and Grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days; but of late Years, (tho' they are appointed by every New Parliament,) they have not done so, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which being no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the *Speaker's Chamber*, and adjourns into the House, because usually very numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight to empower the Committee to act. When any Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncover'd.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is usually to (shew their Respect) attended with a certain number of the Members of the House: As they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill makes three profound Reverences, saying, *The Commons have Passed an Act, intituled, &c. to which they desire your Lordships Concurrence*; and delivess it to the *Lord Chancellor or Keeper*, who for that Purpose comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent down by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or other Person whose Place is on the Wool-Sacks, (and by none of the Members of the House;) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, delivered to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration: If afterwards it Pass the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les communes ont assentez*. All Messages from the *Commons* to the *Lords*, are introduc'd by the *Black Rod*. All Messengers from the *Lords*, are introduc'd by the Sergeant, who with his Mace on his Shoulder going on their Right-hand, they with him make three Bows as they draw near to the *Speaker*, and then deliver their Message: they do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the *Lords* make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the *House of Commons*.

When

When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncover'd, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same Day, (unless Personally reflected on.) Also, if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one Day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he, or the Chairman, judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is call'd to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*; but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the Tower, and sometimes to other Prisons.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in Passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor Vote, except the House be equally divided.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest, Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.] And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the *House of Commons* they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number, then the House divides; and if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the *Ay's* go out; but if it be upon any thing the House is once possess'd of, the *No's* go out. Upon all Questions where the House divides, the *Speaker* appoints four Tellers, two of each Opinion, who, after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage betwixt the Bar and Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the two Tellers that have the Majority take the Right Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar, all four make their Reverences as they advance, three times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, saying, The *Ay's* that went out are so many; the *No's* that stay'd in, so many, and *vice versâ*: Which the *Speaker* repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a *Committee* of the whole House; the way of dividing is by changing Sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left Hand of the Chair; and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting cover'd at a Table, the Commons standing bare, where the Business is debated: If they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then

then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have Passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who hath before maturely consider'd each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Answer is, *le Roy. le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embryo*. If a Private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire*.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, which is taken for an absolute Denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to His Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*.

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, *Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longe*.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry VII. were Passed and Enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *English* only.

The *Adjournments* are usually made in the *Lords House* by the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, in the *King's Name*, to what other Day the King pleaseth, and also to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting, in the same State they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, *That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other Cases 'tis the undoubted Priviledge of each House to adjourn themselves, &c.*

In like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a *Prorogation* there is a Session ended; and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the Re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a-new.

When the King's Pleasure is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly comes in Person, with his Crown on his Head, sends the *Black-Rod* for all the *House of Commons* to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*; and then the

Lord Chancellor, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death happen'd during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, ipso facto, Dissolved. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expressly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have Notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of later Times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

C H A P. XIV.

Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is usually some Grave, Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal* Jurisdiction, so is his Chapel from all *Spiritual*: It is call'd *Capella Domini*, the *Domain Chapel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but as a Regal Peculiar, exempt and reserv'd to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chapel, namely, a *Sub-Dean*, or *Precentor Capellæ*; thirty two Gentlemen of the Chapel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly call'd *Clerks of the Chapel*, are with the aforesaid Priests, to perform in the Chapel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skill'd in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children,

Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chapel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists.

There are moreover four Officers, a *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chapel.

In the King's Chapel, thrice every Day Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship perform'd with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chapels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to his Majesty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The *Lord Almoner* disposes of the King's Alms, and for that Use receives, (besides other Monies allow'd by the King) all *Deodands*, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the *Lord Almoner* hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per Diem*. Next he distributes to twenty-four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Palace of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, is to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the *Lord Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who is also to scatter new-coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Lifetimes. Every one of these hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the *Lord High Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk* of the *Closet*, who is some Reverend Divine, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

[Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity; whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chapels on *Sundays*

days and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chapel daily (as afore-mentioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, &c.

Intime of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is perform'd in a more solemn manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean of the Chapel* to preach; on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent *Chaplains*; every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, the *Dean of Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent*, some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter-Day*, the *Lord High-Almoner*.

Collar and Offering-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty, after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, belong to the *Dean of the Chapel*, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days, are *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Byzant*, or Gold, to be offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-Years-Day*, *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in several Purses, are offer'd by the King. Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John-Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coin'd by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly call'd *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James the First*, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Portrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four

Crowns before him, and circumscrib'd with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus.*

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Household.]

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the Time of Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the French Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since called, *The Lord Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

Note, That to the *Lord Steward* belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the End of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expences*, &c.

The *Lord Steward* is a *White Staff Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White Staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

[*Lord Chamberlain*.] The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the *Gentleman Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*, at all his Majesty's Houses, and of the removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, *Messengers*, *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, *Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Serjeant at Arms*, of all the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though he himself is a *Layman*.

Master

Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently call'd *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horses, and had heretofore, of all the Posts of *England*. He hath also the Power of *Escuries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horses*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avenor*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, and for Charge of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make Use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, or *Footmen*, belonging to the King's Stables.

At any *solemn Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Led Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the Stables for *Horse-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avenor*, being Chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under these three Principal Officers of his Majesty's Household, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, are the

Treasurer of the Household,
Comptroller,
Cofferer,

| *Master of the Household,*
| *Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.*
| *Two Clerks Comptrollers.*

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the Accompts for all *Expences* of the King's Household are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provision for the Household, and make Payments and Orders for the well-governing the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the King's Privy-Council. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace within the *Verge*, wheresoever the Court shall reside, and the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-House, bearing *Vert*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct.

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House, in the Absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath Power, with the *Comptroller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the *Verge*, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller's* Office is to control the Accompts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrollment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-*Comptrollers*, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Household*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two Clerks *Comptrollers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Comptroller*, in the Court of *Verge*.

The Clerks of the *Kitchen* wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, *Parcels*, and *Debentures* for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the *Pantry*, *Buttery*, and *Cellar*; keeps Account of and makes up the Remains; with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*.

The Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, the *Vice-Chamberlain*, both which are always *Privy-Councillors*.

The next are the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, of whom these things are worthy to be noted, viz.

King *Henry* the Seventh was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and establish'd this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to Forty-eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*; which Establishment has successively continued in every King and Queen's Reign to this present Time. The chief End of their Institution, was to wait and attend on the King and Queen at Court, in their Diversions, Progresses, and on all emergent Occasions: Six of these Gentlemen are constantly appointed by the Lord *Chamberlain*, with a Nobleman, and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all Foreign Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads in their Publick Entries, and to their Audiences. At every Coronation, Two of these Gentlemen in Ducal Robes, personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all Publick Solemnities, they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Councillors (not Peers,) and whenever the King is pleas'd to go to the Parliament by Water, Two of this Society have place in the same Barge, and likewise kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allow'd to interpose before them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are empower'd to execute the King's Verbal Commands, without producing any written Orders; their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority: For Example, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, Cardinal *Wolfey* was Arrested for High-Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, without any written Order; the Cardinal obey'd, saying, His Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-Bearers, four.

Gentlemen Carvers, four.

Gentlemen Sewers, four.

These were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and their Places honourable, and for that Reason they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable Perquisites.

At all Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-bearer, Carver and Sewer; there is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen for that Day, and also have Rank in the Cavalcade, &c.

Gentlemen Ushers of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, were also four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy Lodgings (the Bed-Chamber excepted,) and the Honour of Leading the Queen in the Absence of the Lord-Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Closet at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman-Usher waits.

In

In the *Presence-Chamber* there are *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters in Ordinary, Four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lords House, and is also *Usher* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black-Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employed in fitting up the Lords House, before the sitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House. The Fees of this Officer are very considerable, a Particular of which the Reader will find among the Lists of the King's Servants under the Lord Chamberlain.

The Office of these *Gentlemen-Ushers* is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey them.

Next are *Gentlemen-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number Eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* Daily Waiters (to whom they are subordinate, and as it were *Deputies*) to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) Groom or Servant of the *Long Robe* or *Vestment*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night; and in the absence of the Groom of the *Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private: for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. This High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as in her late Majesty's, is perform'd by Ladies, as also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who are call'd *Bed-Chamber-Women*, and were five in Number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next

Next is the Master of the Robes, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes; as those of his Coronation, of St. George's Feast, and of Parliament also, of all his Majesty's Wearing-Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, George and Garter, beset with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) divers standing Wardrobes at *White Hall, Kensington, Windsor, Hampton Court, the Tower of London, &c.* whereof there are divers Officers.

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. and is at the Command of the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the disposing of Vacant Places: Here are six Officers.

One Yeoman of the *Removing Wardrobe*.

Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe*.

Three Pages of the *Wardrobe*.

Under the Master of the Robes is,

One Clerk of the Robes and <i>Wardrobes</i> .	Keeper of the <i>Wardrobe</i> at <i>White Hall</i> .
One Yeoman.	Keeper of the Standing <i>Ward-</i> <i>robe</i> at <i>Kensington</i> .
Three Grooms.	Necessary Women.
One Page.	Treasurer of the Chamber.
One Brusher.	Comptroller of the Chamber.
One Sempstrefs.	Auditor of the Chamber.
Body Laundress.	Master of the Jewel-House.
Starcher.	Other Officers Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies* was instituted by K. James I. for the more honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side, under the Crown of England, an Emblem of Peace, with K. James's Motto, *Beati Pacifici*; and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies*, is an Assistant or Deputy; which Office is held during the King's Pleasure.

Heralds.] Amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned, *The Heralds*.

[See more concerning these in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement about the City of London.]

Groom-Porter.] The Office of *Groom-Porter*, is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Master of the Revels.] Whose Office is to order all Things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court. The

The rest of the Menial Servants under the several Great Officers of his Majesty's Household, are found in their respective Lists at the End of the Book.

Some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of K. James I. there were many more Officers; and to several Offices there belong'd many more Persons, which K. Charles I. K. Charles II. and K. James II. much lessened, and the late King much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of Chancery, the Learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen-Pensioners.

AT home, within the King's House it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, first instituted by K. Henry VII.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from his Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy Lodgings; as also at all Great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*:

A Gentleman-Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 l. 10 s.

The Band wait half at a Time quarterly, but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whitsunday*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the

Coro-

Coronation-days, and on Extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*, at which Times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in Time of War, are Curasiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in Time of War is, *A Cross Gules, in a Field Argent*.

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

A Gain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six Foot high.) There are at present 100 Yeomen in daily Waiting, and 70 more not in Waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die, his Place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet-Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet-Breeches, both richly guarded with Black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, Black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, 40 by Day, and 20 to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

Of the Troops of the Household.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Gardes du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Leibgardy*; and we *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of 800 Horsemen, well arm'd and equipp'd; they are divided into three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there is now added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers consisting of 64 Men, besides Officers.

Each of these 3 Troops are divided into 4 Squadrons or Divisions : Two of which consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King, wheresoever he goes near home; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the 4 Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the *King's* Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King's* own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown: Near him also attends another principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occasions, and at the same Time also two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others

One Division of Grenadiers mounts with a Division of the Troops to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel-Duty on Foot, and attend the *King* also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

*The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth ;
Viz.*

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is 1 l.
10 s. per diem.

The other 2 Captains, their Pay is, to each, 1 l. per diem.

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per diem

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 s. per diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per diem.

A Quarter-Master's Pay is 9 s. per diem.

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 s. 8 d. per diem.

A Surgeon's Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in all
8 s. per diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is
7 s. per diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per diem.

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to
a Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per diem.

The Pay of the Grenadiers of Horse, is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per diem.

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of the King's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as Eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants, as Eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as Eldest Majors of Horse; the Quarter-Masters, as Youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as Eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the Eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards his Majesty's Regiment of Horse takes Place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take Place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Goldstream* Regiment takes the next place, and then all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their respective Seniorities from the Time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of Offences committed within the Verge of the King's Court.

THE King's *Palace Royal* is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, and in his Absence, of the *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Household, with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, who may, by Virtue of their Office, without Com-

Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons, Misprision of Treasons, Murders, Manslaughters, Breaches of the Peace, &c.* committed within the King's Court or Palace, or within 200 Foot of the outward Gate.

If any Man presume to strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right-Hand shall be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fin'd. By the Ancient Laws of *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punish'd with Death and Loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for striking in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Punishment for striking shou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony; in brief thus:

Punishment for striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood Yard* brings to the Place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the *Searing-Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to use; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of Red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Extry* is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery* seared Cloths; the *Master-Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd and ransom'd at the King's Will.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: And first, of the Court of Justice call'd the KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the Highest Court in *England* at Common-Law, is the *King's-Bench*, so call'd, because anciently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judica-
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ture belongs in his Absence, or perhaps, because this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belongs only to the King. Here are handled all *Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c.* This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct Errors in *Facto*, and in *Jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, Real, Personal, and Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly 4 grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus; *A. B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalement, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene gesseris. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters-Patents in these Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem. A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.* But since the Revolution, their Tenure is like the former.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the Chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*; (for the Law presumes, that the Sovereign is always there in Person.)

None may be Judges in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this high Degree, is oblig'd to wear a Lawn-Coif under his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament-Time: the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Secondly, Of the High-Court of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other: It is *Curia Cancellariæ*; because, as some think, the Judge of this

this Court sate anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Latice*, as the East-End of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellor* from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence call'd *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the *Civility* of the Nation, tho' perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial; Writs of Grace, or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the Equitable Part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man especially in three Things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs or Summons for Parliaments and Convocations, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False-Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and enrolled Letters-Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the 24 *Cursitors*, and for the *English* Part are the 6 *Clerks*.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

[*Chancellor*.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge; whereas in other Courts there are 3 or 4 Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no profess'd Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently.

Anci.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly call'd *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but since Queen Elizabeth's Time they hardly differ in any Thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *ακριβοσύνη*; the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied.

The Manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Masters of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, hath twelve Assistants, anciently call'd *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellarie*, because they were usually all in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is call'd *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were call'd *Coadjutores*.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls; in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister, & Rotulorum Custos, sive Præfectus*, so call'd from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls; hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now call'd the *Rolls*, and in the Absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lord's House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-Sack.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-Time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprison'd in the Vacation-Time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in Time of Vacation, as well as in Term-Time.

The Salary of the Masters in Chancery is 100 *l.* to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* Quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall*, with the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-Time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord-Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord-Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of
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many Causes; they have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House founded at first for the *Converted Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard III.* The rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the *Six-Clerks-Office*, the Offices of the *Examiners*, three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, and the six Clerks of the *Rolls-Chapel*, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all the Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-Time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Six Clerks, are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are pass'd the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, 'till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

Under the afore-nam'd six Clerks, there are sixty other Clerks, *viz.* ten to each of the six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office.

Examiners in Chancery. There are Two. Their Office is to examine Persons on their Oaths, in any Suit on both Sides.

Clerks

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in *Chancery* are three. They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d' Eslire's*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office*, is to issue out Writs to ſummon Perſons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters-Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*.

The principal *Register* of the Court of *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the ſame Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters-Patent.

Cursitors-Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; They were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Cursu*: Of theſe there are twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out ſuch Original Writs as are requir'd. Theſe Clerks are a Corporation of themſelves, who execute theſe Offices by themſelves, or by their Deputy.

From this High Court are alſo iſſued out Commiſſions for Charitable Uſes throughout *England*, where there is Occaſion to enquire of any Abuses or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free Schools, or Scholars in Universities: Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Cause-Ways, Churches, Sea-Banks, or High-ways, Education or Preferment of Orphans, Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houſes of Correction, Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid or Help of young Tradeſmen, Handicrafts-men, or Perſons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Priſoners or Captives.

Alienation-Office.

There is alſo an Office call'd the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levy'd, and Recoveries ſuffer'd, are carry'd to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commiſſioners.

In all are counted ſeventy-two Officers, under the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper.

Thirdly, Of the Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so call'd, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject: By the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordain'd, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court; and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is call'd *The Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent, *quam diu se bene gesserit*; and so do the other Inferiour Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually Tried, according to the strict Rule of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levy'd, or Recoveries suffer'd, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tuns of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief Justice* of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants is allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

Before the Reign of *Queen Mary*, these and the rest of the twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, or in Coaches; as they now do in great State, at the Beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the *Protonotaries* all Records of *Nisi prius*, call'd *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and signify the *first Notaries*: They are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English* Counties except *Monmouth*. These Considerable Offices are in the Hands of three

Per-

Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attornies* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said *Protonotaries* hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledg'd, &c. he holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several *Clerks*, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levy'd of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The *Register* of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper Place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A *Clerk* of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* afore-mention'd, sit in the Court, cover'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One *Clerk* of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court.

2. The *Clerk* of the *Inrollments* of *Fines* and *Recoveries*, is by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of the *Fines* and *Recoveries*, or any part thereof, by *Stat. 23 Eliz. cap. 3.* is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so inroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd, in process of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The *Clerk* of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capias ut legatum* (after the Parties are return'd Outlaw'd) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. *Clerk* of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every *Fine* or *final Agreement upon Sale of Land* is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. *Clerk of the Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entrench all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all *Deeds* acknowledg'd before any of the *Judges* of this Court.

3. *Clerk of the Juries*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *Distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the *Affizes* in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. *Clerk of the Essoins*, or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. *Clerk of the Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King James the First's Time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of England, so call'd from the French, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other Things too long to be here set down: Of these there are fourteen; the last of which, is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also four *Exigentes*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appears not, he is Outlaw'd.

These are all in the Gift of the *Lord Chief-Justice* of this Court; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court four *Criers* and a *Porter*.

Fourthly, Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*; so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought* Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green-Carpet*.) or else from the French Word *Eschiquier*, a *Chess-Board*; because the *Accomptants* in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are Try'd all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man.

In this Court may sit,

The *Lord-Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief-Baron*, and three other Learned Judges call'd *Barons of the Exchequer*; also one other *Cursitor Baron*.

The first of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the *Bar* of the *Barristers*, who direct their Speech to him takes *Recognizances* for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd *Lord Chief-Baron*; is created by *Letters-Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se bene gesserit*: He alone, without the other *Barons*, sits at *Guild-Hall* in the Afternoon in Term-Time, upon *Nisi prius* in London; takes *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Presentations* of *Officers*, and many other Things of Importance. In the Absence of the *Lord Chief-Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the fifth is said to be the *Cursitor of the Court*, and administers the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *Under-Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the *Custom-House*; but is no Judge.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of *Equity* held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other fore-mention'd Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the Ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long Time after the Conquest there sate in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal *Barons* of the Realm; and in later Times there sate in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons*, because *Barons* used to sit there.

All the twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals sit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFTER the *Lord-Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the *Barons of the Exchequer* afore-mention'd, the next Officer is the *King's Remembrancer*: In whose Office are eight sworn Clerks; whereof two are *Secondaries*.

In this Office are enter'd the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts: and also Accompts for Monies imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by *Officers* appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of *Equity*, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with many other Things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the *Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment, as *Estreat Rules*, &c. All *Charters* and *Letters-Patent*, whereupon any *Rents* are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the *Clerk of the Petty-Bag*, to the End such Monies as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk of the Pipe*; and Process made to recover the same by the *Comptroller of the Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 *l.* per Month due from *Popish Recusants*, when convicted; and also to seize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm-Rents*, &c.

When the *Auditors of the Revenue* have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all *Imprest Accompts*, and other great Accompts, and all other Accompts whatsoever, are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn *Clerks*, whereof the two first were call'd *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's Office*, are brought to the Office of the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and remain there, to the End that if there be any determin'd Debt due by

by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him, for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichil'd*, and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias & extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain'd for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mention'd their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him Eight Attornies, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

Controller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred the great Roll, can be discharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be return'd, such *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other priviledg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common-Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green-Wax.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Estreats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharg'd.

Auditors

Auditors of the Imprest,] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expence, Monies imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue,] Are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenue, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits,] Takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as pay not the same.

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the same; but this is alter'd by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counterfoils of the Tallies (whereof more anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be join'd with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discover'd, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four *Under-Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

Of the other Part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower-Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd.

THE Principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus Aerarii Anglici Quæstor: Or Tribunus Aerarius Maximus.*

There is one *Secretary*.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer Seal*. He sits in the Court above
all

all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and has a Comptrolment over the *Lord Treasurer's* Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller* of the *Pipe*, and of the *Clerk* of the *Pleas*, also of the *Clerk* of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal* of the Court.

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers* of the Court.

Then there are Two *Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes,) and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entred in a third Volume, (now lost) with a true Value, and their Owners Names: It was six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Dooms-day Book*; because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possess'd: And when any one was cited, or any Difference arose about those things, and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King when this *Book* was open'd. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6s. 8d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the *Tellers*, whereby they charge themselves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by vertue of *Privy-Seals*, which are recorded by the *Clerk* of the *Pells*, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer* makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State of the Accompts of each *Teller*; and also Weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, a Book call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts

compts and Payments made in the preceding half Year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

[Clerk of the *Pells*.] His Office is to enter the *Teller's* Bill on a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece a-part; also the *Tally-cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb *Tailler*, and the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgment a *Tally*, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Monies received is for; which being cloven asunder by the Deputy Chamberlains, one part thereof called the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, call'd *Counter Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and join'd with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the

the cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a *Tally-cutter*, and Four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The *Usher's* Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

The Court of the Duchy-Chamber of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Duchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever since *Hen. IVth's* Time.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the *Duchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the *Duchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Courts, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

Terms.] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty seven Days.

Trinity-Term beginning the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas-Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty one Days.

Affizes are held twice a Year, namely, after the end of *Hilary-Term*, and after the end of *Trinity-Term*; the Twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176, who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are assign'd in like manner two Serjeants-at-Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in two or three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers; a Jury of Twelve Men,

ex vicineto, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stil'd *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*: from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the King made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the fourth Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murtherers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents* that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summon'd to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except Cumberland, Westmorland and Durham, the King every Michaelmas-Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the Saxon *Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Vicecomes*.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court, to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles; besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 Edw. II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of November, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and Twelve Judges, assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and make Choice of three, of which the King himself after chuseth one to be Sheriff for that Year only, tho' heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes Hereditary; as the Cliffords, who by their Descent from Robert de Vipont, were Sheriffs Hereditary of the County of Westmorland, by Charter from King John, as the Earl of Thanet is at this Day

Furthermore, the Sheriff's Office is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's Exchequer, or Treasury at London, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function: First, Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the Sheriff's Turn, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences

Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the Sheriff's Authority in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, He is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so call'd from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the manner at this Day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance or Pipe: Every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority.

High-Constable.] Also Officers, call'd *High Constables*, *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw. I.* for the Convseration of Peace, and View of Armour; they disperse Warrants, and Orders of the Justices of the Peace, to each Petty Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are call'd *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward III.* a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was remov'd *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

[Mayor and Aldermen.]

Every City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, govern'd not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgessees.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be remov'd from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, call'd *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of *Boroughs* (that is to say, such of them as are Incorporated, for many of them are not) is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bailiffs; in others, the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Aldermen*, *Portreeve*, &c. who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and during their Offices, they are *Justices of the Peace* within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Those Towns that send Burgessees to Parliament are what they strictly call Boroughs, without any regard to their Incorporation, which is not essential to them; and also there are several Corporations which are not Boroughs, such as *Kingston* in *Surry*, *Southwold* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as
K they

they still are in *Scotland*; or else *Court Baron* (i. e.) Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany*, are call'd *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer, call'd a *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away; to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which if duly maintain'd, would render us a very Happy People.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Military Government of ENGLAND.

OF the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; and neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament, *Anno 14 Car. II.* but by the same Act the King is oblig'd to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanc'd, before he can raise the Militia; for which reason it has ever since been rais'd by Act of Parliament.

Besides his Majesty's Guards afore-mention'd of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first consisting of Twenty-eight Companies, of Seventy private Soldiers in each Company; the second, called the *Cold-stream* Regiment, consisting of Eighteen Companies, of Seventy private Men in each Company.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The next is the *Commissary-General*, who has under him a Deputy commission'd by the King.

There

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the Commissary-General; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the Deputy-Commissary-General, who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the Pay-Master General upon Oath, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them; and sign'd also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or Chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia, or Train'd-Bands.

BESIDES the fore-mention'd Forces, there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, settled in the King, to be Govern'd, and Order'd, and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*; with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or in any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other Commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County); to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on condition, That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 Pounds Yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds Personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 Pound Yearly Revenue, or 600 Pound Personal Estate; those

those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The fore-mention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the Time of the Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 l. a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Month's Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all Occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there were upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of England, high Poles erected, whereon were fastned *Pitch-Barrels* to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give notice in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to *Beckon*, or shew by a Sign.

Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE Kingdom of *Great Britain* being on all sides surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all Times. First, the *Aborigines*, or *Ancient Britains*, were possesst thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, call'd himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

After-

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they pass by any of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to this Nation, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, by *John King of England*, about four Hundred and Fifty Years ago.

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James I.* was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation: See the List of the Royal Navy.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60000 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account as we receiv'd it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was Launch'd the 25th of *July*, 1701, and is of the following Dimensions, viz.

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	210 Foot.
The Guns	110.
The Men, full Compliment	1250.
The Breadth	50 Foot.
The Tuns	2000.
The full Tread	158 Foot.
The Draught of Water	22 Foot.
The Cloaths	10544 Yards.
The Main-Sail in Length	54 Yards.
Ditto in Depth	19 Foot 6 Inch.
The Main-Mast in Length	39 Foot.

The

The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	—————	38 Inch.
The Weight of the Anchor	—————	82 C. 1 Q. 14 lb.
The Cable in Length	—————	200 Yards.
The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	—————	22 Inch.

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great-Britain* requires about Thirty six thousand Mariners (*of late Years the Parliament has allow'd his Majesty about 10,000 Men every Summer's Expedition*) which is not half this Nation could upon Occasion number; whereas according to a judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty Thousand.

The *Lord High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom apart*; and the *Lord High Admiral* of *Great-Britain* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The *Lord High Admiral* of *Great-Britain* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals* with their Judges and Marshals by Patent under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits; and in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the *Civil Law*.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admiral's Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only is made use of.

King *Edward* the Third, who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as (some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona* and *Messina*.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Admiralty* are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that Criminal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observ'd, that is counted *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's Case*, 5 *Report Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat. 13 Car. II. cap. 9.*

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of Great-Britain, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.

[Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum; besides 3 d. per Pound out of all Monies paid by him: but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 2000 l. per Annum, and 800 l. per Annum more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500 l. yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 l. per Annum. In time of War there is an extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executesthat Part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Second executes another Part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the number more or less, according to the Exigencies of Publick Affairs.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal: And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

Commissioners

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of His Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-Hill*, within the Parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*; and these have their *Agents* also at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Yards.] There are belonging to His Majesty's Navy, six great Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shyreness* and *Plymouth*, where His Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving-places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of His Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-Houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for His Majesty's Navy Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made Use of in the Times of some great Sea-War, and there are also *Officers* to take Care of the Store-Houses there.

In the afore-mention'd Yards His Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for His said Navy.

All the said *Officers*, and whole *Navy-Office*, are govern'd by the *Lord High Admiral*.

All the other *Officers*, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the *Lord High Admiral*, *durante bene placito*.

A Bears Charge of the Navy.

The Ordinary Charge of His Majesty's Navy for a Year in Time of Peace continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130,000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of *Fleets*, which even at the Time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300,000 *l.* per *Ann.* as may be easily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest, suppos'd to be 6000, and are always reckon'd to stand the King in 4 *l.* per *Mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as *Victuals*, *Wages*, *Wear and Tear*, &c..



T H E
Present State
 O F
GREAT BRITAIN.

P A R T I. B O O K I I I.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.
 of that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd
 ENGLAND.

C H A P. I.

*Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy ; their Names,
 Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence, &c.*

Names.] **T**HE Clergy were so called, because they are God's Κλήρῳ, or *Portion*; for altho' all Christians may be stil'd God's *Portion*, as well as God's *Servants*; yet among Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be, as it were, his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's *Portion*: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been call'd *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

Orders.]

Orders.] The Clergy of the Church of England are compos'd of three Orders; *Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.* *Bishops in England* are made in this manner.

When any *Bishop's See* becomes vacant, the *Dean and Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requesting, that His Majesty will give them Leave to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the *Dean* his *Congè d'Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies, *Leave to elect*. Then the *Dean* summons a *Chapter*, or *Assembly* of the *Prebendaries*, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the *King's Letters*, under Pain of a *Premunire*. The Election is then certify'd to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certify'd to the King, and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his *Royal Assent* under the Great Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with Command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts requir'd for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The *Vicar-General* then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person Elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the *Arches*, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside, London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and *Vicar-General*. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the *Vicar-General* sits; then the Proctor for the said *Dean and Chapter* exhibits the *Royal Assent*, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read and accepted by the *Vicar-General*, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the *Dean and Chapter*, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly call'd three Times; which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the *Vicar-General* in a *Schedule* by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduc'd the whole *Process* of Election and Consent, desires a Time to be assign'd to prove it, which the *Vicar-General* admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the *Royal Assent*, with the Elected Bishop's Assent, and the *Certificate* to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear *final Sentence*; which the *Vicar-General* decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should

should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, or opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a *Decree* made to proceed to *Sentence*, by a *Schedule* read and subscrib'd by the said *Vicar-General*. Then the Elect Person takes the *Oaths of Supremacy, Simony and Canonical Obedience*.

Next, the *Judge of the Arches* reads and subscribes the *Sentence*; after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the *Officers* and others there present.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's *Mandate*, is the Solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which it done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of two other Bishops.

Next goes forth a *Mandate* from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to Instal the Bishop Elected, and Confirm'd, and Consecrated: Which Instalment is almost after the same manner in all *Cathedrals*, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Presence of a Publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is introduc'd into the Cathedral-Church, by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are Install'd; and first he declares his *Assent* to the *King's Supremacy*, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispens'd with, he will be Resident according to Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and *Officers* of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir; and there place him in the Seat prepar'd for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right-side of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in *Latin*; *Ego, auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there in Token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save thy thy Servant N. our Bishop*, (the People answering) *and send him Health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short *Collect* for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the *Chapter-House*, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and *Officers* of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge *Canonical Obedience* to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then

Then the said Bishop is introduc'd into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by Kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, *To be True and Faithful to His Majesty*, (which Oath is read to him by one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the New Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Year's Profits, to be paid to *the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the Poor Clergy*, within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty, to four or more Bishops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop till he is full thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four Times a Year; upon the several Sundays in the *Ember-Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canonists call them, in which the Church puts up Solemn Prayers with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops, in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be perform'd but by a Bishop lawfully Consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be Ordain'd Priest, till he be twenty-four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, till he is at least twenty-three current

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, having obtain'd the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a *Presentation* Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this or some such like Form.

Form of a *Presentation* to a LIVING.

REverendo in Christo Patri & Domino H. Divina Permissione, I. Episcopo ejusque vicario in Spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesie Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. prædictam vestre Diœceseos modo per mortem, [if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or modo per resignationem, if by Resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation] E F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam Donationem pleno

pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestræ præsento humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumq; Rectorem, [if it be a Rector, or Vicarium, if a Vicarage] ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, cæteraq; expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die ——— Annoq; Regni Domini nostri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regi, Fidei Defensoris, &c. ——— Annoq; Domini. ———

Which Presentation the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General: Or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

Form of a Testimonial.

CUM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsam assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesiæ promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profiteamur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. die ——— Anno Dom. ———

Such a Testimonial as this, is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferr'd; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Demissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tendred to the Bishop within 182 Days, after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not col-

late in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living be 20 l. per Annum in the Valuation Book, or the Lord-Chancellor, if under 20 l.) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly qualify'd, the Bishop or his Surrogate institutes him in these, or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de ——— & habere Curam Animarum & accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

And before he be Instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following:

I A. B. Do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm; And that I will Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law Establish'd.

Then a Mandate is issu'd out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living, which is done by Delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new Instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he Tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this, he must in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finish'd) read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer, upon some Lord's-Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein contain'd in these Words;

I A. B. Do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, intituled, The book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said

Said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

After he hath subscrib'd the Declaration afore-mention'd, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his having so done.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same Time read the said Declaration it self.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And when ever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tythes, or any Thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these Things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And two credible Parishioners having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, should indorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, That such an One, on such a Day, read the *Common-Prayer* and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the *Acts of Uniformity*, printed before the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the Inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks or Church-men.

Clergy-mens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergy-man may be compell'd to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergy-men are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausula nolumus*.

If a Clergy-man acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergy-men are not oblig'd to appear at Sheriff's Turns or Views of Frank-Pledge, there to take their Oath of Allegiance;

ance; the ancient Laws presuming, That those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested, while he is Preaching or Officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergy-man is to be Fin'd or Amerc'd according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergy-men are discharg'd by the Common Law of *England* from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exerceant Merchandizas de elsdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

If a Clergy-man have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bailiff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office by Reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergy-man is not bound to the *Leet*, nor to follow the *Hue and Cry*.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon the producing his Orders, be Burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from Time to Time; which no Layman can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum feodum in Baliva mea*. And this Privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

For general Words do not affect them; therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be assess'd for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, &c.

Revenues of the Clergy.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demesne. The second sole Monarch among the Saxon Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, Anno 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tythe of all Goods,
L and

and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos. si quis vero mutare vel minuere presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increase his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to Change or Diminish it, let him know that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This Solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund, Edgar, Ethelred, Alfred*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England*, (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancients Right by Common Law to their Tythes, than any Lay-Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

William the Conqueror, at his Coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impair'd since the Reformation; for the Great Men in the Beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, forc'd the Bishops of many Sees to surrender many of their best Mannors, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tythes, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this means some Sees were exceedingly impoverish'd, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitations, all the Clergy are oblig'd to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procurations are never paid, unless a Bishop Visits, either by himself or his Proxy.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Hen. VIII.* depriv'd him thereof, and the Pope of all the rest; moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnish'd with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the Inferior Clergy in *England*, are generally very small, and insufficient; near a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to *Monasteries* towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay Fees. Besides what hath been taken by secret or indirect Means, thro' Corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes; there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying

paying Tythers; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were dissolv'd in *Hen. VIIIth's* Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a-piece; which at a *Medium* of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tythe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times, till it pleas'd the late Queen *ANNE* of Blessed Memory, to take the same into Her Princely Consideration; and having in the first Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenths due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled, That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, She would make a Grant of Her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths; of which see more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion, &c*

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employ'd by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given; which Officer is call'd *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the Vacant See

Papists.] The *Papists* are not very numerous. They abound chiefly in *Lancashire, Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns (if we except *London*) there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Forefathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Profelytes; for which Reason it has been thought adviseable to check their Progress by several *Penal Laws*, some made formerly, others since the *Revolution*: And yet, though they are not openly and directly Tolerated, they enjoy, thro' the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allow'd to any Protestants, in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, tho' those Protestants have never been Convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have liv'd, which has been but too often experienc'd of the *Papists* amongst our selves.

The other *Dissenters*, who are Tolerated by Law in *England*, may be reduc'd into four Classes, *Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists* (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

Presbyterians and Independents.] How widely soever these formerly differ'd among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of

Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governours of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall be or *not be* between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they Teach, That every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives, and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial, National* or *Oecumenical*; and that the Power of Ordination ought to reside in the *Class*; and that none ought to administer the Sacraments that are not Ordain'd by the Imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church they call in Lay-Elders, and for the taking Care of the Poor, they make use of Deacons. This, which is the Discipline of the *Kirk of Scotland*, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little us'd since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in *England*.

Anabaptists.] The great constituent Doctrine of these Men, is their intire disallowing of *Infant-Baptism*; and in the *Baptism* of *Adults*, they constantly make use of Dipping. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tythes, and some observe the *Jewish Sabbath*. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small, most of them being listed under the former Denominations.

Quakers.] These are a distinct Body from all the other Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching in truth, a distinct Religion from every other Body of the Christians throughout the World. Their Adversaries have of late Years charg'd them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Political Body, govern'd with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they study to appear as contrary to the rest of Mankind as they possibly can.

For their *Faith*, the fairest Account we can take of it, will be from an *Apology* which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, presented to King *Charles II.*

In this there is no mention of a *Trinity of Persons in the Godhead*; nothing of the *Incarnation of Jesus Christ*, and of his being actually thereupon *God-Man*, of the *Plenary Satisfaction* which he gave to the *Divine Justice* for the Sins of Men by his Death, of his *Ascension into Heaven* with the same Body with which he appear'd to *St. Thomas* after his Resurrection, of his constant *Intercession at the Right-Hand of the Father* for all Mankind, nor of the *Resurrection of the Body*,

These

These Articles the *Quakers* have been charg'd with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, and more vigorously since. In Defence for *Themselves* they say, That they own *the Three that bear record in Heaven*, 1 *Joh. v. 7*. But the *Terms, Person and Trinity* they reject, as not Spiritual; and they say farther, That the Word *Person* is too gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to subscribe the *Nicene* and *Athanasian Creeds*, and they seem to accuse the Doctrines therein contain'd of *Polytheism*. As to the Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, as the Church of *England* holdeth it, they are not clear. They keep to no Scripture-Phrases, and own, that the God-head dwelt Bodily in *Jesus*: but whether they mean any more thereby, than that the *Light*, which they call the *Christ within*, dwelt in the Man *Christ Jesus* fully, and was given to him without Measure, is uncertain: For when they have been charg'd with affirming, *That there is no other Christ but what is within them*, they reply thus: "When we say, there is no other Christ than what is within us, we say true, because Christ, as God, cannot be divided; and the Measure or Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is not another, but a Manifestation of the *same Christ*, which did in fulness and bodily dwell in the Man *Jesus*." They never speak of the Hypostatical Union of the Two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person of *Jesus Christ*. Some of them have been charg'd with allegorizing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of *Jesus Christ* at *Jerusalem*, and of his Resurrection and Ascension; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgment of the Reality of that History: "Though they utterly deny, that the Outward Person who suffer'd his Body to be Crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jerusalem*, is properly the Son of God:" It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of *England* in the Doctrine of the full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction which *Jesus Christ* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection of the Body, what they positively mean by it, they have never yet explain'd: Negatively they assert, That the same Natural and Fleshly Body, which was here-upon Earth, shall not rise, and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Assertion from *St. Paul's Account* of the Resurrection, 1 *Cor. xv*.

A Famous Leader of this Sect was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoe-maker of *Manchester*, who first preach'd up these Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very Illiterate Man, and so continu'd to his dying Day. At first he was follow'd by several Mechanicks and Women in the North of *England*, who were accus'd of Blasphemy, and himself was Try'd for it at *Lancaster*, and Acquitted. By Degrees they got Southward, and they are now reckon'd to be above 50000 in

Great-Britain. For the first ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their *Meetings* were seiz'd with such strange Shakings and Convulsions that they appear'd to be Possess'd; but these Motions have been long diffus'd: But from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themselves, but have assum'd the Title of *The People of God*; and when they speak one of another, they use the Word *Friend*. At first, they had no such Thing as *Church-Government*, and every Man Spake, and Acted, and Directed, and Admonish'd all Things, as he apprehended himself to be directed by *the Light within*; but as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together; and so under the Direction of their first Founder, *George Fox*, they form'd themselves into a Regular Body, and observ'd a stated Discipline, in which (though without pretending to any Thing like Coercion) they are as united, and understand the State of one another, as well as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical in *Christendom*.

Their *Meetings*, by which they act as a *Society*, are of several Sorts. *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-Days Meetings*, and *Meeting of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several Countries in which they live, and according as their *Settlements* are more numerous and thick, so more or fewer Towns send *Deputies* to these *Assemblies*. In their *Meetings*, they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pays Tythes and Church-Wardens Rates; who suffer for Non-payment of either; and who are Marry'd by Priests; and accordingly they Censure or Encourage. There they Excommunicate, and there upon Occasion they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact *Registers* in Books provided for that Purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings*, Appeals lye to their *Yearly Ones*. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither *Deputies* come from all Parts of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Plantations*, in which last they have many numerous *Settlements*. This Meeting is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a Commodious Room built on Purpose: Thither are transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour relating to Tythes and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books: There the Publick Accompts are Audited, and proper *Instruments* are given to their respective *Deputies*, for them to ob-

serve at their Return home: They send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their *Settlements*, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting* of *Friends* throughout the World.

The *Second Days Meeting*, is a standing Committee, residing at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers residing in, or near the City; their Business is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to Examine, Approve and License all Books Printed or Re-printed for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings*, is one of the Ancientest Assemblies they have: Its regular Time of meeting is every six Weeks; its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales*, from those who have suffer'd for *Non-Payment* of *Tithes* and *Rates*, and to take Care how to procure them Relief, either by sending them Money, or by soliciting their Causes above, or both. This Meeting has a Fund on Purpose to carry on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to send down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* concerning *Friends Books*, in which Matter the *Quakers* are particularly careful and exact.

CHAP. II.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

THE *English Nation*, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome's* Usurp'd Authority before the Year 1582. did till lately still observe the Ancient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore call'd the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd at present by most *European Nations*, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, by Reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all Fixed Festivals; but various for all Moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other Moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found: *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Thursday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-day*, ten Days after which, or fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches, but with none of the Western. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this Old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient: For the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, two *Easters* may happen in one Year; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second, the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observ'd formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England's* Wants.

Advent-Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's-Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observ'd in *Spain*; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day; as the Old *Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The natural Day,* consisting of Twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and Ancient *Romans* at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old Jewish and Babylonian Account, they begin at the first Hour after Sun-rising to count one of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.

English

English Numbering.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all Civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the Illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem, Undecem, Duodecem, &c.*

Things that are sold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, Twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Measures.] By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures ought to be the same over all England, and those to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Measures, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, call'd the *Clerk* or *Comptroller* of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two sorts used at present throughout all England, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight, make one Ounce; twelve Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight*, we weigh *Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths*, have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains [Gr.] make a Scruple [ʒ]; 3 Scruples 1 Drachm [ʒ]; 8 Drachms 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; so that there is in

℔	ʒ	ʒ	℥	Gr.
1	12	96	288	9760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	3	P. W.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other things weighed, as Merchery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun : So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce* ; for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound* ; for 14 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy-Weight*.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation-Towns, make their Bread by *Troy-Weight* ; but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it *Avoirdupois-Weight* ; for Free-men are allow'd 3 *d.* in the Bushel more for Profit than those that are not Free,

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 *s.* per Bushel, a Freeman Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three Half-penny White-loaves the like Weight ; but they that are not Free-men, must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d.* per Bushel, and when it is 5 *s.* per Bushel, they must outweigh the Free-mens Penny loaf by Ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and Fourteen Drachms.

Measures.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest Applicative Measure, is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof three in length make a Finger's breadth, or *Inch*, four *Inches* make a *Hand*, three *Hands* a *Foot*, one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are sixteen *Nails*; one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which Tapestry is measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*, five *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, six *Foot* a *Fathom*, sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland, Twenty-one for *Forest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish* Measure, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ *Scotch*, Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*, eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch*, make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 H. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly Sixty-nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles*, compass the whole *Globe* of the *Earth*.

Horses are measured by the *Hand*, which is 4 *Inches*.

For Measuring of Land in *England*, Forty *Perches* in length, and Four in breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, so called from from the *German Word Acker*, and that from the *Latin Word Ager*. Thirty *Acres* ordinary make a *Yard-Land*, an Hundred *Acres* are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and Six Hundred and Forty *Acres* a *Mile Square*.

A Table

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8 Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlong.
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4½	3½	¾	Pole.	
72	24	8	6	4	2	1½	1¼	¾		
60	20	6½	5	3½	1½	1¼	1¼	¾		
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1¼					
36	12	4	3	2	1¼					
18	6	2	1½	1	¾					
12	4	1½	1	¾	¾					
9	3									
3										

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In *France*, about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Ton, and 53 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is two-fold; first of liquid or moist things; secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{240}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a *Barrel*

rd of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons, make a *Kilderkin*; two such *Kilderkins*, or thirty six Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons, make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine-Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Rass*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that in a Garrison 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a *Tun* of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a *Pottle per Diem*.

Meal is weigh'd as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; so a *Bushel* 56 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester-Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this *Bushel*, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked *Pecks* to the *Bushel*, and this is called *Water-Measure*, 36 *Bushels* are a *Chaldron* of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 *Chaldron* to the *Score*.

[*Money*.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all Civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful; and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of time, the way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this Island, the *Britains* used *Brass Money*, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious: Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the *East Parts of Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling*, Money, as some think, (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to steer, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon Pennies*. *Vid. Chron. Precios. p. 42, and 47.*

Silver.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, established a certain Standard for *Silver Coin* in this manner: 24 Grains make one Penny *Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains make a Pound *Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter added; so that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* Weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third Part of a Pound *Troy*.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351, Coin'd *Grosses*, i. e. *Groats* or great Pieces, which went for 4 d. a-piece; and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504, first Coin'd Silver Pieces of 12 d. Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins now current in *England*, are the Crown or 5 s. which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shillings, Sixpence, Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence, and one Penny.

For the Coinage, there was allow'd 2 s. in the Pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60 s. for lb each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 s. But by an Act of Parliament 1665, for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

Of later time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper call'd a

Farthing,

Farthing, or fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coin'd; and so likewise an Half-penny or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirm'd of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold, is divided into twenty four Parts, which are call'd *Carrats*: So that each *Carrat* is ten-penny Weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are call'd *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* Weight and an half, or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty four Parts and a half, each Part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 06. but with Alloy is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French* and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	into	{	20 Penny-Weight.
		Penny-Weight			24 Grains.
		Grain			20 Mites.
		Mite			24 Droites.
		Droite			20 Perits.
		Perit			24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

Since

Since the Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

" It will (says the Excellent Author of the *Chronicon Preciosum*) be much for the Honour of the late King *William's* Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money that was ever known in *England*, at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure, 'tis better to prevent a moderate Mischief, than to redress a very great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of Three or Four Lines, forbidding any Clipp'd Money to be received into the King's Exchequer in 1690, would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling Five Millions.

C H A P. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

[English Names.]

Nomina quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction sake by the *Jews* at their Circumcision, by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most Part, that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism, are generally either *Saxon* and *Norman*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmond*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very significative; or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, &c or sometimes the Mother's Sur-name, especially if she has been an Heiress, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

Sur-

Sur-Names.] Names superadded to the Christian Names, the *French* call *Sur-noms* (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Sur-names fix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted thus: For Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Casam*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*. So the *Irish*, *Neal Mac Con*, *Con Mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so Sur-names for Distinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000. the *French* Nation began to take Sur-names, with *De* prefix'd of a Place, and *Le* prefix'd for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The *English* also took to themselves Sur-names, but not generally, among the common People, till after the Reign of *Edward* the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Sur-names, as *Edward Fitz Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Sur-name of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 Years ago, his Descendants of *Sherborn-Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury*, *Maugerbury*, and *Oddington* in *Gloucestershire*, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Sur-names the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas of Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John of Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry of Wooton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they alter'd their Habitation, so they alter'd their Sur-name. After, when they became Lords of Places, they call'd themselves *Thomas Aston of Aston*, *John Sutton of Sutton*, *Henry Wotton of Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the generality of the *Dutch*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Islanders*, and *Swedes*, to this Day) for Sur-names, added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*, and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettison*, *Nelson* and *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Eates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samson*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also Sur-named from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, (that is *Fuller* in *Old English*;) and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welsh*, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*;) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, (that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*;) or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Under-*
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hil; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is *Speckled*; *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is *Flaxenhair*: So from *Birds*, as *Arundel*, that is *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is *Raven*, *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from *Beasts*, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is *Mule*: From *Colours*, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the *Winds*, as *East*, *West*, *North*, *South*: Sometimes from *Saints*, as *St. John*, *St. George*, *St. Leger*, *St. Amand*, *Seymour* (i. e. *St. Maur*,) &c.

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought *Sur-names* for many of their *Gentry*, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their *Christian Names* were generally *Scandic*, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by the Progeny of the *Old Scandians*; and some for about 200 Years after the *Conquest* took for *Sur-names* their *Father's Christian Name*, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz-Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britain*, or *Welsh*, more lately refin'd, did not take *Sur-names* till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their *Father's Christian Name*, as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*, so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most *Ancient Families*, and of best Account for *Sur-names* in *England*, are either those that are taken from *Places* in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other *Transmarine Countries*; or else from *Places* in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkly*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Sturton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter Times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*, *Danvers*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those whose *Ancestors* were of great Account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their *Posterity* have still flourish'd ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

[*Name*.] The *Nobility* of *England* is called the *Peerage* of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares* tho' *gradu Impares*.

[*Degrees*.] The *Degrees* of the *English Nobility* was only five, *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viscount*, and *Baron*.

[*Duke*.] A *Duke* in *Latin*, *Dux à ducendo* (in *High Dutch*, *Hertsog*, which also signifies the *Leader* of an *Army*) *Noblemen* being anciently either *Generals* and *Leaders* of *Armie* sin
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time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governors of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made Hereditary and Titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*.

His Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

[*Marquis.*] *Marchio*, a *Marquis*, was first so called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A Marquis is created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves*, intermix'd round of equal height.

[*Earls.*] *Earls*, anciently call'd *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counsel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palsgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons*, *Ealdormen*, unless that Title might be more properly apply'd to our Dukes; the *Danes*, *Earlas*, and the *English*, *Earls*. They had anciently for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title; but now it is otherwise: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes*, or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the Earls increasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent Part of a County, as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; some of a lesser Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own Seat or Park, &c. as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Danby*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondeley*.

An *Earl* is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are Local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except three, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The others are Nominal, viz. *Earl Rivers*, and *Earl Poulet*, who take their Denomination from Illustrious Families, as the rest do from some noted Place,

An Earl's Mantle hath three Doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscounts.] *Vicecomes, quasi Vice Comitibus gubernaturus Comitatum.*

Viscounts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *Pearl'd* with a Row of *Pearls*, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: So the chief Burgeses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinque Ports* are called *Barons*.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry III.* were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that great Rebellion was suppress'd, call'd by Writ unto Parliament only such great Men as had continued Loyal.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them: in *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm, for the Bishop of *Sodor* and *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Darby*, is no Peer of *England*; so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II.*

All the fore-mentioned Degrees have Title of *Lord*, from the *Saxon* Word *Hlaford Dominus*.

All the Lord of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift

Gift of any Foreign Prince or Emperor, without the Consent of their own Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family, can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither if the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament time are privileg'd (as others in Parliament time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass; no *Essoign* lies against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impannell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers. In Case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge. They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm call'd to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesie the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquises*, and to all the eldest Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons* of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at *Sheriff's Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same Reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convict, but not prest to Death, as a Commoner is; and when under Sentence of Death, it has long been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him,

yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quash'd by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Person of Noble-Men, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't in some Cases, as in Search for prohibited Books, &c. be entred by Officers of Justice, without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia*, but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, *in favorem vite*, to challenge Thirty-five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualifie six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a-piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

In Case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under, only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*; altho' it is often done now by the King's Justice, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other in that Court but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not less than 5 Pounds.

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services perform'd by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but perhaps in Imitation of the like Liberty allow'd
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by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day to some of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees* of *Spain*.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines* Lord *Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility, have the first Place; then Marquises, Dukeseldest Sons, Earls, Marquises eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viscounts elder Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy-Counsellors, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Sergeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same Degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's Principal Secretaay of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mention'd; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the

Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at Pleasure.

Duke.] The first Duke in *England* after the entrance of the *Norman Race*, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwall* in the 11th of *Edward III.* A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Duchess, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke, without the Duke's Permission.

Marquis.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marquis of *Dublin*; and was the first Marquis that any of our Kings created. A Marquis may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his Pleasure.

Earl.] Earl was the most eminent Dignity in *England*, from *William I.* till *Edward III.* when the Black Prince was created Duke of *Cornwall*. And those which in ancient times were created Counts, or Earls, were of the Blood Royal; for which reason our Monarchs, even to this Day, call them in all publick Writings, our most dear Cousin. They anciently did, and still may use the Stile of *Nos. Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viscount *Averanches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the First's Sister, was the first Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William I.* Earl of *Chester*. An Earl may also have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquires Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

Viscount.] Viscount is a Title of Honour, never heard of in *England* till *Henry VI.* Days; for the first Viscount that ever sat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry VI.* was created Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Man.

Baron.]

Baron.] Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were call'd by Writ of *Summons* to Parliament; before they were created by *Letters Patents*. *Rich. II.* created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Castle*, Baron of *Kidderminster*; who was the first Baron made by *Letters Patents*. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinks; and a Baroneſs may have her Gown born up by a Man in the Preſence of a Viſcounteſs.

All Nephews and Grandſons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highneſs*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes Eldeſt Sons are born, and have Title of Marquiſes, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's Eldeſt Son is call'd Lord of a Place, and by the Courteſie of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but ſhall give Place to an Earl; and the Younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's Eldeſt Son is born as a Viſcount, and ſhall go as a Viſcount, ſo their Younger Sons ſhall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's Eldeſt Son is call'd Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his Youngeſt Sons not Lords.

A Viſcount's Eldeſt Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; And therefore the Eldeſt Son and the Eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Viſcount of *England*, is ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viſcount's Eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *Engliſh* or Foreign, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduſt, and tho' the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note alſo, That the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledg'd; for a Knight, *Engliſh* or Foreigner, is a Knight in all Nations. Alſo, if the Emperor, or any Foreign King come into this Realm by ſafe Conduſt, as he ought; (for a King or Abſolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter his Land without License) in this Caſe he ſhall here ſue, and be ſued by the Name of Emperor or King, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate, *Guillim*, P. 17.

Revenue.] The Weight and intrinſick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was anciently Three Pound of our preſent Money, (*Vide p. 156.*) and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound *Sterling* then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pound *Sterling* now. (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that Twenty Pound a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about Two Hundred now. A Baron was to have Thirteen Knights Fees, and one Third, which amounted to about 267 Pound then,

then, or 2670. Pounds now: And an Earl Twenty Knights Fees; a Duke Forty: And in Case of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd; (as the *Roman* Senators were in such Cases remov'd from the Senate) so sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name, and Title, or Dignity still.

The *English* Nobility, for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of England, and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; so that not only all Baronets, all Sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckon'd amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equestris*; so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are still d, *Nobiles Minores*.

The Lower Nobility then of *England*, consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to *Barons*, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Valvasors*, between the *Barons* of *England*, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James I.* Anno 1611. given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is oblig'd to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years, at 8*d.* per diem, pay 30 Foot-Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095*l.* which is now always remitted.

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy Counsellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard display'd in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their Eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets, have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*; viz. in a Field Argent, a Hand Gules. Also in the King's Armies to have Place in the Gross near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals.

The whole Number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed Two Hundred at one and the same time; but now their Number is without Limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro*. They take Place according to their Priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title is *Sir*, granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, tho' they be not dubb'd Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stil'd *Primus Baronettorum Angliæ*.

[Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor; afterwards, commonly us'd for a Soldier, or Man of War.

A Knight is at this Day exprest in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low Dutch Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an Horseman, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

[Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several Sorts of Knights, whereof the chieft are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly call'd *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteem'd the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in Use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, 50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of *St. Michael* by *Lewis II.* 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good* of *Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James V.* refin'd the Order of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*, and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward III.* who triumph'd several Times over *France* and *Scotland*; who kept Prisoners at one Time in *England*, King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward the Black Prince*, expell'd the Rebels of

of *Castile*, and inthron'd *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*.

It was since commonly call'd *The Order of the Garter*, because this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was because then the King of *England* being possess'd of a great Part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by Ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal: It consists of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England*, and of twenty five Companions, call'd *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is intitul'd to *St. George*, who hath been accounted (as *St. Dennis* is of *France*, *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, *St. Patrick* of *Ireland*, *St. James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*, which Office is settl'd on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was by King *Charles II.* re-annex'd to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, call'd *Garter*; whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts: Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black Rod*.

The College is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chapel of *St. George*, there erected by King *Edward III.* and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestow'd upon the most Excellent and Renown'd Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls, and Precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the Left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, compos'd of Roses enamell'd Red, with a Garter enamell'd Blue,

Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their Left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 s. 8 d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left Side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and call'd the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the End of a Blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the Left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been inroll'd, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, eight Emperors; twenty seven, or twenty eight Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

None can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were plac'd according to their Creation, but now those only are plac'd according to their Degrees.

See more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter, written by Elias Astmole, Esq; Folio.

[Knights Bannerets.] In the next Place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in Time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this Time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

[Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so call'd of their *Bathing*, us'd before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by Hen. IV. Anno 1399, who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, though Bathing was us'd in making Knights Batchelors long before that Time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See Selden's *Tit. of Hon.* p. 2. c. 5. §. 34 and 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be describ'd here. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwick-shire*.

[Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights, call'd *Equites aurati*, from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors*: These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and Gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestow'd only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an Excellent and Glorious Degree, and a Noble Reward for Couragious Persons: but of late being made more common, and bestow'd upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestow'd on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, altho' it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Physicians: And sometimes to Artists, as *Painters, Mathematicians, &c.*

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms revers'd.

[Esquires.] Next among the lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so call'd from the *French* Word *Escuiers Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon, and therefore they are call'd *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquises and Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mention'd among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, Divers that are in Superior Publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Sergeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, altho' none of them are really so.

In the last Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry* of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of Ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is deriv'd from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

A *Gentleman* is properly one whose Ancestors have been Freemen, and have ow'd no Obedience to any Man besides their natural Prince; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a *Gentleman* who is not born so: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentleman in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdain'd by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the *Gentry* and Nobility of *England* have not disdain'd so to dispose of their younger Children.

Privileges to the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Privileges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excus'd from Attendance at *Court-Leets*, Knights by *Magna Charta*, Cap. 21. are so freed that no Demesne Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen.

If a *Capias* go against *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B.* Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, and all Sergeants at Law precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in Arts, commonly call'd Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the

Inns

Inns of Court, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckon'd at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended Number; that is, in all above 700, who are possest one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* in Lands a Year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possest one with another, of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third Part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physic, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first Degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, usually call'd *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemane*, in *English*, *Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceiv'd a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age render'd a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in Number and richer than in any Country, of the like Extent, in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* and the Wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1 Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so call'd, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them

them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Manors, only by Copy of Court-Roll, of the said Manor, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for properly none in *England* but the King hath.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of Foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Public, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Wholesale-men, then Retailers; lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men. These are capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries.

Liberties and Privileges.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* can be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn, for which by Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences

ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations govern'd by the Civil-Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *Salvo sibi contentamento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto; their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledg'd to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations.

C H A P. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

Touching the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs: Women in *England*, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly *in potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* (*i. e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not her's in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespas, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes herself by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes herself *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tenderness and Respect, giving them the uppermost Place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides, in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if Intail'd, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Duchess; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-

woman, she is also Free during the Coverture ; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble Women are so three manner of Ways ; by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses, and the like.

As by *Richard* the Second's Creation, *Margaret*, Countess of *Norfolk*, was made Duchess of *Norfolk* for Life ; so *Anne Boleyn*, afterwards Wife to *Henry VIII.* was made Marchioness of *Pembroke* ; the Lady *Mary Compton* in King *James* the First's time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life ; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, to her and her Heirs Male of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones, ut Vicecomites Maidstone*.

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm ; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband ; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, tho' they marry Husbands under their Degree ; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, that by the Courtesie of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility ; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband ; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter : But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands ; only they can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnatum* ; the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the

the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if the like Conspiracy be against a Noble-Man.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she herself be not denizen'd, she is barr'd all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband; unless in Criminal Cases, where herself is concern'd, as in Assaults, Rapes, &c.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest.

Children by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may consent to Marriage.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament; which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentis*, the Age of 25.

A Daughter at 12 is able to consent to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will, or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

Servants in the *Saxons* Times were properly *Slaves*, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, with the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, giving Warning three Months before, and may place themselves with other Masters; only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses: And Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of use.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Laws of ENGLAND.

THE particular Laws now in use, are, the

Civil-Law.] Of this Law and the Canon-Law, use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries. So this Law is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, use is made of the *Civil-Law* in the Court of the Earl Marshal. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skill'd in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy was heretofore duly observ'd by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, The two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law*; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she always proceeded in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Hen. VIII.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm.

Common-Law.] The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the best and most ancient *Saxon* Laws, first made by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King. Venerable *Bede* says these Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* *Мис Снотера гепеате*, with the Thought or Advice of his Wise Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and publish'd in *English*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus juris Anglicani Conditor*, the great Founder of the *English* Laws; but not that they were first made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being, which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the meaning was this only, that he being the First sole Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Sub-

stance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings, from King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of part of the Land, into one Body) and so form'd one entire *Codex*, or Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of such Variety of different Laws, enacted by the several *Saxon* Kings, reigning over distinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *jus Commune*, *jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was soon after called in *Saxon* the *Folc-right*, or Peoples Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and set down in one *Codex*, might be the same with the *Dom-bec*, or *Dome-Book*, which is referr'd to in all the subsequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws or Statute Books, that they determin'd Causes by; for before this King's Reign, that is King *Alfred's*, I no where find any mention made either of *Folc-Right* or *Dome-Book*; but in the next Reign, you find King *Edward* the Eldest, commanding all his Judges to give right *Domas*, right or just Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the best of their Skill and Understanding, *swa hit on pæpe Dom-bec stans*, as it stands in the *Dome-Book*, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and administer *Folc-Right*, that is, the Common-Law of *England* to all his loving Subjects.

These Laws indeed were not much observ'd in the Reigns of *Harold* the First, and *Hardicanute*, because they were Usurpers, of the *Danish* Race, and their Reigns very short, both of them not exceeding seven Years. But in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all these Laws were again received and restored: And out of those Laws then extant, *Edward* the Confessor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him, and then ordering those to be observed which were neglected in the short Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be call'd the Restorer of the English Laws. And as those Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, so the present Common-Law is in Substance the same, tho' it hath undergone divers Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not so much alter the Substance, as the Names of things: And notwithstanding the pretended Conquest of *William* I. these Laws of good King *Edward* were not abolish'd by him; for when King *William* publish'd those Laws, he expressly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, publish'd them as such, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the holy and pious Kings of *England* his Ancestors had done before him.

From

From this Original it is, that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Usage of determining Causes according to the settled and establish'd Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years together, and to their great Honour continue so to do to this very Day.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons, the youngest Brother is to Inherit; being presumed that in Boroughs or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavel-kind*; of which see *Page 13*, in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England* by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request, and yet too much neglect them.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury of Twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty-four Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges; these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examin'd, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what has been alledged, and defended on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which these *Jury of Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman*, (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the *Jury*, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. Note, the Returns of Verdict are bound up to Forms, adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, Finding for
the

the Plaintiff, or for the Defendant, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter, granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestae*. Yet in the time of *Edward* the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken Hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and Arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-Draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*, for in these four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for altho' in time of Peace, the King for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; insomuch as his Word goes for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in Time of Peace, but only in Times of War, and then and there only, where the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law.

C H A P. VII.

*Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations,
and Buildings.*

TH E *English* differ from one another in their Humours as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude and even barbarous, as the Effects of popular Tumults shew. For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them. And in Truth at such times there is no way without Bloodshed to quiet them.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

Banners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper; Graceful, and yet Easie; Chearful, yet well Compos'd.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are subject in that point rather to take than give; and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour; in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World: Men and Women, Children and Servants cannot only read, but write Letters, to the great encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in Proportion beyond any other Post-Office in Europe. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in France to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality must arise from the Situation of France, that makes it in effect the Post-Road of all Europe.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that according the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published

in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastime, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country.

Diet.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although by the nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish, as is before-mentioned.

England abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Ratafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stichback, Hull, Derby, Northdown, Nottingham, Sandbach, Betony, Scurvy-grass, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, Butler's-Ale, &c.

Attire.] For Apparel or Cloathing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*; sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *English*.

The King hath abroad, his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Lowbels, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice; Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, these mostly practised by those who stile themselves Masters of the *Noble Science of Defence*; Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Football, Cricket, Skittles or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting,
Bow

Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices are generally of solid Stone, cover'd with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Opulent Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers: Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within Wainscotted, or hung with Tapistry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaister, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich, are abundantly furnished with fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate; the meanest Mechanicks and Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in most Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CH A P. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

Vices.] THE *English* National Vices were anciently Gluttony, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; so likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolish and superfluous, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *Englishman* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annex, intimating, that he knew no what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Danes*, in the Time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in ; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it ; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date : For till *quarto* of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

However, it may be truly affirm'd, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, and less Excess in Diet than heretofore.

Impositionments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 H. VIII. 'twas made High-Treason, tho' since repealed ; after which the Punishment, for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge ; the true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Of Punishments, and first Ecclesiastical.

AND First of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious and Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner : First, The Party delinquent is admonished ; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is excommunicated or excluded from the Church ; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c.

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church which respects Church Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church ; which is done in this manner : The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head and bare-feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him ; then to enter
the

the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground ; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, &c.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses, which is more usually done.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body, and that is Denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not *in pœnam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interr'd. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, and Hereticks.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject : But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable ; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice ; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio* ; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders ; and this is *Depositio* or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order ; and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil Discipline.

BEcause the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of England much different from those of all other Countries ; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in England that touch the Life of a Man, are either High-Treason, Petty-Treason, Rape, Buggery, Murder, or Felony.

Altho'

Altho' some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all sorts, (except Clipping and Coining Money) and that is, that the Traytor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hang'd by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudg'd High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw* III. it remains so still; but *Hoveden* saith, that before his time the Punishment for falsifying Money, was loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hang'd by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petty-Treason, is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several sorts of Punishment, till *Hen. I.* ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petty-Treason, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of Petty-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Tryal; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Prinse forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked besides his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; and then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he shall have three Morfels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next

to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him, as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading and Hanging, the Criminal's Friends usually interre the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then he is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron, with an *M* for Manlayer, on the Left Hand, or with a *T* for Thief; and wandring Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes loss of an Ear, sometimes Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P.* his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *false Weights and Measures*, *Fore-stalling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing*, are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court*, whereby Blood is drawn, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner.

For striking in *Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

For one found in a *Premunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 R. II. *cap.* 5. commonly called the Statute of *Premunire facias*, the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe : They are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury ; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows plowed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony* : But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts, The Execution of these wholesome Laws against *Prophaneness and Immorality*, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Scolding Women, are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down. and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanors* are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths, common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

C H A P. IX.

Of Societies instituted in England, for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some voluntary ones, a brief Account whereof seems proper to be added in this Place; and that is of the several *Societies* that have been set up of late Years for the more effectual promoting of God's *Worship*, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts: which are known by the Names of, *Religious Societies*, *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*, *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and, *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most Holy Religion, and to animate one another in the serious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the Year 1678, by a few serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who, by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Psalmody to edifie one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Blessedness of Religion, and Value of Souls, soon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and new Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above *Forty* distinct Bodies of them within the Compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant Parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these *Societies*, are Members of the *Church of England*, and, in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty, oblige themselves to consult the *Established Ministry*. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have set up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the *City*, procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holy Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, almost every Lord's Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, Visiting

and Comforting those that are sick and in Prison, and Reclaiming the Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind: *Reconciling* several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Popery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about the time of the Revolution, by 5 or 6 private Gentlemen of the Communion of the *Church of England*; and by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestanes* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of *Reformation*, according to the *Establish'd Laws*, and to advise and assist others that are already engag'd, or willing to join in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members; by their Endeavours several thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkennes*, and *Prophanation* of the *Lord's Day*, and punished accordingly.

A Second Body consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Prophaners* of the *Lord's Day*, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A Third is of Constables, of which sort of Officers care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to consider of the most effectual way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several Parts of the City, for the more regular Inspection of disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There are eight other regulated and mix'd Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London, Westminster, and Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned; but generally agree in the Methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables and other Officers; whom they also assist in searching disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several *Societies* of this kind are set up at *Bristol, Canterbury, Hull, Nottingham*, and other distant Parts of the Kingdom, and of late Years the like Designs have been carried on in *Ireland* and in several of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the *Plantations, Colonies, and Factories* beyond the Seas, the late King by his Letters-Patent dated June 16, 1701, did Incorporate the Most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase *Two Thousand Pounds per Annum* Inheritance and Estates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a common Seal, and to meet Yearly on the third Friday in February, to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third Friday in every Month, or oftner, if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purposes aforesaid; and of all Moneys received and laid out, to give account Yearly to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the two Lord Chief Justices, or any two of them.

This *Society* ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the *Charter*, and hath a standing Committee, to prepare Business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's Library*, the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

Of the above-mention'd *Society*, there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Success, &c.*

4. *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, whose Original Designs were, to propagate Religion in the *Plantations*, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March* 1698-9, by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701, a Reverend Member of the Society by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Designs which concern'd the *Plantations*, procured above Eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society, as in it, and transmitted the same to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer Books, Catechisms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Sense of Religion among the *British* Subjects in *America*: And by his Interest and great Application, secured a tolerable Maintenance for several Ministers to be employ'd in the Plantations, when, by the earnest Solicitations of the same Divine, at the Request of the Society, the late King *William* was pleased by Royal Charter to establish the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the Society, for Propagating, since called, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with divers others, of the first Rank for Quality both in Church and State; thereby discharging this Society from the further pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

Upon this Establishment, the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing Good, were so successfully engag'd in setting up Charity-Schools, and dispersing Religious Books and Catechisms, &c. among the Poor at home, that they did not think fit to dissolve themselves, but appointing new Officers to supply the Place of those that were taken into the Service of the Corporation Society, continued to subsist.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that Time did very much assist the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subscriptions and Charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the several Parishes where such Schools were most wanted, and even in several of the richer Parishes of the City, where there were no Schools, they obtain'd both Subscriptions and Collections to be apply'd towards maintaining Schools in the Out-Parishes, where the Poor were most numerous. And this was done with so great Success, that in the Year 1704, there were erected in *London* and *Westminster*, and within Ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools, for the Instruction of 1386 Boys, and 745 Girls; and the better to dispose the Parents of these Children to send them constantly to School, above half of them were compleatly cloath'd.

The Success of this Example in the Metropolis, soon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it, and the Society inviting to their Correspondence many of the most active, well-dispos'd Gentlemen that they could hear of in

in every County, were enabled by them to publish in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Usefulness of the Institution of Charity-Schools, and in order to it, presented them from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules for erecting and better governing these Schools, after the manner practised in *London*, and also the Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by some of the most learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Design: So that in the Compass of about Twenty-two Years past, the Society have given away above Two hundred thousand of these Sermons and Accounts, &c. beside several Hundred Bibles, New Testaments, Common-Prayers, *Whole Duties of Man*, Expositions of the Church Catechism, with other good Books, which the Society, or their Correspondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Prisons, to the Fleet and Army, and *British Garrisons* abroad. And in Consequence of these Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleased God so far to bless them, that in the Year 1721, there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thousand poor Children of both Sexes, were taught to read, write, and say the Catechism; and if those are taken into the Account that have been educated in these Schools, and dispos'd of to Services and Apprenticeships during the last Twenty-one Years, it is very probable, that at least One hundred thousand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them; by which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain that the Nation is deliver'd from many Thousands that would have been common Beggars had they not come through these Schools into the World: And it may well be hop'd, if it please God to bless the Instruction given them, that they will be instrumental to lessen the Prevalence of Profaneness, Vice, and Idleness among the lower Sort of People, in the next and succeeding Generations.

In 1710, this Society engaged themselves to assist the Protestant Missionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the *East-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *English* Settlements in those Parts, the Success of which may be best learned, from a Collection of Letters from the Missionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Mission, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

In 1720, this Society published a Proposal for Printing the *New-Testament* and *Psalter* in *Arabick*, for the use of the poor Christians of the Eastern Nations, in *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*, and the Design goes on very successfully for the time they have taken Subscriptions and Contributions towards the Advancement of it.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, and now consists of between Four and Five hundred Persons, distinguish'd by the Names of Residing and Corresponding Members, the former of whom generally residing in *London*, take that Name, and are annual Contributors to the Expence of Books, &c. But the latter, call'd Corresponding Members, are exempted from any Contributions but what they please to send in to their common Treasury, in regard of the Expence they are suppos'd to be at in their respective Countries where they live. But when ever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Assistance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Designs.

See a more particular Account of this Society, and all the Branches of their Designs, in a Letter from a Residing Member at *London*, to a Corresponding Member in the Country, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

5. *The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings.*] was founded about the latter end of the Year 1703. Her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform Her Parliament by a Message, of Her gracious Intentions of granting Her whole Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths to the poor Clergy; whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of Her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling Her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Persons to make Grants for the same purpose*: After which, Her Majesty, by Letters-Patent under Her Great Seal, bearing Date the Third Day of November, 1704, was pleas'd to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of *The Governours of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in *England*; being composed of all the Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, for the time being; all the Lords Lieutenants and *Custodes Rotulorum* in *England*; all the Lords the Bishops; all the Deans of Collegiate Churches; all the Judges; the Queen's Sergeants; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Advocate General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; and all Mayors of Cities for the time being: And by new Letters-Patent dated the 5th of March 1713, for preventing the Delay and Obstruction of the Business of the said Corporation, Her late Majesty was pleased to encrease the Number of the said Governours, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Sergeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in ordinary of the Privy-Council.

The

The first thing the Governours did, after opening their Commission, was to consider the State of the Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenth, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, viz. to all under 80 *l. per Annum*, which upon Enquiry appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

These Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenth, (when this Corporation was first established) being for the most part anticipated by divers Grants for Lives and Years, no Distribution could be made for many Years, but since the Expiration of several of those Grants, there has been a considerable Distribution Yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200 *l.* each before *Christmas* 1720, and 53 this Year (whereof about 300 in Number have each receiv'd the like Sum from private Contributions) which is very considerable, if it be observed, that by Reason of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mentioned, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the said Governours will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations Yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 small Livings at the least.

Besides these Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whose Province is in a more peculiar manner to assist their *Widows* and *Children*; and that is the Society of the *Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles II.* July 1. 1678, by the Name of the Governours of the Charity for Relief of the Poor *Widows* and *Children of Clergy-Men*. Several Hundreds of *Widows* and *Children of the Clergy*, have Yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which last Year, viz. 1713, was 449, and the Sums distributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Chester*, first promoted in the Year 1700, which deserves to be taken notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the *Arch-Deaconry of Chester*, at the desire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford* then Bishop of *Chester*, and Dr. *Entwistle* then Arch-Deacon, consented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of *Widows* and *Orphans of Clergy-Men*. They have ever since continued to meet there on the First *Tuesday* in *June* Annually. They walk in a Body to Church, the Bishop being usually at the Head of them, where they hear Divine Service and a Sermon. Thence they return to a House where they Dine. After Dinner, a Collection is made, every one putting secretly into a Box prepar'd for that purpose, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about 60 or 70 *l.* which by Five Stewards is distributed to such *Widows* and *Children of Clergy-Men*, as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire*, is now become a Member of the Corporation of the *Sons of the Clergy in London*, by an Instrument regularly executed, and is made

made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

Till the Reformation, there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*, the care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houses*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endow'd. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reason to complain of them may be very justly question'd. This is certain, that the care of providing for them, was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551, Dr. *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, having preach'd upon this Subject before King *Edward VI.* the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop, and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, and others, to consider how the Necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these four Classes.

1. *Orphans and Infants.*
2. *Sick and Wounded.*
3. *Idle Persons and Vagabonds.*
4. *Decayed Householders.*

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the *Orphans and Infants*, he gave *Grey-Friars*, now called *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*.

For the *Sick and Wounded*, the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *St. Bartholomew* were set by.

For *Idle Vagabonds*, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* He furnished it also with Goods from the *Savoy*, and Licensed it to purchase Lands in *Mortmain*, to the value of 4000 Marks per Annum. That Licence was signed but two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to make an end of that good Work.

The *Poor Householders* were supplied by voluntary Contributions, raised and distributed as they saw proper from House to House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward VI.*'s Foundation.

Queen *Elizabeth* appointed Overseers for the Poor by Act of Parliament, who are a sort of *Lay-Deacons* in every Parish, who are bound to take care of the Poor, and are empower'd by the same Authority to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their Wants. See the 43d of the said Queen.

To the Account of the above-mention'd Societies, it may not be improper to make some mention of the charitable Commission lately establish'd by Her late Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date 28th of *June* 1709, for the Relief, Subsistence, and Settlement of the poor Distress'd *Palatins*; by Virtue of which the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Lord High Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, the Lord President, together with divers Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, several Bishops and others dignify'd Clergy-Men, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and other Eminent Merchants of the City of *London*; several of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and City of *Westminster*, &c. were appointed Trustees to Receive, Manage, and Distribute the Queen's Bounty, and Her Subjects charitable Benevolences to the said poor *Palatins*; who by reason of the many and great Hardships they had sustained for several Years past, by the barbarous and inhuman Cruelties of the *French* (who in these two last Wars have burnt and destroyed above 2000 of the chiefest Cities, Towns and Villages of the *Palatinate* upon the *Rhine*) were forced to hide themselves in Woods and Caves, where great Numbers of 'em perish'd with Hunger, Cold and Nakedness; and about Twelve thousand of those that remain'd, having at several times transported themselves into *England* to implore the Queen's Protection, they have been most kindly entertain'd and relieved (as is well known) in and about the City of *London*; and the above-mention'd Lords and other Commissioners have for several Months met together once a Week, and in Committees at *White-Hall* and *Guild-Hall*, daily to consider of Ways and Means for the disposing and settling of those poor People in such manner, as might tend most to the Honour of her Majesty, the Advantage of these Kingdoms, and the Strengthening the Protestant Interest in all the Queen's Dominions; in which though they found many Difficulties, yet the Wisdom of the Queen's Ministers, and great Diligence and Application of the rest of the Lords and Gentlemen of this Commission, has at length surmounted 'em all; and they have happily disposed of most of the *Palatins* in *Ireland*, in North and South *Carolina*, in the Island of *Scilly*, in *New-York*, &c. besides several Hundreds of them employ'd in *London*, in *Devonshire*, &c. by Merchants and others in the Linnen Manufacture, in Husbandry, &c. according to their respective Callings and Occupations.

After the Revocation of the perpetual Edict of *Nantz*, establish'd by *Henry IV.* of *France*, and so solemnly renewed by the Son and Grandson of that great King, whereby the free Exercise of the Protestant or Reform'd Religion, became part of the

the Rights of all *Frenchmen* professing the same; and after the most dreadful Persecution that ever was rais'd by Christians against their Brethren, begun and, I had almost said, ended by the late King *Lewis*, it pleas'd God to move the Heart of that great Assertor of the Religious and Civil Rights of Mankind, King *William*, of immortal Memory, to consent, that the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum* should be charged upon the Royal Revenue, and appropriated by Act of Parliament, towards the Relief and Support of the vast Number of *French* Protestants of all Degrees and Conditions, Ages and Sexes, that have been flying hither for Refuge, from the Year 1684, that fatal Epoque, to this Day. And for the rendering more effectual the aforesaid charitable Benevolence, the said King was pleas'd to appoint some of the great Officers of the Kingdom, Privy-Councillors and others, to superintend the Distribution of the said Sum of 15000 *l.* and by the Advice and Assistance of several worthy Gentlemen chosen from among the *French* Clergy and Laity, that Sum has been managed with such Oeconomy and Prudence, that not only all the poor, distressed Protestants, or *Refugees*, as they are commonly call'd have been assisted from Year to Year, but even many *Converts* from *Papery*, of the same Nation. For as in the Times of the old *Roman* Persecutions, it pleas'd God to excite many of the wisest and most virtuous Heathens to enquire into the Nature of that Religion, which they saw the Christians seal with their Blood; so likewise in our Days, and upon these new *Roman* Persecutions, divers sober and serious Persons, both Ecclesiastical and Laymen, both Learned and Unlearned, throughout all *France*, were moved to examine what might be the Cause that such Shoals of their Fellow-Subjects, and of the most peaceable part too (Men that had never been concern'd in the *Assassination of Kings*, in *Holy Leagues* and the like) should be so cruelly and inhumanly treated, and, like Sheep, driven away by their Bloody Butchers from their Pastures, without opening their Mouths, nay, voluntarily forsaking their Fathers, their Children, their Possessions, their dear Country, rather than betray their Consciences. God has been pleas'd to bless their Enquiries, to open their Eyes, and to fill their Hearts with the just Notions of Christianity founded only upon his Holy Word; and accordingly we have seen from Time to Time several worthy Persons of the *Church of Rome*, who in the hottest of the *French Persecution*, have had the Courage to abandon good Establishments in their own Country, and without regarding the Hatred of even their Friends and Relations whom they fled from, or the Contempt, Neglect and Suspicions of Strangers to whom they fly for Succour (which Circumstances render the Case of honest *Profelytes* harder, if possible, than of the *Refugees* themselves) have been contented to

to come and beg their Bread of us. This has greatly encreas'd the Objects of *English* Charities; and the *French* Protestants having been satisfy'd to share with them part of that which was wholly appropriated to the said *Refugees*, his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to allow, that the Paymaster of the Pensions for the time being, shall issue the Sum of 500 *l.* per *Ann* in such manner, and according to such Directions as the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. shall give, for and towards the Relief of poor Converts from the Church of *Rome*; by Virtue of which Powers, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *London*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*,] and the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, have agreed to appoint several eminent Persons (whose Names will be found among the following Lists) to be Commissioners for the Relief of poor *Profelytes*, and not only to receive and distribute the above-mentioned 500 *l.* but also all such Sums of Money as shall be rais'd by the Annual Subscriptions, or present and immediate Benefactions of pious and charitable Persons, among such of the poor *Profelytes*, as well Ecclesiasticks, as Lay-Persons, who, upon the strictest Enquiry. shall be found to need, and best deserve the same.

In pursuance of this Appointment, the Commissioners have had frequent Meetings, and agreed upon Rules and Orders for the better Distribution of the Royal Bounty, and their own and other private Contributions, some of which Rules are, That none shall partake of this Charity, but such as have come into *England* since the Revocation of the *Edict of Nantz*, and produce Authentick Certificates of having abjured the Popish Religion, as well as give a good Account of the Motives of their embracing our Holy Religion, and that they either have taken, or are ready when required, to take the Oaths to the Government; beside which, the Commissioners employ two able Examiners or Instructors to inform them by their Correspondents in *France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Italy*, &c. concerning the good Life and Behaviour of every *Profelyte*; to which Examiners or Instructors, competent Salaries are allow'd: Nor are the *Profelytes* admitted to any Dividend of the Bounty, but only to a Weekly Allowance, till the Board has receiv'd full Satisfaction upon the Premises; after which, according to the several Circumstances of the *Profelytes*, they are relieved,) namely Ministers, Women, old Persons, Sick and Infirm) either by receiving from the Commissioners from time to time such a Sum as their Conditions require, and the Stock of the Society will afford, or provided for in the *French* Hospital, by a Weekly Allowance from the Society; and as for the rest of the *Profelytes*, who are able to work, the Society make it their Business to put them out to some good Trade, by which they may Support both themselves

themselves and Families, or to send them Abroad to some of his Majesty's Plantations, allowing them a Sum of Money for that Purpose, once for all; of both which Ways of disposing of 'em, especially of the former, there might be given many Instances, notwithstanding that the Societies whole Yearly Income does not much exceed 600 *l.* and that the Number of *Profelytes* reliev'd, amounts to about 150 Persons.

Note, There is an Apothecary who supplies the *Profelytes* with Medicines at the Charge of the Commissioners at an easy Rate.

CHAP. X

Of the City of LONDON.

LONDON.] Being the Seat of the *English* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, as some Learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture from *Llong-din*, or *dinas*, the *British* Word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* times, and that very early. For in *Nero's* time, when *Boadicea* rose against *Suetonius Paullinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinium*, (as *Tacitus* calls it) was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

Situation.] In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholesome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other; about 60 Miles from the Sea: In an excellent Air upon the *North-side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-side* are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways leading from all Parts to this Noble City, are large, straight, smooth and fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven
unto

unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplied with Coals from *New-Castle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Men we have. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark*, which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c. is of a vast Extension: From *Lime House*, measured to the End of *Tothill* or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is above seven *English* Miles and an half; and from the farther End of *Black-man street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted but a seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality; the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the New Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within twenty or thirty Years last past, on the North and North-West Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprizing of all, those round about *Hanover-Square*, equal to most of the great Towns in *England*, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage; *Rome as as not built in a Day*.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of Inhabitants, or Human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two Thirds, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every year to supply *London* with *New-Castle* Coal there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again the Number of Inhabitants may be guess'd at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 25000 in a Year.

Drink Brewed in London in a Year.] The total of Strong Beer and Ale is 1189481 $\frac{1}{4}$ Barrels. The total of Small Beer is 740846 Barrels.

The

The lowest Price of Strong Beer or Ale, is 18 s. per Barrel, the highest 2 l. 10 s.

The Small, not amended with Strong, is usually sold at about 7 or 8 s. a Barrel; if the Customers come to the Brew-Houses, 'tis sold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Customers, 'tis sold the dearer.

Note, What is Brewed by private Persons, is not included in the Accounts above, which without doubt is a very considerable Quantity, tho' 'tis difficult to make any near Computation of it.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great; but 'tis far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London*, from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Litchfield*, *Burton*, and several other Places in *Staffordshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the Crown at above 120000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word the Author of the Map of *London* publish'd *Anno* 1684, reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls, which is (as he computes it) more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Freeland*.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water; Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as often as the Moon comes to the *North East* and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-Floud, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when these four Causes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamag'd in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms. as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries, than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City;

City ; and in some Sense the natural Heat too, for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c.* or else down the River from *Surry, Middlesex, Berkshire, &c.*

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in many Places supplied with excellent wholesome Water, also from almost Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, and so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest Parts of this City ; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Anwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City : In some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs ; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years ; it serves in the highest Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts their highest Rooms. Moreover this City is so situated, that in all Parts, tho' on the highest Ground, it is abundantly served with Pump Water and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground.

[Trade] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported ; which in the Port of *London* only, without counting the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330000 Pounds a Year, and those of all *England* besides, to above threetimes that Sum ; and are now above 1300,000 *l.* a Year at a Medium, in time of War : And next by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest as they lie along the *Thames* : besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World ; whereby it comes to pass that no small Number of Merchants of *London* for Wealth, for stately Houses, within the City for Winter, and without for Summer ; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living ; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is admirable.

[Ecclesiastical Government.] The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop who is subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* : The See of *London* since its first Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, soon after *Augustin* the Monk's coming hither, has been constantly govern'd by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops

for 1100 Years : In which Space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of London. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are plac'd many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish ; and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom* ; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Ministers, with their Families, there is, in almost every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. But since the great Fire there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament, in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar ; by which Act none of them have settled less than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum*. And to save Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Minister between them : So that there are not much above half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government] The Civil Government is not (as at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman or Lawyer who is set over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour ; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons* when he was call'd the *Portgerefa*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian* ; and sometimes *Provost of London*. But after the coming in of the *Normans* the chief Magistrate was call'd *Ballivus*, from the French Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committtere*, that is, *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others : There were sometimes two Bailiffs of London, till King *Richard the First*, Anno 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

His Election] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence ; yet in this particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority] His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Tenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway* ; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge* : He hath a Priviledge, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surry* ; and for this purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish ; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent

adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayor's Courts of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that call'd the *Hustings*, from the *Danish Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of *Request* or *Conscience*; so call'd, because meddling with nothing above 40s. Value, there the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy, sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *Great Britain*) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Courts are made all By Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and *Escheater*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, The Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a Year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts call'd *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for Regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State] His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former times was mostly on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furr'd, and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, but more-especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompany'd with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer* Chamber taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities) where is prepar'd for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the Great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, also Foreign Embassadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleas'd to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscrib'd in the first Place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefix'd, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and, of later time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expir'd. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that 'tis not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnish'd, that it is suppos'd to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted Four Kings at once at his Table.

Also,

Also, for the Grandour of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above a 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable: He hath Four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

Sheriffs.] The Two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually Chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allow'd by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400 *l.* unless he will swear that he is not worth 1000 *l.*

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmote return two, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse one, out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fin'd 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arriv'd to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick: Of these there are 12, call'd the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 5. <i>Goldsmiths</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers,</i> | 6. <i>Skinners.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers,</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | 12. <i>Cloathworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It

hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof, as his late Majesty King *William* was pleas'd to be made Free of the *Draper's* Company, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governors, call'd Wardens or Assistants; these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides 60 other Companies or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *WESTMINSTER* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an *High Steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The *High Steward* of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds this high Office *durante vitâ*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an University.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* here are invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The *Under Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and instead of a Sheriff; he holds this honourable Office *durante vitâ*.

The *High Bailiff* is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the *Dean*, and confirm'd by the *High Steward*; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgeſs is annually chose out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgeſſes, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark.] Was granted by Letters Patent of *Edw. VI.* to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is govern'd by one of the 26 Aldermen

men of *London*. 'Tis vastly large, rich, and populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repair'd.

City Train'd Bands.] At the Time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, Six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and Six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse; but in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be rais'd 40000 Men, besides *Southwark* One Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each; and in case of necessity they can raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besidesthese Train'd Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery-Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company; on the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

OF FIRE-OFFICES.

Since the dreadful Fire of *London* September 2d 1666, several Offices are framed, for Insurance against any Loss by Fire, of which take the following Account.

Of the first Office, commonly call'd the *Phoenix-Office*.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, in this Office, is 6 *s.* for one Year, 12 *s.* for two Years, 18 *s.* for three Years, 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for four Years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for seven Years, 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven Years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment or Trouble during the Time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which, the Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the Value of 2100 *l.* per *Annum*, in trust.

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (being a Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every Year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

Of the second Office, commonly call'd the *Friendly Society*.

The *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* *per Annum* for seven Years, which is the usual Time for insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven Years, both *Premium* and Contribution, amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s.* *per Cent.*

The Undertaker is *William Spelman, Esq;* who has also settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on Trustees, to make good all Losses.

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The Number of Insured Houses in the first Office, since the Year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* since the Year 1684, is above 17000, but many of the Policies are expired.

Of the third Office, commonly call'd the *Hand in Hand Office*.

But it being observ'd, that these two Offices were calculated chiefly for the private Interest of the particular Undertakers; a Third more equal, as well as much cheaper Office is set up, call'd the *Amicable Contributors*, or the *Hand in Hand*; in which Office every Member is an equal Sharer both in Profit and Loss, in proportion to his Insurance in the same; the whole Charge of insuring in this Office for seven Years, is but two Shillings, for though Twelve Shillings is paid down, yet at the end of the Term, out of the Twelve Shillings, Ten Shillings, with Interest for the whole Time, are return'd; which Interest has hitherto been more than sufficient to defray all Losses that have happen'd; the Fund arises by the Money paid in by the Subscribers, and consequently encreases with their Number, and amounts already to near 20000 *l.* which is managed by Twenty Directors Yearly chosen at a general Meeting of all the Members from among themselves, which general Meetings have Power to make what Alterations in their Constitution they please.

The Number of Houses actually insured since its first Erection in 1697, are near 12000, and its Constitution is to be seen at large at the Office in *St. Martin's Lane*.

Publick Buildings.] In this noble City are very many and Magnificent; those most especially, that are consecrated to the Worship of God. For besides the Royal Chapels of *White-Hall* and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others; there are 135 Parish Churches, besides Chapels and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture,

ecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, it was first founded by *Sebert* a Saxon King, *An. 610.* in a Place, saith *Mr. Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest Part was destroyed by Fire, 1086. in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: Its Area 3 Acres and a half, its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Bowl of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass; on which was a Cross 15 and half Foot high; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The next is, that ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chapel of King *Hen. VII.* which for the most admirable artificial Work without; and within; for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-Pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World.

These are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster*; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose costly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rival'd by none but *St. Bride's*. The spacious Church of *Convent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet substantially supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holborn*, *St. Laurence's*, where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, *St. Michael's-Cornhil*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's* and *St. Anne's Westminster*, *St. Brides*, where the Hospital or Spittle-Sermons in *Easter-Week*, and the Musick Sermon on *St. Cecilia's-Day* have been commonly held, *St. Margaret's-Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honourable House of Commons.

Palaces and Houses belonging to the Crown.

N E A R to the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Isle de Notre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this spacious Palace was in the time of *Hen. VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall, where the great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, some say was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I. or II.* which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions. And the Roof of *Irish Oak*.

[*Cottonian-Library.*] This Library was placed by *Sir Robert Cotton* in his House at *Westminster*, where it stood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confessor's* Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-House* was in the Possession of that worthy Family, which it was till very lately, when *Sir John Cotton* (great Grandson of *Sir Robert*) sold the House to the late Queen, to be a Repository of her Library, along with that which formerly belong'd to his Ancestors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and *Cotton-House* was wholly set apart for the use of the King's Library-Keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton Libraries* immediately under his Eye; of which last Collection, in its kind the most excellent that is in *England*, I shall give this short Account.

This noble Library, consists wholly of *Manuscripts*, and as they are now Bound up together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by *Sir Robert Cotton*, was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclin'd, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; though he seems to have been ready, either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no Relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this Design, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time
when

when there were many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd Remains of our Monastical Libraries, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this means he saved so many Books, Charters, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elsing*, *Cambden*, and very many others. And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour, (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, he having repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a Pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books increased, as he lessen'd the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said, That his main Design was the *History of England*, but in relation to the whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Ex Professo*, together with other shorter Annals, which serv'd as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, Eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Orig-

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our publick Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History of England*, from the beginning of Christianity here, to the time of King *James I.* especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbies, and the Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles of *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of these in our other *English* Libraries) *A new Catalogue hath been lately published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the Ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley, whereby we are now appriz'd of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that great Critick of the Northern Languages, the late Dr. Hicks has taught us in his Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, to apply them to the best Advantage.* In *Latin* are divers ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs of *England*: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan* Pentateuch, and many other curious Oriental Authors,

Sir *Robert Cotton* had also a due regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Faustina*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, viz. of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *John*; Judge *Dodderige*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Tho. Allen*, *John Buchanan*, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, Dr. *Tho. James*, Mr. *William Lambard*, and Mr. *John Speed*,
not

not to mention the old Altar-Piece, anciently belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*; with other ancient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, *Sir Robert Cotton* procured also many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods, Weapons, &c.* and a very fine Sett of Coins, *Roman, British* and *Saxon*: a guess at which may be made by a View of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals still extant in this small but noble Library.

Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortresses; but that call'd the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings, with their Courts, have sometimes lodg'd; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers: The Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*, the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are conserv'd all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster, &c.* The chief Prison for the safe Custody of Great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In the midst of it, the great white Square Tower was built by *William the Conqueror*.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, call'd *Cæsar's Chapel*, but 'tis now out of use; the Church is call'd *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestow'd by the King, without Institution and Induction.

[Constables of the Tower.] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was govern'd by a Constable, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his Absence by a Lieutenant or Deputy; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene placito*, were Privy-Councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*; and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

[Lieutenant.] The next Officer in command, is the Chief Governor or Lieutenant of the *Tower*; he is, by vertue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the Time being, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable; and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the

the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes double the quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeomen-warders, and the Gunner of the *Tower*.

Gentleman Porter.] The *Gentleman Porter*, who holds his Place by Patent, hath charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a-piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquess; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners, now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court of Records.] In the *Tower* is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 4. Besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoins to it, the Old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle Fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the *Tower-Liberty*: The Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower* for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

Warders.] The *Yeoman-Warders* of the *Tower* are 4 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners

ners of State, and to wait at the Gates ; Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.]
The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the *Tower of London*, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the *Rolls* to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards*, of great Profits, but now not near so considerable.

As the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Pettybag-Office*, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the *Tower*, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it ; there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* to the *Tower of London*.

The Records of the *Tower*, amongst other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls*, contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families are now possess; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following are a few Heads or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Achievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III.*

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to Fish therein, without License from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Aldernay*; which four last are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the King's and Princes of this Land have, until that time, done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Lands; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law*, and *Exchequer*.

Inspecimus's and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts, between Party and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Meres and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 45 Edw. III. Numb 34.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, call'd *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors Gate there is another Place called *Julius Caesar's Chapel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chapel is in *Cold-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil Wars.

There are many Cart Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664*, in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that time
there

there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the Beginning of King *John*: There follows his Son *Hen. III.* where the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I.* II, and III. *Rich. II.* *Hen. IV.* *Hen. V.* *Hen. VI.* and *Edw. IV.* and Inquisitions, *post Mortem* of *Richard III.* who reigned only three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The several Barks on the Press which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normanniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Mareschal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis, Patent. de Dominibus Judeorum, protection de pardonation, de Subsidiis, Viagiis, &c. Stapulæ cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January,* and *February*; and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Fastings, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

[Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of His Majesty's *Ordnance*, having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Upnor-Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better Preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity.

The chief Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Master of the Ordnance,
The Lieutenant-General,
Surveyor,

Clerk of the Ordnance,
Keeper of the Stores,
Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make Orders, as the King's Occasions shall require, for things of such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral, are not needful. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for Motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The *Surveyor*, his Charge is, to survey all His Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished, and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesty's Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Legers of the Receipts, and Returns of all His Majesty's Stores; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof; to serve as a Checque between the two Accomptants

comptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The *Store-keeper* is to take into his Charge and Custody all his Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; not to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon and signed by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of his Majesty, or six of the Privy-Council, or the Lord Admiral for Matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all his Majesty's Store-Houses be well repaired, and well accommodated; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of his Majesty.

The *Clerk of Deliveries*, his Duty is to draw up all Provisions whatsoever, either at the Tower, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer, or Pay-master, is he through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which Method all Monies, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

First, The *Master-Gunner of England*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but to such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesty's said *Gunners*, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a *Gunner*.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's small Guns; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures,

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants and Artificers ; as the Clerks, Proof Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like ; which for Brevity sake shall be pass'd over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a farther Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all his Majesty's Engineers, employ'd in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom.

The Master of Artillery.] The Train of Artillery within the *Tower*, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness ; the greatest Pieces of Cannon, are Cannon of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 36 Pound Ball each, and so of most Natures, to a Saker or Minion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesty's Magazines abroad ; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one ; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

Gunners.] The *Gunners* of the *Tower* are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them, are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the M I N T.

Moreover in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint* ; although the King hath Power to set up a *Mint* in any other Place of his Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden* and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint* ; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others ; to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest. The Fee 400 *l.* per Annum.

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers ; and when it is minted, receives it again from them : His Allowance formerly was not any Set-Fee, but according to the Pound-Weight, as by an Indenture

ture under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 *l.* per Annum.

Comptroller.] The Third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize ; to over-see the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be : His Fee is 300 *l.* per Annum.

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard ; whose Fee is 250 *l.* per Annum.

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be alter'd after it is deliver'd to the Melter ; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Tryal thereof. The Fee 100 *l.* per Annum.

These Officers and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills : The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality : It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only ; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches* or *Prerogatives*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

W H I T E H A L L.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between the *Thames* and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire, which lately happen'd and consum'd the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious ; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, call'd the *Banquetting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones* : The like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel ; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous *Sir Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen. VIII's* Time.

In the *Strand* are two other Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen. III.* who after purchas'd the same for her Son

Edmond Duke of Lancaster; and is now made use of for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, call'd the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers, who are all to be Clergy-men; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-house*, built by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, and Navy-Office, &c.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is plac'd the Custom-House, where is receiv'd and manag'd all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from this City.

In this Office are employ'd a great Number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Seven, and are allow'd by the King a Salary of 1000*l.* to each *per Annum*.

The Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter end of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroy'd by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King *Charles the Second*, and cost 10000*l.* the building.

The Post House-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchas'd by King *Charles II.*

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House, over-against *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of lesser Note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorn'd with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. Here are kept the Mayors Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is
a fine

a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays* and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery men of all the Companies to *St. Paul's Church*.

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is *Westminster School*.] There are Two School-masters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly call'd *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintain'd; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term Time.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

BESIDES there are in *London* divers endow'd Schools, which in other Countries would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father, *Henry Collet*, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This Famous School, situated in *Paul's-Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Cannon-street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, the Noble Founder of *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One side of it stands upon great Stone-Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worthipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library: Both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tennison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an University: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover all sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chimistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachygraphy* or *Short-Hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; *Art-Military*, *Fire-Works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enammelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all Sorts of *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

Sion-College, or the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of *St. Alphage* within *Cripplegate*, has been a Religious House time out of mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, sometimes under that of a *Spittle* or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. it was call'd *Elsyng-Spittle*, from *William Elsyng*, Mercer, who founded it Anno 1329, 3 Edw. III.

'Tis now, and has been since 6 Car. I. a Complication of both: 'Tis a College for the use of all the *London Ministers*, *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Lecturers*, and *Curates*, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have License to preach within the City of *London* from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles I.* 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West,

West, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where *Dr. White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylor's Company*, six by the Parish of *St. Dunstons* in the *West*, where he was Minister 49 Years, and two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's*, where he lived above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be consider'd by the Electors, the President, two Deans, and four Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the Rectors and Vicars of *London*, as Governors of this College and Hospital, subject to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Minister* happily supply'd at 2000 *l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain: *Mr. John Simson*, Rector of *St. Olave's* in *Hart-street*, and one of *Dr. White's* Executors, built here a stately Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students, who have the free use of it under certain Restrictions, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous Universities.

This Library was at first well stock'd by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable *Sir Paul Bayning*, Viscount *Sudbury*, his Viscountess; *Sir Paul Pindar*, *Sir George Croke*, *Elizabeth Viscountess Cambrden*, *Brion Walton* Lord Bishop of *Chester*, several Aldermen of *London*, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length 'twas so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral at *St. Paul's*, which were carry'd first to *Cambrden-House*, and thence brought hither 1647, that soon after, Anno 1656. the then Library-Keeper *Mr. Spencer*, publish'd a large Catalogue of them in Quarto, under this Title *Catalogus Universalis librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c.

Besides the Library, there has been built, by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and what they could procure of well-dispos'd Persons, a Hall well finish'd, a House adjoining to it, call'd the President's Lodgings, with several Chambers design'd for Students, and are generally fill'd with Ministers of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable Rates, till their Parsonage Houses return into their own Possession, of which they were dispossess'd by the Fire, and are still kept out by the Leases for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them, 19 Car. II.

Of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been observed, That the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster*, did, in part, proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the Parish Churches in the out Parts of those Cities, being not able to contain a third or fourth Part of the Parishioners :

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of Parishes, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof. The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redressing such great Inconveniencies and growing Mischiefs, was to build as many New Churches, as the Necessity of the Case required; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial, with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of *England*, under the Jurisdiction of the proper Diocesan. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen of pious Memory, Intituled, *An Act for Granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned.* Whereby it is Enacted, That all Sorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of *May* 1716, to the 29th of *September* next following, pay Two Shillings per Chaldron or Tun; and from and after the 28th of *September* 1716, to the 28th of *September* 1724, Three Shillings per Chaldron or Tun: And that the Sums of Money, hence collected, be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them; and for Purchasing of Sites of Churches and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places in or near the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chapels or Churches as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish Churches; and for Purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*; and Six Thousand Pounds per Annum moreover appropriated towards the Finishing *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; and Four Thousand Pounds per Annum

towards the Repairing and Finishing the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at *Six per Cent.* Tax-free; and that the Interest due before the 14th of *May 1716*, should be satisfied out of any Monies coming into the *Exchequer* on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, that all this was in Pursuance of *Her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions* to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now profess'd in the Church of *England*, and establish'd by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore to make her said Intentions effected, she had Power also hereby to nominate and appoint such Persons as she should think fit, to be Commissioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commission by the late Queen's Letters Patent bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of Her Reign, was issued out to the Two Archbishops, Five Bishops, and other eminent Divines; and to several of the Ministers of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry and Citizens, with such Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the said Act are expressed.

But this Commission expiring on the 24th of *December 1711*, upon their Representation made to the Queen under their Hands and Seals six Days before the said Expiration; that having applied themselves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the said Act intended: Hereupon an Act was procured the next Session for Enlarging the Time given to the said Commissioners, and for giving them also farther Powers for Effecting a Work so much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are Authorized and Empowered to purchase Lands, to limit the Bounds of the New Parishes, to raise Money by Loan, at *Six per Cent.* Tax-free, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants, to appoint the first Parish Officers; and with the Consent of the Bishop, to name a convenient Number of sufficient Inhabitants in each said New Parish, to be the Vestry-Men of such New Parish, who shall exercise the like Powers and Authority for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the same, with those of the present Parish out of which this is taken.

There

There is also a particular Treasurer or Treasurers appointed to issue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for Recompening such Persons as shall be necessarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains: Which Treasurer is not of the Number of the Commissioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and must give such sufficient Security as the Lord High-Treasurer shall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Parish to be made and constituted, and a perpetual Succession of Rectors there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of such New Parish. And the present Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he shall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Consecration thereof, is appointed to be first Rector of such New Church and Parish, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction to the same. And in every other New Church and Parish, the first Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown; and this even before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High Court of *Chancery*. And as well the first Rector, as all the other succeeding Rectors, are to be presented and instituted, and also inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are; and are obliged to observe and perform all other Matters, for the Qualifying and Entituling themselves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the present Rectors or Vicars are not by this Division and Separation of the Parishes deprived of any Tythes, Dues or Profits to them belonging; nor even the Successors of them, 'till such Agreements or Settlements for the more effectual dividing any such Parish be made and take Effect. And it is also provided, that this should not prejudice or alter the Propriety or Interest of any Proprietor in, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it shall and may be lawful to and for Her Majesty, at any Time before the 29th of *September* 1712, to nominate Commissioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as Her Majesty shall think fit: And that from such Appointment so made, the Powers granted to the Commissioners in the said former Letters Patent shall determine. Accordingly a Commission by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712, was issued out to several of the Lords the Bishops and others.

Soon after His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, another Act was passed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable His Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of

Great

Great Britain, to appoint such Persons as His Majesty should think fit, to be Commissioners; and that any Five or more of them should have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts; and accordingly a Commission by his Majesty's Letters Patent was issued, bearing Date the 2d of *December*, 1715. whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commissioners, whose Names the Reader will find among the Lists, &c.

Doctors-Commons, or the College of Civilians.

Altho' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory is best there to be acquir'd; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a College was long since purchas'd by *Dr. Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Paul's*, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, until the Year 1672, when they return'd to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and convenient manner, at the proper Cost and Charges of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow.

S. Michaelis.		Pasch.	
23 Octob.		<i>Quind Pasch.</i>	
<i>Crastino Anim.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Martini</i>	12 Nov.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Edmundi</i>	21 Nov.	<i>Crastino Ascens.</i>	
<i>Andreae.</i>			
S. Hilarii.		Trinit.	
<i>Crastino Wolfani.</i>	20 Jan.	<i>Crastino Trin.</i>	
<i>Pauli</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Blasii.</i>	4 Feb.	3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Valentini.</i>		4. <i>Sessio, vel</i>	
		<i>Crastino D. Johannis.</i>	

In every Term there is a By-Day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Easter Term*.

OF PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors* or *Procurators*, belonging to the afore-mentioned Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, are 34 in Number: Their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes; to produce the Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduc'd by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Ecclesiastical Courts kept at *Doctor's Commons*, see more Chap. IX. of the Ild. Book.

The High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is, *Supremæ Curie Admiraltatis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same Day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at *St. Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*; but the Admiralty Sessions is still held for the Trial of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient Place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Disposal of the Lord High-Admiral.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other Part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other Particulars; can make By Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Druggs and Compositions are wholesome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the end of *Amen-Street*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society; endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666, this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very Noble Appartment, for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The

The four Censors of the College, have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* But that King considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James II.* taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an end to these and all other *unfair* Practitioners.

The College having frequently press'd its Members to the *Generous* and *Charitable* Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House keepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their *Knowledge* of Diseases, and their *Reputation* by their Success, made a *Subscription* to the Number of 42. *Anno* 1696, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the *Sick Poor*. They have since erected two other *Dispensaries*, besides that at the College, one in *St. Peter's-Alley* in *Cornhill*, the other in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*. The best Medicines are sold at intrinsic Value; the *Patients* are advised every Day but *Sunday*, at one of these Places, from *Three* till *Seven*. By the great Number of the meaner Sort advised there, the *City* and the *Nation* have been informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the Proportions of them necessary to be taken in all Diseases.

Gresham College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Within the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and endowed in manner following. After he had built the *Royal-Exchange*,

Exchange, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all Time to come, four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*: And to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year: And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week, (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*: The *Musick* Lecture to be read only in *English*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation, till the Year 1712. when they purchased a House in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-street*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World; Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the said Society, written by *Dr. Tho. Sprat*, late Bishop of *Rockester*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

[First Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was some Years before the happy Restoration of King *Charles the Second*, at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of *Dr. Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham College*; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April*, 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts* by Experiments.

[Manner of Electing Fellows.] Their manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian Way*, by Balloting. Each Fellow at his Admission, subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge* After this he may at any Time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

[Nearby Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 *s.* and then 13 *s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

[Their Design.] The Design of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors
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which have been strengthen'd by long Prescription ; to restore Truths that have been neglected ; to push on those which are already known to more various Uses ; to make the Way more passable to what remains unrevealed. &c.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature ; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things ; of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth ; *Eclipses, Comets, Meteors ; Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations ; Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires ; Tides, Currents and Depths of the Sea ;* and many other things ; they have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature, of Arts, Manufactures, &c.* whereof some are extream curious ; in a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well consider'd, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] They have mightily improv'd *Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture ;* they have advanc'd the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation ; they have not only put this Kingdom upon Planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens,* but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes,* all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society ; they have awaken'd the whole Civiliz'd, Letter'd, and Intelligent World ; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies ; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected : So that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have register'd Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduc'd them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity : Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented thro' all Future Ages

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design ; towards which, the late Earl-Marshal of *England* did bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian* Library ; with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work ; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been publish'd in

Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repository.] The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal, Esq;* wherein are to be seen many Thousands of great Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Some Things *petrified*, others *ossified*; Mummies, Gums, &c. divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons: And, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The Coat of Arms granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the *Royal Society*, is an Escutcheon, with Three Lions of England in Chief: Intimating, that the Society is Royal; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Sagacity employ'd in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslav'd by any of the greatest Authority, in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen Yearly upon the 30th of *November*, being the Feast of *St. Andrew*, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms, an ancient House, built by *Tho. Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchang'd Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the same to be bestow'd by Queen *Mary* on the King's *Heralds* and *Pursuivants at Arms* for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleas'd) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there safely preserv'd, &c. which is now handsomely re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard III.* and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King Edward VI. in the Third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three ; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and Four Pursuivants at Arms.

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the Kings at Arms, the First and Principal is call'd Garter, instituted by Henry V. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of England, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be Installed at Windsor, to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Seats there, to carry the Garters to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas ; for which purpose he was wont to be join'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.] The next is Clarencieux, so call'd from the Duke of Clarence, to whom he first belong'd ; for Lionel, Third Son to Edward III. marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of Ulster in Ireland, had with her the Honour of Clare in the County of Thummond : Whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of Clarence, or the Territory about Clare ; which Dukedome escheating to King Edw. IV. by the Death of his Brother George Duke of Clarence, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him Clarencieux in French, and Clarencius in Latin. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility ; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen, on the South Side of the Trent, and therefore sometimes call'd Surroy, or Southroy.

The Third King at Arms is Norroy, or Northroy, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of the Trent.

The two last are call'd Provincial Heralds, England being by them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms ; to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with Garter, to direct the Heralds.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, Lyon, King at Arms for Scotland (of whom see more hereafter in the State of Scotland) is the Second King at Arms of Great-Britain, and takes Place immediately after Garter.

Heralds.] The Six Heralds, anciently and properly belonging to Dukes, have been sometimes named Dukes at Arms, and are thus call'd and rank'd :

1. *Richmond.*
2. *Lancaster.*
3. *Chester.*

4. *Windsor.*
5. *Somerset.*
6. *York.*

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds* from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, that is, the *Army's Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the Romans did; and from thence probably Seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of Norway and Sweden, and some of England before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold*, or *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these *Heralds*, in England, there were anciently many; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus nam'd:

1. *Blewmantle.*
2. *Rouge-Cross.*

3. *Rouge-Dragon.*
4. *Porcullice.*

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

Creation of the Kings at Arms.] Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crown'd by the Kings of England themselves; and the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*; there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroider'd, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamell'd in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patent of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other two *Kings of Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the Herald.] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroider'd and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the *Kings of Arms* are by two *Kings of Arms*, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

The greatest Part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's-Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons*, *London*; where are some Officers at Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

All the Members of this College, being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common Lawyers.

THE Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common Law* Professors and Students, are 14, call'd still *Inns*, the Old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are Two *Inns of Serjeants*.

Four *Inns of Court*.

Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The *Inns of Court* were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges receiv'd only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the *Common-Law* above 300 Years ago; they are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex House*, which was part of the House of the *Knights-Templers*, and call'd the *Outer-Temple*, because it's seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.] The two other *Inns of Court*, are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*,

Lincoln, and Gray's-Inn, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the Gray's.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences, they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd the College and being expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.*

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the *English, Assemble*, or else from the *French, Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit *uttermost*, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do for their Exercises, recite by heart, the Pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; and one taking the Part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Curfitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavis-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by *Attorneys*, *Sollititors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie Rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

Mootings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inn of Courts; who sitting, as the Benchers do, in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn* the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-Time, the only Exercise of Learning, is arguing, and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

[*Serjeants-Inn*.] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable; *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law, is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*, and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed Time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the *Inns of Court*, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely Manner; give Gold-Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40 s. each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 s. to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Priviledge to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of England.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters Patent, sealed by the Chancellor. who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and all his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do

do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in some things his former Habit of a Serjeant is alter'd; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same: but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small Pieces of white rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Vesturage*, and *Legardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Besides the Colleges, properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are,

Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate-House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher, to instruct 44 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20*l.* yearly and duly paid for Eight Years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallel'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the

the *Roman Catholics*. The House cost him at first 13000*l.* and the fitting up for this Purpose about 7000*l.* more; in all 20000*l.* and was endowed by him with 4000*l.* *per Annum*. which is since improved to near 6000*l.* *per Annum*. The Founder died the 12th Day of *December*, 1611, and this his Foundation hath been ever since entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in the Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society; their Number is to be sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. At the <i>Charter-House</i> . | 6. <i>Dunsby</i> . | |
| 2. <i>Balsbam</i> . | 7. <i>South-Minster</i> , and | } |
| 3. <i>Castle-Camps</i> . | 8. <i>Cold Norton</i> . | |
| 4. <i>Horscheath</i> . | 9. <i>Little-Wigborow</i> . | |
| 5. <i>Hallingbury</i> . | 10. <i>Hartland</i> . | |

Chelsea-College, or the Royal-Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

THE Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a Piece of Ground, whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King *James* the First for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholesome Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholesome Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Horse or Man; lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant, and where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing-Place: Of the other three Sides, the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other Sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-

Twenty-six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair *Pavilion*, in one whereof is the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings, for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles the Second*, at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Toby Rustatt*.

The Number of ordinary Pensioners is 486, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landress, Washerwomen, &c.

The Out or Extraordinary Pensioners are more numerous, and these upon occasion do Duty in the several Garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for spending Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from their Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty Years, which must appear by Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed proper Officers; a List of which see at the close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24 who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which in time of War amounted to above 13000 *l*.

GREENWICH Hospital.

NExt to this *Greenwich-Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames*, must hereafter take its Place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge Eastward*. than *Chelsea* is *Westward*: But if we should consider the *Magnificence*, *Capaciousness*, or *Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each Account, as the *Naval Strength* of an *Island* is every way preferable in its Value to the *Land-Forces* of it. 'Tis built below Bridge, as most proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen*, as

by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, shall be disabled from further Service at Sea, and for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain in Sea-Service: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than ——— Seamen, if Encouragement be answerable to the State-liness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King *Charles* the II^d's Time, at 36000*l*. Expence; encouraged much by King *William* the III^d's Commission, and by a New Commission granted by the late Queen *Anne*; and we hope will be perfected, under the auspicious Influences of our present Gracious Sovereign King *George*.

[*Christ's Hospital.*] Formerly a Monastery of *Grey-Friars*, dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-Coat-Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless, all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a Time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in the City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governours, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir *John Moor*, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four Thousand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital] Adjoins to the said *Christ's Hospital*, and formerly belonged to the same *Grey-Friars*, founded by *Raihere*, who was the first Prior of that House, in the time of *Henry the First*, enlarged by *Henry the Fourth*. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry the Eighth* left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People, but it was more largely endowed for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by *Edward the Sixth*. This Spital hath able Physicians and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 2000 or upwards cured in a Year, and relieved with Monies and other Necessaries at their Departure. This House it self escaped the Fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital] in *Southwark* is for the same Use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689. This was originally founded an Hospital by *Richard* the Prior of *Bermondsey*, *An.* 1213. It was surrendred by the Master to King *Henry VIII.* valued at 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per *An.* It was given by the excellent King *Edward VI.* to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and appointed to be called the *Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle*, and appropriated for the Cure of Poor, Sick, Infirm and Lame Persons. Though this Hospital has several Times escaped Burning (particularly, when in 1676, the Fire was extinguished at this House, after the Flames had several Times touched it) yet the Buildings were so very old and ruinous, that the Governours thought it necessary to rebuild the same, which has been done at the Charge of the said Governours, assisted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without lessening the Revenues of the Hospital. It now consists of four Courts, very spacious, ornamental and commodious, in the *First* are Six Wards for Women. In the *Second* are two Chappels, one for the Use of the Hospital; the other commonly called *The Parish Church of St. Thomas Southwark*. In the same Court are the Houses of the Treasurer Hospitaller, Steward, Butler, and Cook. In the *Third* Court are seven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-Rooms and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the *Fourth* Court are two Wards for Women, with the Surgery, hot and cold Baths, &c. Besides these Squares, the Governor in the Year 1718, erected a spacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them for One Hundred Persons, so that now there is room for above Five hundred People, and there are about Four Thousand poor and diseased Persons cured in, and discharged, Yearly out of this Hospital.

On a convenient Piece of Ground in the Parish of *St. Thomas Southwark*, near adjoining to this House, is now laid the Foundation of an *Hospital for Incurables*, by the unparalleled Charity of *Thomas Guy, Esq;* in which there will be Provision made for about Four Hundred Persons.

W A L L and G A T E S.

THE ancient City of *London* was wall'd in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now for the most part decay'd, Dwelling-Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great Diligence, and a sufficient Watch at Ten a Clock; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em 'till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-Walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-Street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

[Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise, will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for Heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old-Baily*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The *King's-Bench Prison* in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of the *King's Court*, who is *Sir Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Ditch*, is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two *Compters*, belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Priviledges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London

London-Bridge.] The next Thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*: It has Nineteen Arches, founded in a deep, broad River, and some say, on a soft ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry II*, and finished *Anno 1209*, in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

The Royal-Exchange] Is next to be consider'd, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn manner, by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all Things considered) that was then in *Europe*; before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-Street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses:

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be shelter'd in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to re-imburse themselves, there is lett to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* Yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted

vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West, so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* Yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of England*; tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars* with a Wreath of *Laurel* on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high; on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three *Escutcheons*; First, The Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, Of *Scotland*: Thirdly, Of *Ireland*; each supported by a *Cupid*; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription:

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCÇ jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratiitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.*

The whole is made of *White Marble*, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary, *Mr. Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this *Royal Exchange*, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman Conquest*; so now, by the Care and Cost of the City-Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in *Marble* or *Alabaster*, and the rest are daily design'd.

[Statue at *Charing-Cross*.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in *Brass*, standing on a high Pedestal of *White Marble*, curiously adorned with *Trophies of War*, and all compassed about with *Iron Rails*: It was done by an admirable Artist,

La Seur, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry the Seventh's* Chapel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was murther'd by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *White Hall*, is a Noble Statue in Brass, of King *James the Second*, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

J C O B U S S E C U N D U S
D E I G R A T I A,
A N G L I Æ, S C O T I Æ, F R A N C I Æ,
E T H I B E R N I Æ R E X,
F I D E I D E F E N S O R,
1 6 8 6.

The Monument.] Not far from the *Bridge*, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof: It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire.) The Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admiral Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions:

On one Side,

Anno Christi CIOCLXVI, Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII. intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili, XXCIX Templâ, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum. Domuum CCIOO OO OO CC, vicos CD absumsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus delevit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. jugera hinc ab arce per *Tamisis* ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab Euro æquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fossæ *Fletanæ* caput porrexit: Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.

Velox

Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit. [Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira patravit, nondum restinguitur.]

Which last Words containing an offensive Truth, were erased at King James's Accession to the Crown; and reinscrib'd soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis sue Ornamentum, providit. Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique *Ædes Sacre & D. Pauli Templum*, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ exstruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur *Alvei*, *Vici* ad regulam responderent, *Clivi* complanarentur, aperirentur *Angiportus*, *Fora & Macella* in *Areas* sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singule domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium. edificando immorari: ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinator undique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Over the Door on the East Side, is the following Inscription.

Incepta

Ricardo Ford Equ.

Pratore Lond.

A. D. CIOCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Georgio Waterman Eq. P. V.

Roberto Hanson Eq. P. V.

Gulielmo Hooker Eq. P. V.

Roberto Viner Eq. P. V.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. P. V.

Perfecta

Thomas Davis Eq. Præ. Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in *English*.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon his Accession to the Crown; but re-inscrib'd presently after the Happy Revolution, in such deep Characters as are not easily to be blotted out.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: These are built like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms; the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to Entertain at a Time of Feasting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they one, two, or three Hundred; but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the Twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Tailors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of: One of these Twelve Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the Time being, usually makes the Place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every *Lord's-Day*, during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Draper's-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to Study, but is open to all People of Genteel Appearance: And indeed, each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Waters; to omit those of *Crowder's-Well* in *Jewin-Street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general Use; some of the most eminent are these:

Statue

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the West-end of *Lombard-Street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles the Second* on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, *Sir Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the Height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in Imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century have been taken out of the old Ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of *King's-Square*, in *Soho-Fields* Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less Note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

Fleet-Ditch.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work rendring Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle* Coals for the Use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets. *Black-well-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woolen-Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building, joining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is sent as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*.

Smithfield.] A vast Weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all Sorts of live Cattle; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*, and lasting three Days.

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all Sorts of Edibles; *Queen-Hith*, *Bear-Key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames* Side, on both Sides, are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Convent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster-Markets*, &c. are Places of Note commodiously situated and built.

built. There are divers other Exchanges likewise, besides the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Not to speak of the Cloysters at *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like Places for Sale of small Ware.

Private-Buildings,] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, are generally very fair and stately; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by Reason they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) The several straight and spacious Streets; the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not surpass, most of what they have seen abroad.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms of the City of London*, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not the *Dagger of William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat belong'd to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry the Sixth*, and confirmed by his Successors. King *James the First* enlarged the same, and ordained, that this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several Things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first Arrival here: Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all His Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights

Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald's, and Pursuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord-Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of His Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of His Majesty's Robes, and divers other His Majesty's Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for His Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messenger, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. As also rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatches; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000*l.* but now much less, beside all Extrordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

The said House, near *Puddle-Wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London* this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master, are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for His Majesty by Commissioners, in Number Nine; who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and Malts, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800*l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

From the aforementioned Commissioners there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of *Appeal*, who are Five; and by His Majesty are allowed 200*l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

Of the Office of Post-Master General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters General.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatch'd,

Every Monday to *France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.*

Every Tuesday to the *United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

Every Wednesday to *Kent only, and the Downs.*

Every Thursday to *France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.*

Every Friday to the *Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent, and the Downs.*

Every Saturday to all Parts of *England, Scotland and Ireland.*

The Post goes also every Day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of his Majesty's Fleet, as the *Downs, Spithead, and to Tunbridge* during the Season for drinking the Waters, &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Packets are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered, according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.* From *Wales* every Monday and Friday; and from *Kent and the Downs* every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in *England and Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

Between Eng- land and	{	<i>France, 3 Pacquet-Boats.</i>
		<i>Spain, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.</i>
		<i>Flanders, 2 Pacquet-Boats.</i>
		<i>Holland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.</i>
		<i>Ireland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.</i>

And at *Deal, 2 Pacquet-Boats* for the *Downs.*

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the *Leeward Islands*, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations establish'd by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110,000 *l.* a Year.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 3 *d.* and 2 Sheet 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in Readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late an admirable Commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, sometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Girencester*, *Normich*, &c.

Of the P E N N Y - P O S T.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding sixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, to most Towns within seven Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belonging to His Majesty, are settled on Him by Act of Parliament, and managed for Him by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six General Offices kept at a convenient Distance from one another; at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a further Convenience of this Office. is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the Penny-Post does go; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof, the same Day they come to *London*, and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-Street*.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen's Rates.

TH E Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting, and quarrellsome, it may not be amiss, to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no Body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of Parliament,
14 Car. II.

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about <i>London</i> and <i>Westmin-</i>	10	00
<i>ster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day, ———— }		
By the Hour; for the first Hour, ————	01	06
Every Hour after the First, ————	01	00

N B. They are obliged to carry you at this rate any where within 10 Miles of *London*.

From any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, to any Part of *St. James's*, or *Westminster* (except beyond *Tuttle-street*) or from any of those Places, to any of the *Inns of Court*, or thereabouts, ———— } s. d.
01 00

From any of the *Inns of Court*, to the *Royal-Exchange*, ———— } 01 00
From any *Inns of Court*, to the *Tower*, *Bishopsgate-Street*, *Aldersgate*, or any Places thereabout, ———— } 01 06

And the like Rates from, and to any Places of the like Distance.

By an Act made 8 *Annæ*, It is provided that no Person shall be obliged to pay above 1 s. for the use of a Hackney Coach for any Distance, (not particulatly set down in the said Act) so as the same do not exceed one Mile, and four Furlongs; nor above 1 s. and 6 d. for any Distance being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 s. See *Stat. 5 & 6. W. and M. Sect. 5. cap. 16.*

Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-Street*, *Grace-Church-Street*, *Fen-Church-Street*, *Bishopsgate-Street* within, *Cornhill*, and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight, ———— } s. d.
02 00.

And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred, ———— } 00 02
Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Fagots, ———— } 01 02

From any of the aforefaid Wharfs; to *Broadstreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-Street*, *Iremonger-Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and Places of like Distance, the aforefaid Weight, ———— } 02 06

Coals or Faggots, ———— } 01 04

From any of the said Wharfs, to *Smithfield-Bar*, *Holborn-Bar*, *Temple-Bar*, or like Distance, like Weight, — } 03 04

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred, pays 2 s. 2 d. from 14 to 18 hundred, pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18 to 20 hundred, pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 hundred, pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20, pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred, pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20, pays 2 s. 6 d. from 8 to 14 hundred, pays but 1 s. 6 d. There are other Particulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Cart they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a Piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So, that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may repair every *Tuesday* at 2 a-Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skull.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Lime-House, New-Grave, Shadwell-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross, ————	1	0	0	6
To Wapping-Dock, Wapping New and Wapping Old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ————	0	6	0	3
From St. Olaves to Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ————	0	6	0	3
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill, ————	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between London-Bridge and Westminster, ————	0	6	0	3
From either side above London-Bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall, ————	1	0	0	6
From White Hall, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall, ————	0	6	0	3
From Temple, Dorset, Black-Fryers Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth, ————	0	8	0	4
Over the Water, between London-Bridge and Lime House, or London-Bridge, and Fox-Hall, ————	0	6	0	2

OARS.

O A R S.

	Whole Fare.		Com-pany.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gravesend, —————	4	6	0	9
Graife, or Greenhive, —————	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or Eriff, —————	3	0	0	6
Woolwich, —————	2	6	0	4
Blackwall, —————	2	0	0	4
Greenwich, or Deptford, —————	1	6	0	3
Chelsea, Battersey, Wansworth, —————	1	6	0	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms, —————	2	0	0	4
Hammersmith, Cheswick, Mortlack, —————	2	6	0	6
Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond, —————	3	6	0	6
Twickenham, —————	4	0	0	6
Kingston, —————	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court, —————	6	0	1	0
Hampton-Town, Sunbury and Walton, —————	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and Chertsey, —————	10	0	1	0
Stanes, —————	10	0	1	0
Windsor, —————	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin, —————	0	1	An ordinary Chest, or } Trunk, —————	0	6
A whole Firkin, —————	0	2	An ordinary Hamper, —————	0	6
A Hoghead, —————	2	0	The Hire of the whole } Tilt-Boat, —————	22	6
A hundred Weight of } Cheese, Iron, or any } heavy Goods, —————	0	4	Every single Person in } the ordinary Passage, }	0	6
A Sack of Salt or Corn, —————	0	6			

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxfoꝝd.] *Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum,* the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholesome Air; at the Meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, that it has been sometimes called *Bellofitum, i. e. Bellasis, or Beaulieu.*

Chancelloꝝ of Oxfoꝝd.] Over the University, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Request, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

Vice-Chancelloꝝ.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Pandors, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained.

The

The *Vice-Chancellor* at his Entrance into the Office chuses four *Provice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The two *Proctors*, chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by turns. These are Masters of Art, and assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University; all Night-Walkers, &c.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wrong'd.

Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the *Convocation*, or *Congregation*; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Speeches, &c.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University.

The Register.] Lastly, Is the Register of the University, whose Office is to register all Transactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Beadles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the *Saxon Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to publish the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen Beadles* at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Priviledges.] Many, if not all the Kings in England from King Henry I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed

esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every Year, in a solemn manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights and Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every Year, on *St. Scholastica's Day*, being the 10th Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeses publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* against the Persons and Goods of several innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this by the further Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor and 62 such Townsmen as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Priviledges of the University, should yearly, upon *St. Scholastica's Day*, repair to *St. Mary's Church*, and should then and there offer sixty three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murther of sixty three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Priviledges of sending each two Burgeses to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has Power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid; to allot Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

Colledges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures and dispute; after that there were divers Houses for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns* of Court, and of *Chancery* in *London*) and those Places were called either *Inns* from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge,

Charge, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in Europe, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and *St. Peter's* in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although *University College* hath been reckon'd a Place for Students, ever since the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our foresaid Saxon King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna aula Universitatis*, as since *University College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* Nineteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are Six. [See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatise.]

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is very exact.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged,

ged, for they may wear rich flower'd Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet Robes.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University, are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master*, (for so they were anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts;) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchelor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or Time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts, (which is always the *Monday* after the seventh of *July*) there are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders, great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed *Masters* and *Doctors* Yearly, about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 *Batchelors* of Arts.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of *Batchelor* in Arts, is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be *Master* of Arts, generally speaking.

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into Four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*. The Second, called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor or Convocation think convenient.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite, before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise, in three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor in Law*, and in four Years more of *L. L. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Magnificence of Oxford.] The first *Publick Library* in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham-Hall*, (where *Trinity College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was *Lord Treasurer of England*, and *Bishop of Durham*, in the Time of *King Edward III.*

About the Year 1367, another Library, built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bilhop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince, *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the use of the University, and furnish'd it with those Manuscripts, which he, at any Rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*,) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first open'd, *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroy'd by the Commissioners, who were appointed by *Edward VI.* to Visit the University, in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of Things, when Sir *Thomas Bodley* consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a Publick Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecænas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation, he desir'd Leave of the University to furnish *Duke Humfrey's Library* once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*; he perswaded his Learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, as in a Place where they would be safe, at least, till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November 1602*, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity, Law, and Physick*, of the *Hebrew and Greek Tongues*, with the two Proctors) inspect the Library and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it, less than it ought to be: For after the University had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, rais'd a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the new part of the Library shall be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the *Sta-*

tioners Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they shou'd print from thence-forward ; which Agreement they observ'd very well, till about the Year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28, 1612, after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been Confirm'd in Convocation, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library ; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books publish'd by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674, since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. *Hudson*, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this Point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was publish'd about seven Years ago : Since which time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased Dr. *Edward Bernard*, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe* : Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the *Emperor's* and the *French King's*, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuscripts ; which yet outdoes them all in *Oriental* Manuscripts : And as for printed Books, no *Italian* Library is so celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Milan*, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian* ; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbittel*, both in Manuscripts and Printed Books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by *Couringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian* Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian* by the *Geometry* School, and the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by Archbishop *Laud*. These Galleries are replenish'd with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other Learned Men : And here is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them formerly

formerly part of the *Arundelian* Collection ; the rest given since by Mr. *Selden*, and Sir *George Wheler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious ; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged *Private* Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst, the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's* and *New College*, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books ; *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *University* Colleges have lesser Libraries of both Kinds : *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queen's*, consist mostly of Printed Books : The Case of which last mention'd Library, is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inside almost fill'd with Books.

Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercises : To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. wou'd require another Volume ; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, that of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place ; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury* ; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College, erected about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen ; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 l. on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen :

Gloria Dei optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in Usus Academiae & Reipublicae 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.

And endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to Perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University ; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers ; but of great Use also, as is easily found, among all

Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe*, (if not the best,) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians, Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for Things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford*, cannot well be passed over without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSÆUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contriv'd and design'd.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian Order*, with several curious Frizes, and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Musæum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica*. The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April 1679, and was happily finished on the 20th of March 1683, at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that Excellent and Publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole Esq*; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*.

The University of *Oxford* has also been lately adorn'd with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the *Clarendon Printing-House* deserves particularly to be taken notice of, as being a Work far surpassing any Thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is situated parallel to the Schools, at the Distance of an hundred Feet from the North Side. On the West is the *Theatre*, and on the East a Pallisade running from one Building to the other; so that these three Buildings, with the Pallisade, form a spacious Court or Quadrangle, which is very handsomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 115 Feet, and in Breadth 16, besides the spacious Portico breaking forward in the North Front, supported by four detached Columns, four Feet in Diameter, of the *Dorick Order*. In the Height of it are two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted thro' the Frize of

of the Order. On the Tops of the *South*, *East*, and *West* Pediments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoak of which passes thro' large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-Stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

Calliope stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right Hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the two other Pedestals on each Side of her, are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*; the former on the *East*, holding *Thucydides*, and the latter a Scrawl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the right Side of the *South* Pediment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed, one on the *South East*, and the other on the *North East* Corner. *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a pair of Compasses in the other: *Erato* has in one Hand an Harp, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the *North* and *South West* Corners stand the Figures of *Thalia* and *Melpomene*: The first is put in a comick Posture, with a Vizor or Mask in each Hand, and the other looks with a Majestick Countenance, and holds in her right Hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by eight Steps, and pass thro' an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into a handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This Vault divides the Building into two equal Parts; that on the *East* Side is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages, from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*.

The Room on the *South* Side, next to the Theatre, is reserved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Business, and is curiously wainscoted with the best *Flanders-Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pillasters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of Queen *Anne* at full Length, done after an Original Painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*. It was given to this Room by *George Clark Esq;* Doctor of Laws and Fellow of *All-Souls-College*; to whose Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault, are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder,

furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials suited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-Presses for printing the *Oxford-Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The Court is enclosed from each Side of the Portico by a Pallisade of Iron, with large Pedestals at proper Distances and Dispositions.

The first Stone of this Noble Pile was laid on the 6th of *February* 1711, being the Birth-Day of her late Majesty of pious Memory; and on the 9th of *July* 1713, the *East-Side* of the Printing-House was opened by printing the Proposals for that Magnificent and Curious Bible, which has been since Published. A very small Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellum, one of which, very richly Bound, was presented to the King, another to the Prince, a third to the University, and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princess, by *John Baskett*, Esq; Printer to his Majesty and to the University.

At the same Time the *West-Side* was open'd, by Printing a Book of Verses spoke in the Theatre at the publick Act that Year, with this Title; *Academiae Oxoniensis comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano Decimo Die Julij, 1713, Celebrata in Honorem serenissimæ Reginae, Anno Pacifico Oxonij E. Typographeo Clarendoniano, An. Dom. 1713.*

This House was partly built with the Money arising to the University from the Profits of the Copy of Lord Clarendon's History. And tho' the Firmness and Strength of the Building is so great, that Time it self can scarce put an end to its Duration; yet such is the Value of the Book that gave rise to it, as to be like to outlast it.

Preparations are also making for another magnificent Pile, to be placed between the *South-Side* of the Schools, and *St. Mary's Church*; the late Eminent Physician, Dr. *John Radcliffe*, having left a Legacy of Forty Thousand Pounds for erecting a Library there, and 100 *l.* a Year to buy Books; together with 150 *l.* per Ann. for a Librarian.

At *Christ Church*, One of the Squares, call'd *Peckwater Quadrangle*, being old and ruinous, was lately taken down, in order to its being Rebuilt after a more ample and elegant Manner. The Area of this Quadrangle is 144 Foot from *East* to *West*, 164 Foot from *North* to *South*.

The three Sides, *North*, *East*, and *West*, are conjoin'd, and are already finish'd, and inhabited; the Height of the first Story, which is Rustick, is the Vasement; the Second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the *Ionick* Order, the Columns and Pilasters being two Foot and six Inches Diameter; with an Entablature and Balustrade.

The *South-Side*, being detach'd from the Ends of the *East* and *West* 20 Foot, is design'd for the College Library, with *Corinthian* Columns of four Foot, and one Inch Diameter, and in Height forty-one Foot. On the lower Part, between the *Corinthian* Columns, is a Dorick *Arcade*, consisting of seven Arches, each eight Foot and four Inches broad, with an Ascent of four Steps from the *Area* into that *Arcade*, which is seventeen Foot broad, and of the same Height; to which Height this fourth Side of the Quadrangle is now advanc'd, and the whole Dorick Entablature finish'd.

The whole Square was design'd by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church, and is esteem'd a regular and compleat Piece of Architecture, by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building, was Dr. *Antony Ratcliff*, formerly Student, and afterwards Canon of this Church; who by his Last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000 *l.* Sir *Edward Hannes* Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to Her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000 *l.* The Right Honourable *Charles Lord Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beaufort*, gave a Legacy of 500 *l.* *James Narborough* Esq; Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this Church, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500 *l.* besides 100 *l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mention'd, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not been Members of it, have been so much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect List of these several Donations will be fairly engross'd in a Book of Vellum, and repositied in the Library when built, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

To *All-Souls College*, with so much of the Legacy as has been already paid by the Executor of General *Christopher Codrington*, mention'd p. 283, there is adding a most magnificent Structure for the Library, and they are going to finish it.

Against the Entrance, is left in a great Recess, a Nich for the Statue of the noble Benefactor, just over the Foundation-Stone; under the Statue is intended an Inscription, reciting his Kindness and Generosity to the College, and his other personal Vertues, which he, as it were, forbid to be mention'd on a Monument.

The

The Library is in Length within the Walls, two hundred Feet; in Breadth thirty-two Feet and an half; in Height forty Feet. It is lighted with eleven large Windows to the *South*, and a Window at the *East* and *West* End, of seventeen Feet wide each. The whole is a most beautiful Gothick Work, so built in conformity to the Chappel.

The Benefactor's Body having been pompously buried before in *Barbadoes*, was yet according to his Will brought over, and deposited in the College Chappel, on *June* the 20th, 1616. It was received with great Respect at the College Gates by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's nearest Relations, and at laying it into the Vault, a *Latin* Speech was made by Mr. *Cotes*, University Orator, (at that time one of the Fellows) which is since printed, with that of Mr. *Young*, spoken the next Day. On which Day the first Stone of the Library was laid, with great Ceremony by the Executor, in the Presence of the same Persons; Mr. *Vice-Chancellor*, the Lord-Bishop of *Bristol*, and several other eminent Members of the University being invited to the Solemnity, by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black-Marble-Stone, lying over the Body, is cut *CODRINGTON*, and the Inscription on the Foundation-Stone was this,

xj^o Kal. jul. MDCCXVI jacta sunt Fundamenta

Bibliothecæ Chichleio Codringtonianæ

A Christophoro Codrington Arm. Fundatæ.

Præsentibus

Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Herede ex Testamento,

Johanne & Wilhelmo Codrington

Christophori Consanguineis :

Unâ cum Bernardo Gardiner Custode,

Socijsq; Collegij quamplurimis :

Perorante Eduardo Young Soc.

This College-Chapel has likewise receiv'd a very beautiful Addition lately, being adorn'd with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble, rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crimson-Velvet, trimm'd with Gold-Lace and Fringe; Books, Candlesticks, &c. the Gift of George Clark, Esq; L. L. D. now one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgeses for the University: As likewise with a cloath'd Resurrection-Piece, painted at the *East-End* by the famous Sir James Thornhill, at the Expence of Henry Portman Esq; and with a very costly Ceiling given by the Honourable Dodington Grevile Esq; one of the Fellows of the College.

Other Ornamental Additions are still making therein, to which the Reverend Mr. *Webb*, lately Fellow, has been a Benefactor, the Society being at the rest of the Charge hitherto.

In *University-College* also, pursuant to the Will of the famous Dr. *Radcliffe* (who was first entred in that House, and remain'd there several Years a Member of that Foundation) is now almost finish'd, another very beautiful Northern Front, down to *Logick-Lane*, with a Tower in the Middle, of free square Stone, answerable to that already erected, to the Intent that the Master's old Lodgings being very large and ruinous, new Lodgings might be more commodiously built for him therein ; and Chambers for the Doctors, two Physick Fellows after their Return from their five Years Travel, all the Provision of Salary and Chambers ceasing absolutely as to them at the End of every ten Years ; the whole being to be call'd *Radcliffe's Place*.

Besides the Benefactions to the University, several very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges, among which the following deserve a Place here.

Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, late Governour-General of the *Leeward-Islands*, among other things in his Will, dated the 22. Feb. 170³/₃, bequeathed as follows :

IMPRIMIS, I give my nearest Kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel William Codrington, all my Estate in and about *Doddington* aforesaid, provided and upon Condition, that he pay to All-Souls College in Oxford Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling, in manner following ; viz. Two Thousand Pounds within one Year after my Decease, and the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds be paid.

I do appoint that Six Thousand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Use of the said College ; and that the remaining Four Thousand Pounds be laid out in Books to furnish the same.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said College, my Library now in the Custody of Mr. John Caswell in Oxford.

Colonel William Codrington was appointed Executor of this Will.

Dr. John Radcliffe, in his Will, dated 13 September, 1714, bequeathed as follows :

I Give and devise my Mannor of Linton, and all other my Lands and Hereditaments in Yorkshire, unto my Executors herein after-named, and their Heirs upon Trust, to pay thereout yearly Six Hundred [So

[So it is in the Original] to two Persons, to be chosen out of the University of Oxon, when they are Masters of Arts, and enter'd on the Physick-Line, by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper of Great-Britain, the Chancellor of the University of Oxon, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief Justices of Kings-Bench, and Common-Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, all for the time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the said two Persons for the space of Ten Years and no longer; the half of which time, at least, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement. And in case of their Decease, or after the Expiration of the said Ten Years, for the Maintenance of two other Persons to be chosen in like manner, and for the same Term of Years, and so from time to time for ever. And if any Vacancy happen, of one or both, that the Places shall be filled up in the space of six Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my said Yorkshire Estate, I Will to be paid for ever to University College in Oxon, for the buying of perpetual Advowsons for the Members of the said College.

I give Five Thousand Pounds to my Executors, for the Building the Front of University College in Oxon, down to Logic-Lane, answerable to the Front already built; and for the building the Master's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my two Travelling Fellows. And Will, that my Executors pay Forty Thousand Pounds in the Term of ten Years, by yearly Payments of Four Thousand Pounds, the First Payment thereof to begin, and be made, after the Decease of my two Sisters, for the building a Library in Oxon, and the purchasing the Houses, the House, [Sic Orig.] between St, Mary's and the Schools in Cat-Street, where I intend the Library to be built; and when the said Library is built, I give one Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Ann. for ever, to the Library-Keeper thereof, for the time being; and One Hundred Pounds a Year per Ann. [Sic. Orig.] for ever, for buying Books for the same Library.

And I Will and Desire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkshire Estate should be convey'd and settled by my Executors on the Master and Fellows of University College for ever; in trust for, and for Performance of the Uses and Trusts herein before declared of and concerning the same Estate. And I desire my Executors to Charge and Secure in the most effectual manner, the several perpetual Annuities before by me given, on and out of my Buckinghamshire Estate, which it is my Intention not to have Sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents, and Profits thereof, I would have employ'd in other Charitable Uses as aforesaid, and by my Executors, or the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the said Estate in their Life-Time. And I would have charged on my said Buckinghamshire Estate, One Hundred Pounds per Annum for ever, to commence thirty Years after my Decease, for the Maintaining and Repairing the said Library when built. And the Library-Keeper, I would have to be Master of Arts, and to be
chosen

chosen by the forenamed most Honourable Persons, who are from time to time to choose the Physicians. And my Will farther is, that my Executors may, if they see that my Estate will answer, prepare for, and begin the Building of the Library sooner. And I Will that my Executors, in case of the Decease of any one, or more of them, should join two or more Persons of good Repute, with the Survivors of them in their Trust, by such Conveyances as Council learned in the Law, shall advise, and so from Time to Time, if need be, that my Will may be the better and more surely performed.

My Living in Hampshire, * as often as it shall be void, and all other Livings that shall be purchased by me out of my Estate, I Will, that in the first Place, they may be bestowed on a Member of University College; and if they should be deficient there, then to a Fellow of Lincoln College; and after that they have Preached two or more laudable Sermons at St. Mary's, the Persons that are to be presented from Time to Time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Divinity Professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College for the Time being, or the major Part of them.

The Executors of this Will, are

The Honourable William Bromley Esq;

Sir George Beaumont Bar.

Thomas Sclater, of Grays-Inn Esq; And

Mr. Anthony Keck, in Fleet-street, London, to whose Discretion the Surplusage of this Estate is left to be apply'd to Charitable Uses.

Pursuant to the Doctor's Will, Two Travelling Fellows are appointed.

The Right Reverend the Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, has been pleased in a most bountiful Manner to settle on Lincoln-College, so as to take Place in his Life-time, viz.

I. His Lordship hath added Twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Headship, and Ten Pounds *per Annum* to each of the Twelve Fellowships for ever.

II. His Lordship hath made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds *per Annum* a piece, for ever, to the Curates of Four Churches belonging to the said College; viz. All-Saints, and St. Michael in Oxford, Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Comb in Oxfordshire.

III. His Lordship hath made up the Bible-Clark's Place, and Eight Scholarships, belonging to the said College, Ten Pounds

* Headborne. Worthy.

Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

All the abovemention'd Charities to take place from *Michaelmas*, 1717.

IV. His Lordship hath Settled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* a-piece on Twelve Exhibitioners, which his Lordship hath already nominated, and are to take place from *Lady-Day*, 1718.

OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been said of OXFORD, the like may be said of her Sister, CAMBRIDGE; which, for Antiquities, gracious Priviledges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

[The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledg'd Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High-Steward, chosen by the *Senate*, and holding by Patent from the University.

[Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the *Senate*, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and priviledged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

[Proctors.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner, Two called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors, have Care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

[Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University Register.

There are also Three Esquire Beadles.

One Yeoman Beadle, and a Library-Keeper.

[Priviledges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas-Day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance
into

into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the Purport of the said Grants.

The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are oblig'd to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

FIRST, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts*, (i.e.) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several Times; and that he also oppose three Times. After which he is to be examin'd by the Master and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examined by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three Times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent House*, and once in the *Regent House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, during which Time he is obliged three several Times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urged against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchelor's Schools, and declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master and major Part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents*, and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is compleated on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that Time, to oppose a Batchelor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been four Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity Schools; that he Preach at St. Mary's once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges, the *Gremials* are dispens'd with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their Turn it is sufficient; and as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per Saltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his chief Study, from the Time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the end of six Years, provided he keep one Law Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchelor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep two Law Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and he has kept one Physick Act, Responding to the Professor, or some other Doctor, and Opposed once: After which, if he keeps two Physick Acts, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the end of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, tho' not express'd in the Statute, seems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, are,

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the Beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchelors of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon
Saturdays;

Saturdays; all perform'd by *Senior Bachelors* (i. e.) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchelor of Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in Term, is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts* of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil Law*, is oblig'd to keep a *Law Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick, are performed in like manner, the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day in Term-Time, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*: *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties, compleat their Degrees respectively, as the *Batchelors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses, in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Talbooth* at his Pleasure; but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those Times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken both for discovering and reforming all Sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same Distance from each other.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. And first of the

University-Library,] In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient *Greek* Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all: Amongst these may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments of the Church of the *Waldenses* or *Vaudois*, brought by *Sir Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels* and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenæus* at *Lyons*, *A. D.* 1562. and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, *A. D.* 1581. This Book is written in *Greek* and *Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in his Majesty's Library; and tho' it differs in some Places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenæus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* hath its Library like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same Kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, viz.

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind in the three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furnish'd with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great Number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great Part of *Origen's* Works in *Greek*; the *Epistles* of *St. Paul*, suppos'd to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex*, (being the most valuable *Latin* Psalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

Bennet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Time of *Q. Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abby-Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of *England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvencus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter* in *Matthæum*, *D. Ambrose Hexameron*,

Hexameron, and *Origenes in Lucam*, both in *Lombardick Letters*, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts.

St. John's College-Library] Was chiefly founded by Archbishop *Williams* Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* in King *James* the First's Time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to Printed Books, the second or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of Dr. *Gunning* late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And so also

Emanuel College-Library] Has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying Libraries*; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *King's-College*) are *Lending-Libraries*; that is, He that is qualify'd, may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

In *Cambridge* also the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclinations; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Covell*, Master of *Christ's-College*, and Mr. *Loughton*, deserve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts and Coins therein contained.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the rest of His Majesty's Dominions, &c.

Of Jersey and Guernsey.

THE next and nearest, are his Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in his Majesty's Possession; in both of which the *French Tongue* is generally retained.

Jersey.] *Jersey* the biggest of the two, tho' not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several Sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs most of the Poor in making Stockings, which in time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination; and with Twelve Jurors, chosen by the People, administers

administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

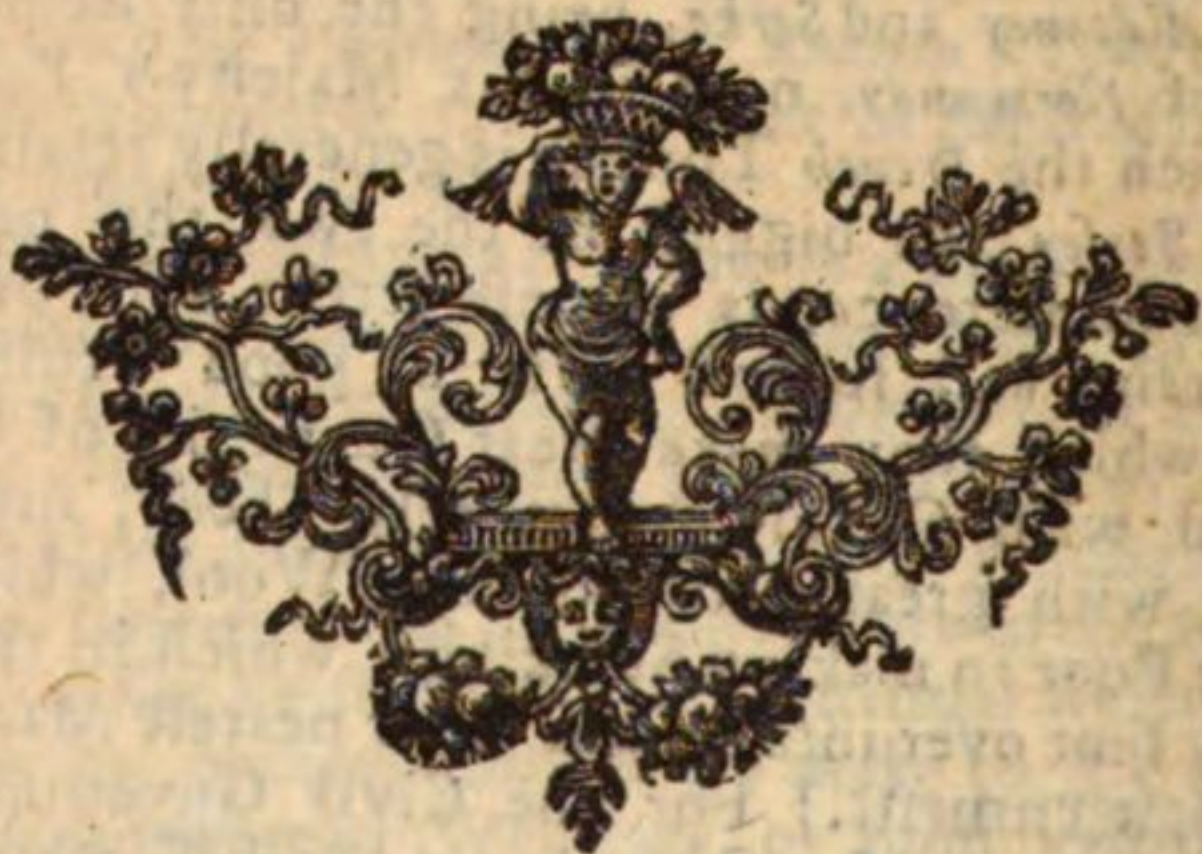
There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*, belonging to the said Sir *Charles Carteret*, and therefore commonly called *Monsieur de St. Ouen*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it; both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs, or Seignuries, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, *viz.* *Anneville*, by *Madam d' Anneville*, Relick of *Charles Andros* Esq; late Lieutenant Bayliff; and *Summares* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in the Two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a *Bayliff* of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.





A

DESCRIPTION

O F

SCOTLAND

In GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimensions and Divisions.

Name.]



THE Antient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*: It is most probable, that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root: From something ana-

logous to the *Saxon* *Scytan*, which signifies to *Shoot*, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were excellent. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at first only proper to those People, who in their own Language call themselves *Albanians* still; such as the *Scoto-Brigantes* mention'd by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolemy*, which (by a Corruption usual in MSS. where the Initial Letters of Sentences

tences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards) is now read *Ottodeni*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this Day for that Part of *Scotland* which is called *Braid-Albin*. These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, which from them was called *Scotia*, *Scotland*, as *Orosius* and *Claudian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish Annals* manifest; for there were no Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlements in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent Incurfions; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern Part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The first Habitations of these *Scots* were amongst the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*: But they did not stay there very long; for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in Conquering the Southern Parts, were resolved to push on towards the North; and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in small Vessels, which they called *Ceolas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Firth*, and possess'd themselves of a good part of the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*. These compos'd that Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then called *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, with whom they had a League for many Ages, to their Assistance; who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 503, under the Conduct of *Fergus*, the Son of *Erc*, who was the first of his Race that reigned in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalriada*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid Albain*, with some of the Neighbouring Islands. This Country they held a long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850, they conquer'd all in their Possession on the North of *Graham's Dyke*; and about the Year 900, got the rest of that Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britains*, or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good Part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being called by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish the one from the other, these being called *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were called the *Irish Scotch*, or *Irish*, without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by the ancient Name of *Ferne*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been called for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the North Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the First of May, 1707, at which time, according to the Treaty for Uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforwards to be sunk into the common Appellation of *Great Britain*.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of Scotland, about *Whit-born*, is situate in 54 d. and 51 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northermost Part about *Dungsbay-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] Scotland, from the *Mull of Galloway* in the South, to *Dungsbay-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long, and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is Fifty Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith*, was possess'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by *Etra-Provincial Britains*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter end of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the whole till the *Saxon* Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the VIth Century: Upon the *Saxons* seizing the *East Low-Lands*, the *Scots* were call'd in, who possess'd *Dalriada*, so that then there were three Kingdoms in Scotland, *Bernicia*, *Dalriada*, and that of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* kept their Portion, till they were weakned by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the *Scots*; who by degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all Scotland. Their great Division was into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect of the River *Tay*; besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of Parishes in Scotland are 890.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North Britain* were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britains* that were Subjects of the *Roman* Empire, but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the *Scots*, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any Good upon that then unciviliz'd Nation: *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very Learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet impos'd new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britains* and *Scots* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismatics* of *Britain* and *Ireland*. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same in most Points, as it was anciently in the Purer *Roman* Church.

C H A P. II.

A Description of the several Shires or Counties of Scotland, Alphabetically Digested.

Scotland is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 Shires or Counties, and 2 Stuartries.

1. Shire of Aberdeen,

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre, Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Buchan* which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It's about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble*, and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country; besides abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance; and *Eagles* make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The Chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital or Head-Burgh of the *Sheriffdom* of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance to appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by *Dr. Dune*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamp'd there, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscrib'd, which are still preserv'd in the Closets of the Curious. At the West End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdonian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-Water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh Royal by *K. Robert Bruce*. On the South-side of the Water of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd in a Circle, and one of the greatest in the middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The Dropping-Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Machar's*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of

of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marr* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*, *Strathbolgy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the chief Residence of the Marquess of *Huntley*, who by King *James VII*, was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift,

Other Seats in *Aberdeenshire*.] *Inverugie*, Barl of *Marischal's*; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor's*; *Pitfargo*, Lord *Pitfargo's*; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*, Baronet; *Knockhall*, *Woodny Esq*; *Drum*, *Irwin Esq*; *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Foveran*, *Forbes Bar*. *Munimuck*, *Forbes Baronet*; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leys Bar*. *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught's*; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun's*; *Fetterneir*, *Lelly of Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lelly's*, now in *Germany*; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling's*; *Tyri*, *Hugh Frazer's*.

2. Shire of *Aire*

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a Fosse and a Stone Wall; it was demolish'd at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Jurisdiction. This County contains the three great Baileries of Scotland, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of Scotland, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *Kings-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*; of the first the *Campbells of Loudun* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces of Craigie*; but both the Sheriffships are now united in the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Cassilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglinton* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* signifies the King's Habitation, whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this County, is *Largis*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander III*. *Loudun* is situated in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*,

Wallaces, famous formerly for their Bravery, in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompass'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles North of *Air* Town stands *Kincase*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Munston-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Bailie Esq*; about two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis* Earl of *Cassilis's*; *Eglinton*, Earl of *Eglinton's*; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow's*; *Leisnoris*, the Countess of *Dumfries's*; *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock's*; the Cove, Sir *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's* Bar. *Kilkarren*, Sir *John Ferguson's* Bar. *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany's*; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford* Bar. *Blair*, *William Blair's* of that Ilk; *Entar-kin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth Chambers* *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blaires*; *Crofebey* to the *Fullertons*; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in Scotland; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran's*. And *Haxelhead*, *Francis Montgomery's* Esq. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

3. Shire of *Argyle*

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*; and the *West-Isles* of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcolmkil*, *Wyft*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire. Of old, the Representatives of this Family were Justices General of Scotland; and as yet retain the Power of Justiciaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Masters of the King's Household. This County had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodnish*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argyle's* Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Pertshire* on the East, on the North East to *Loquhabar*, on the North-West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly call'd *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-an*, a fresh Water Loch, 24 Miles long and 1 broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, i. e., the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly

chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-levin*, a vast *Lake*, upon which stands *Bergonum*, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age, were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose eldest Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad, 'tis a Country very fruitful, and well-inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*, *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire, is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place; being adorn'd with a large Castle, and fine Parks, and seated upon *Loch-fyne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Argyleshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel's* of *Auchinbreck-Castle*; *Kilburn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*; The Castle *Dunstaff*, formerly a Seat of the King's; where many *Scottish* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is govern'd by a Heretable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of *Bamff*

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne* in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the *Salmon-Fishing* very advantagious. In Length from West to East, it's about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which *Allom* is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted *Marble* have been lately discover'd. The Country is generally well furnish'd with Grass and Corn; and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Balvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertain'd to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in *Bamffshire*.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Finlatter's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig of Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Berkenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, *Gordon's*; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, *Donalson's*; *Castle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie*, *Duff's*; *Bracco*, *Duff's*; *Glassaugh*, *Abercromby's*; *Ballendallack*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Carrou*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Torsken*, *Gordon's*; *Skiech*, *Abercromby's*; *Kinminnity*, *Sutherland's*; *Glengerack*, *Gordon's*; *Mepen*, *Abernethie's*; *Buckie*, *Gordon's*; *Raness*, *Hay's* of *Rayness*; *Achentoul*, *Gordon's*; *Bognie*, *Morison's*.

5. Shire of Berwick.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merse* or *Merch* is so call'd from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country, between *Scotland* and *England*; formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they with the rest of the Borderers are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract, there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglass*. *Coldstream-Town*, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Barony, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-Port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Faith-Castle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in *Berwickshire*.] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*'s. *Polwart-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont*'s. *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume*'s. *Mellerston*, *George Baillie* of *Jerviswood*. *Harcow*, *William Hog*'s. *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s. *Nisbet*, *Carr*'s of *Carvers*. *Lanton*, *Cockburn*'s of *Lanton Bar*. *Mertin*, *Robert Scot*'s of *Harden*. *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume*'s.

6. Shire of Buthe, or Bute, or Boot.

A small Island, near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so call'd from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by itself, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta* or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothsay*, which gives the Title of *Duke* to the eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born *Prince* of *Scotland*, *Duke* of *Rothsay*, and High Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his Eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the First in *Scotland*, that was honoured with the Stile of *Duke*. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is the chief Proprietor and heretable Coroner of that Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Keames*; and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, call'd *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles

Miles from South to North, and 7 Miles from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodick Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*; and are still composed of several *Tribes* or *Clans*. The most Ancient is *Mac Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English*, they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michel*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness*, in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and the first Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Shire of Caithness

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets for the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girnego*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albain* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Caithness-shire*.] *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s. *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s. *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*. *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s. *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s.

8. Shire of Clackmannan

Is part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill Hills*, to the South by the *Frith* of *Forth*, to the East by part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in Length, and 5 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture, what is below the *Orchill Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan*, they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in *Clackmannanshire*.] *Alloway*, Earl of *Mar*'s, a very beautiful and pleasant Seat. *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s. *Menstri*, *Ja. Holburn*'s. *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s. *Tillicutri*, Sir *Robert Stuar*'s Bar. Lord of the Session. *Sanckie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s, of *Greenock*. *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Shire of Cromarty

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it's very safe and easie: The Waters of

Connel

Connel are famous for the *Pearls* found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great part of this County, resides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*, lying upon the South side of *Cromarty Frith*; 'tis in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Watersides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alferig* are great Woods of Firr, and on the Hills, great store of all sorts of Game.

Seats in *Cromartyshire*.] *Cromarty-Castle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie's*. *Castle Leod*, *New Tarbat*, *Castle-haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his Eldest Son. *Craighouse*, *Hugh Ross's* of *Kilravock*.

10. Shire of *Dumbarton*, or *Dunbarton*,

So called from *Dumbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town of the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Lochlong*, and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbain Hills*, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire*: In Length 'tis about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is Hilly, Moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are *Loughs* both of Salt and Fresh Water. The greatest of the Fresh Water *Loughs*, is *Lough-Lomond*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth were broadest, and where narrowest but 2. 'Tis surrounded with Hills on all sides except the South, and is full of *Islands*, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemen's Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situate in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Priviledges of this Town were procur'd by one of the Countesses of *Lenox*: The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there's a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock, with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all sides: The other being a little one lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it has a little Descent which embraces the plain Ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs:

Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles Duke of Lenox* in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in *Dumbartonshire*.] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*. *Rose-Due*, *Calhoun's* of *Luss*. *Ardukapple*, *Mocanlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ardcastle*, *Sir Evan Mackanley's*.

11. The Shire of *Dumfreis*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

Dumfreisshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Nidisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfreis* the chief Burgh in the County: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kile*; on the East with *Solway Frith*, and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with part of *Clidisdale*, *Twedale*, and *Teviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pasturage; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a straight Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South Side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuartry within the Sherifffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquess of *Annandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most antient Monument thereabouts is *Sr. Ruth's Church*. Near this Place, the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-Sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contain'd in it. Another Branch of *Dumfreisshire* is *Nidisdale*, encompass'd with a Ridge of Hills on all sides; it's divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Penpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfreis*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*; which is very magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens and Terras Walks. The Streets in *Dumfreis* are large, and the Church and Castle very stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Seats in *Annandale*.] *Wester-Hall*, Sir John Johnston's. *Leithers-Hall*, Mr. Robert Johnston's. *Lochwood*, Marquis of *Annandale*'s. *Closkburn*, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick's. *Apple-Grith*, Farden, Kelhead, Sir William Douglass's. *Springkell*, Sir Patrick Maxwell's. *Howmains*, Sir John Caruthers's. *Castle-Milk*, Sir John Douglas's. *Dornick*, Douglas's. *Kelburn*, Thomas Scot's. *Erkleton*, William Elliot's. *Langholm*, Melvin's. *Kameukale*, Thomas Caruthers's. *Denby*, John Caruthers's.

12. Shire of *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in some Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the East-side it's bounded with *East Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-East side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for two Miles by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth*, for the space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all sorts, and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limestone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewen out of the Rock, and *Roslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Cramond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inscriptions. Also in the Grounds of *Inglisstown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found 2 Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Lawrel Crown, upon the other, the longest of the Two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the *Roman* Arms described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in *Mid-Lothian*.] *Haly rood-House*, the King's. *Dalkeith*, Dutchess of *Buccleugh*'s. *Newbottle*, Marquess of *Lothian*'s. *Dalhusy*, Earl of *Dalhusy*'s. *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry*'s. *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick*'s, now Sir James Dalrymple's. *Roseline Sinclar*'s, descended from *Sinclar* Earl of *Orkney*. *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun*'s, now John Dalrymple's. *Cranstoun*, Mac-Gill, Viscount *Oxenford*'s. *Prestoun-Hall*, Mr. Roderick Mackenzie's a Lord of the Session. *Smetun*, Sir James Richardson's. *Roy-stoun*, Earl of *Cromarty*'s. *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen*'s. *Hal-*
toun,

toun, Earl of *Lauderdale's*. *Calder*, Lord *Torphichen's*. *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundass's*, a Lord of the Session. *Shank*, *Mackenzys* of *Rosehaugh*. *Pinkie*, Marquess of *Twedale's*. *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*. *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowlis's*. *Bennington*, Sir *Robert Cheisty's*. *Melvil-Castle*, Lord *Ross's*. *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gilmore's*. *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*. *Walmet*, *Wallace's*. *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*. *Carbery*, Sir *Robert Dickson's*. *Saughton Hall*, Sir *James Baird's*. *Adistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*. *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's* Bart. *Broughton-House*, lately Lord *Ballenden's*, now Sir *David Dalrymple's* Bart. his Majesty's Advocate. *Stony-Hill*, Sir *William Sharp's*. *Goodtrees*, Sir *James Stewart's*. *Gilmerton*, Sir *William Barr's*. *Niddrie*, Mr. *Wachop's*. *Edmiston*, Mr. *Wachop's*. *Drum*, Mr. *Sommervil's*. *Dean*, Sir *Patrick Nisbet's*. *Sanchtonckel*, Sir *James Baird's*. *Merchiston*, *James Lewis's*. *Grantoun*, Sir *William Paterson's* Bart. *Cramond*, Lord *Charles Kerr's*. Another *Cramond*, Sir *John Inglis's* Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinxies*. *Ingliston*, *Hugh Wallace's*. *Clifton-Hall*, Sir *George Wiseheart's* Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin.

Takes its Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in *Scotland*: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Frith* and the River *Ness*, which separates it from *Invernessshire*; to the East it's separated from *Banffshire*, by the River *Spey*. To the South it hath *Badenoch*, and to the West, part of *Loquhaber*. The whole Country of *Murray*, of which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many great Woods of *Pirr* and other Trees, 10 Miles long with some large Woods of Oak. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to *James Bruce*, Earl of *Ailsbury*. *Kinross* is very near *Elgin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name. Sir *James Dunbar* of *Westfield*, is Heritable Sheriff of *Elgin*.

Seats in *Elginshire*.] *Tornway*, a stately Old Castle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to the Earl of the same Name. *Brody*, *Brody's*. *Forres-Castle*, *Dunbar's* of *Westfield*, who is Hereditary Constable of it. *Moortown*, Sir *James Calder's*. *Gordonstown*, Sir ——— *Gordon's*. *Spynie-Castle*, the Bishop's House. *Elgin-House*, Lord *Duffe's*. *Castle-Grant*, *Lodovic Grant's*. *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes's*. *Roths*, Earl of *Roths's*. *Burgie*, *Lodovic Dunbar's*.

14. Shire of Fife.

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture; in some Places, with Lead Ore, and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the

same County is *Dumfermling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper* a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice, upon which Account this Shire is called sometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sherifffdom of this Shire is in the House of *Roths*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Person of *John Lesly* the late Duke of *Roths*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Roths*, being Marry'd to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John Lord Lesly*, Earl of *Roths*, who succeeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Roths*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in *Fifeshire*.] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*. *Lesly*, Earl of *Roths's*. *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvil's*. *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's*. *Denibirste*, Earl of *Murray's*. *Brunt Island*, *Colin Mc Kenzie's*. *Abbot's Hall*, *Ramsay's*. *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*; i. e. Earl of *Melvil's* Son. *Dury*, *Alexander Gibson's*. *Belcarras*, Earl of *Belcarras's*. *Kelly*, Earl of *Kelley's*. *Anstruther*, Sir *John Anstruther's* of that Ilk. *Pitfarrel*, Sir *Pet. Hacket's* Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir *Rob. Anstruther's*. *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin's* Lyon King at Arms. *Clisb*, Lord *Colvil's*. *Aberdour*, Earl of *Morton's*. *Inertail* and *Lochor*, Sir *John Malcolm's*. *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's*. *Craigh-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope's* Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope's* Bart. *Lindors*, Lord *Lindor's*. *Halzeard*, ——— *Skeen's*. *Dunbog*, ——— *Balfour's*. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewartry belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heretable Keeper. *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk's*. *Dysert*, Lord *Sinclair's*. *Lundin*, *Robert Lundin* of that Ilk. *Balmuto*, ——— *Boswel's*. *Aldy* ——— *Mercer's*.

15. Shire of *Fozfar* or *Angus*.

This Sherifffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Frith* of *Tay*. Upon the West and North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Benckinnin* Mountains parts it from the *Brae* of *Marr*; and to the East it's separated from the *Mernes*, by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron Oar near the Wood of *Dalboge*. The higher Ground called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of
this

this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the Kings of Scotland. *Brechin* is a considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this County it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the Valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was in Person at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Camus's Cross*; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross, erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothok*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket*, by King *William I.* of Scotland the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Seats in *Fozfarshire.*] *Dun*, *Arskin's* of that Ilk. *Inglismady*, *Falkoner's* of *Newton*. *Hetherwick*, *John Scot's Esq.* *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's Esq.* *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton of Kinaber Esq.* *Pittarrow*, *Sir David Carnegie's.* *Newman's Walls*, *Scot's of Logie.* *Galro*, *Falconer's Esq.* *Brime*, *Trumball's of Stricathro.* *Edzil*, *Lindsay Esq.* *Old Barr*, *Robert Young Esq.* *Corse*, *Lyon's.* *Morphe*, *Graham Esq.* *Logey*, *Wishart Esq.* *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's.* *Kirkton-Hill*, *Ferguson's.* *Grange*, *Mr. James Martin's.* *Achterhouse*, *Patrick Lyon's Esq.* *Main*, *David Graham's of Fintri.* *Castle Pouri*, *Pouri Esq.* *Lethem*, *Sir Ja. Wood's of Boditoun.* *Bonitoun*, *Ferguson Esq.* *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's.* *Craig and Rossie.* *Scot's of Rossie.* *Duinald*, *Robert Scot Esq.* *Ulysses Haven*, *Patrick Renny Esq.* *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's.* *Panmure* and *Brechin*, *Earl of Panmure's.* *Kinaird*, *Earl of South-Esk's.* *Ethie*, *Earl of North-Esk's.* *Cariston*, *Stuart's of Gerntully.* *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham's of Pouri.* *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy Esq.* *Blackness*, *Sir Alexander Wederbourn Bar.* *Cragy*, *Kied Esq.*

16. Shire of *Haddington*, or *Constabletry*,

Contains *East Lothian*, which like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are, *Dunbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* against King *Charles II.* and the Scots who assisted him, 3d September 1650. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sherifffdom of this Shire is at the King's Disposal, and is now possess'd by the Marquess of *Twedale*.

Seats in *Haddingtonshire.*] *Tantallan* and *North Berwick*, *Sir Hugh Dalrymple's Bart.* Lord President of the Session. *Dirletoun*, *William Nisbet's.* *Tyster*, Marquess of *Twedale's.* *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, *Earl of Wintoun's.* *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareschal's*, now
X : Mr.

Mr. Hepbourn's. Salton, i. e. Soulizton, formerly the Seat of the Lord Sowliz, afterwards of Abernethy, Lord of Salton, and now Mr. Fletcher's. Byars, Earl of Hopton's. Fountain-Hall, Sir John Lauder's Bart, one of the Lords of the Session. Pencaitland, James Hamilton's, one of the Clerks of the Session. Gilmerton, Sir Francis Kinoclh's Bart. Preston-Grange, William Morrison's. Bemston, ——— Hepburn's. Lochend, George Warrender's. Elphinstoun, late Lord Elphinstoun's, now Lord Primrose's. Harvingston, Matthew Sinclair's. Hauls, once Hepbourn Earl of Bothwell's, now Sir David Dalrimple's Bart. Liddington, Lord Blantire's. Dunglas, Sir James Hall's. Ormiston, Adam Cockburn's late Lord Justice Clerk. Stevenston, Sir Robert Sinclair's of Stevinston. Tinningham, Earl of Haddington's. Broxmouth, Duke of Roxburgh's. Newbaith, Sir William Baird's. Whitingham, Viscount Kingston's. Bancrif, Lord Bibank's. Beil, Lord Belhaven's. Gosford, Sir Peter Halket Wederbourn's Bart. Balgown, Sir George Swittie's. Humby, David Hepburn's. Clerkington, Mr. Cockburn's. Colston, Mr. Brown's.

17. Shire of Inverness.

Comprehends a Part of Murray, Loquhaber, Badinoch, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the Brae of Marr and Athol; on the West by the Western Sea; on the North by Ross, and on the East by Part of Murray Frith. The Length of Loquhaber from Inverlochie to Inverness in a straight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Firr, with some large ones of Oak. Inverness is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon Loughness, which renders it convenient for Trade. The Lough is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by the Warmth of its Waters. Badenoch, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniencies; and Loquhaber is a very pleasant Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in Scotland can compare with it.

Badenoch, Loquhaber, and Marr, take up all the Breadth of Scotland, between the Deucalidonian Sea and the German Ocean. The Sheriffship is at the King's Disposal.

Seats in Inverness-shire] Ruthven, Duke of Gordon's. Castle of Inverness, the King's; and the Duke of Gordon Heretable Keeper. Lovat, Bewlie, and Castle-Dounie, Lord Lovat's. Colodine, and Bouchrew, Forbes's Esq. Castle-Hill, Cuthbert's Esq. Citadel of Inverness. Duff's of Drummure. Inches, Robertson's Esq. Draickies, Cuthbert's Esq. Castle-Stuart, Earl of Murray's. Borlum and Rails, Mackintosh's Esq. Kinchile, Mackbave's Esq. Al-dowrie, Barker's Esq. Castle-Spiriton, Dunayn, Knocknagil, and Torbreck, Baillie's of Dunawyne. Kinmyllies, Polson's Sheriff-Deputy of Inverness. Muirtoun, Chivers's Esq. Hiltoun, Macdonald's Esq. Knockfin, Chisolin's Esq. Muncack, Frazer's of Sreickhan. Erchiles,

Erchiles, Ghisolin's of that Ilk. Strowan, Frazer's Esq. Urquhart-Castle, Grant's of that Ilk. Invermoristoun-Castle, Grant's of Glenmoristoun. Glengarie, Macdonald's Esq. Letter-Finlay, Macmartin's Esq. Erchet, Frazer's Esq. Foyers, Frazer's Esq. Faralin, Frazer's Esq. Aberarder, Auchintosh's Esq. Dumnaglass, Mackilbrae's Esq. Tordarroch, Dunachtoun, Dalcrass, and Isle of May, Mackintosh's of that Ilk. Deviot, Mackintosh's Esq. Fannellan, Frazer's of Kinneiries. Termit, Mackintosh's Esq. Westerleys, Shaw's Esq. Cluny, Macpherson's Esq. Slate, Sir Donald Macdonald's Bart. Merkinsh, Rose's Esq. Darvash phour, Baillie's Esq. Davah-garioch, Maclean's Esq. Connadge, Mackintosh's Esq. Hoim, Mackintosh's Esq. Down, Grant's of Rothimurcus. Balnspuk, Mackintosh's Esq. Lochyell, Sir Ewn Cameron's Bart. Dunvegan, Maclead's of that Ilk. Moidart, Captain of Clanronald's. Stratoridel, Mackinnen's of that Ilk. Culduthal, Frazer's Esq. Kerlochy, Mackintosh Esq. Far, Mackintosh's Esq. Lentrone, Mackenzy's Esq. Rislick, Frazer's Esq. Dumballoch, Frazer's Esq. Belladrum, Frazer's Esq.

18. Shire of Kincardin,

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the German Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *Nerth-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbane-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dee*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad, The Soil rich, and generally level, The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortify'd with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances; an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earls-Marshals of *Scotland*, now attainted. Upon the Sea-Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, whereof *Stone-bive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has a *Salmon-Fishing* on the North-side of the Harbour, has rais'd a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cow* falls into the Sea, stands *Cow*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamp'd. *Dunotre-Castle* stands upon a Rock, wash'd by the Sea on three Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in *Kinkardinshire*.] Castle of *Dunoter* and *Feteresso*, Earl of *Marshall's*. *Arbuthnock*, Viscount of *Arbuthnott's*. *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*. *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Balmain* Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer's* Bart. *Pitfoddels*, *Menzie's*, Esq. *Tillyquhill*, *Douglas's* Esq. *Kincaussie*, *Irvin's* Esq. *Elfick*. Sir *Alexander Bannerman's* Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* Bart.

Portlethem, Thomson's Esq. Urie, Barclay's Esq. Glendervie, Burnet's Esq. Monbuddo, Burnet's Esq. Allardice, Allardice's of that ilk. Halgreen, Rait's Esq. Brothertoun, Scot's Esq. Benholm, Scot's Esq. Lawristoun, Falconer's Esq. Fesdo, Falconer's Esq. Glenfarquhar, Sir Alexander Falconer's Bart. Newtoun and Inglismaldie, Falconer's of Newtoun. Crigie, Burnet's Esq. Balfour, Forbes's Esq. Thorntoun, Forbes's Esq. Pittarrow, Sir John Carnegie's Bart. Balmakewin, Barclay's Esq. Ferdon, Arbuthnot's Esq. Barras, Sir David Ogilvie's Bart. Knox, Lieutenant Colonel Keith's. Balbegno, Middletoun's Esq. Fiddes, Arbuthnot's Esq. Comistoun, Colonel Scot's. Inchmarlack, Douglass's Esq. Bridgeford, Douglass's Esq. Caterland, Arbuthnot's Esq. Ritchartoun, Richard's Esq. Woodstoun, Ramsay's Esq. Nether Woodstoun, Turnbull Esq.

19. Shire of Kinross.

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, &c. with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port Mollock*, which belong'd to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis call'd *St. Serf's Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary Queen of Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Levin*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where *Sir William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles II*'s Time. *Sir William Bruce* of *Kinross* Bar. is Heretable Sheriff of it.

Seats in *Kinross* Shire.] *Kinross, Arnot, and Beneath-hill, Sir William Bruce's of Kinross* Bart. and Heretable Sheriff. *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh's*. *Cleish, Lord Colvil's*. *Dowhill, Lindsay's Esq.* *Kirkness, Sir Robert Douglas's*. *Aldie, Sir Laurence Mercer's of Aldie*. *Tullibol, Holliday's Esq.*

20. Shire of Lanerk.

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains *Clidisdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West with the Sherifffdom of *Dumfreis*, properly so called; on the North with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the East, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 40 Miles, in Breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country-People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness.

ness: This seems to be what *Cambden* calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydesdale* is divided into two Parts; *Overward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforesaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of these is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It's water'd with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very Noble Buildings. It has a Magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of Excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens well-furnish'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *Aven* running thro' it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-Place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-west Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost four-square. The Tolbooth stands in the very Middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of hewen Stone; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a Noble Stone-Wall. Nor does this Tract want some Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-stone* in the one End, to *Maul's Mitre* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Footsteps of a *Roman* Causeway or Military Way: This in some Parts is visible for some Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerick* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is also another little Water running thro' a Dale called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an Ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquess and Duke of *Douglas*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in Lanerksshire.] The Palace of Hamilton, D. of Hamilton's. Castle of Douglas, D. of Douglas's. Castle of Crawford, Earl of Selkirk's. Boghall, Earl of Wigtoun's. Castle of Bothwell, Earl of Forfar's. Carmichael and Wester-hall, Earl of Hyndford's. Boningtoun, Sir James Carmichael's, Bar. Lamingtoun, Baillies, Esq. Mauldlesley, Carmichael, Esq. Lee Lockhart's, Esq. Castle-Hill, Lockhart's. Hags, now Rose hall, Sir James Hamilton's, Bar. Blackwood, Sir George Weir, Bar. Torrence and Glasfoord, Stewart's of Torrence's. Ferm, Sir Archibald Fleming's, Bar. Possils, Forbes's of Knapernie. Craig, of Blantyre, Ld. Blantyre's. Raplock, Hamilton's, Esq. Carnwath and Coventoun, Lockhart's of Carnwath, Esq. Lockhart's-Hall, Sir William Lockhart's of Carstairs, Bar. Milntoun and Halcraig, Sir William Gordon's of Dalpholly. Walstoun and Edmiston, Baillie's of Walstoun. Westshiel, Sir Rob. Denholm's. Culterallers, Alexander Menzie's, Esq. Advocate. Wiston and Cleghorn, Lockhart's, Esq. Culter and Gladstones, Sir William Menzie's of Gladstones. Borrowfield, Walkingshaw's, Esq. Newhouses, Dr. Brown's of Dauphintoun. Stone-Byres, Weir's, Esq. White-Castle and Persilands, Muirhead's, Esq. Auchtifardel, Rob. Kennedy's, Calderwood, Sir William Maxwell's, Bar. Caignethen, Hay's, Esq. Glaspen, Macmorran's, Esq. Corehouse, Somervell's, Esq. Castletoun and Patrick, Sir William Stuart's of Castle Milk Coltness, Sir James Stuart's, Bar. Wishaw, William Hamilton's, Esq. Gavin, Hamilton's of Stevenson, Younger. Cleland, Cleland's of that Ilk. Dalziel, Hamilton's, Esq. Bredisholm, Muirhead's, Esq. Dalserf and Garrin, Archibald Hamilton's of Dalserf, Esq. Advocate. Monkland, Hamilton's, Esq. Ernock, Robertoun's, Esq. Bedlay, Robertoun's, Esq. Orbistoun, Hamilton's, Esq. Ross and Brimeltoun, Thomas Ackman's, Esq. Writer to the Signet. Gartness, Russell, Allentoun, Stuart's, Esq. Shelhill, John Chancellor's, Esq. Newtoun, Weir's, Esq. East-Sheill, Inglis's, Esq. Lachop, Muirhead's Esq. Wolfroods, Sommervell's, Esq. Kirkstoun, Lockhart's, Esq. Wicker-Shaw, Lockhart's, Esq. Hardgray, Corbet's, Esq. Towcorse, Corbet's, Esq. Carn-Brow, Baillie's, Esq. Ferviswood, George Baillie's, Esq. Blanterferm, Hamilton's. Auchinvole Stark's, Esq. Daniel Cambell of Schawfield's, Esq. Carfin Nisbet's, Esq. Woodhall, Crawford's of Jordan-hill. Westburn, Hamilton's, Esq. Schawfield, Daniel Campbell's, Esq. Stobcross, Anderson's, Esq. Woodside, Cambell's, Esq. Carsbasket, Kincaid's, Esq. Gilbert field, Cunningham's, Esq. Murdistoun, Inglis's, Esq. Garnkirk, Dunlop's, Esq. Green, Hamilton's, Esq. Kinnihill, Wallace's, Esq. Westborn, Wardrop's, Esq. Miltoun, Crawford's, Esq. Fermistoun, Dunwoodie's, Esq. Kenmuirie, Calquhoun's, Esq. Rabrystoun, Landis's, Esq. Bardowie, Wardrop's, Esq. Steinistoun, Muirhead's, Esq. Kipbyer, Crawford's, Esq. Carmyle, Corse's, Esq. Bogleshole, Bogle, Esq. Auchingith, Gray's, Esq. Auchinearn, Warden's, Esq. Dalmarnock, Wardrop's, Esq. Overwood-side, Stirling's, Esq. Calder, Stirling's, Esq. Newtoun, Gibson's, Esq. Rock-hill, Pedie's, Esq.

Little

Little Givan, Ray's, Esq. Klinkart-hill, Row's, Esq. Newtown, Hamilton's, Esq. Park, Baillie's, Esq. Neils-Land, Hamilton's, Esq. Woodside, John Baillie's, Esq. Broom-hill, Birnie's, Esq. Little Gill, Baillie's, Esq. Tunnochside, Ray's, Esq. Hairshaw, Cleland's, Esq. Cathkin, Dunlop's, Esq. Hamilton's Farm, Bell's, Esq. Kirk-tounholm, Montgomery's, Esq. Kenmure, Corbet's, Esq. Kenmure, Scot's, Esq. Annistoun, William Carmichael's, Esq. Advocate. Chatton-hill, Hamilton's, Esq. Carfe, Wier's, Esq. Hisle-side, Douglas, Esq. Kirroth, Somervell's, Esq. Piel, Somervell's, Esq. Creystoun, Gray's, Esq. Alton, Hamilton's, Esq. Parkhead Hamilton's, Esq. Raith, Hamilton's, Esq. Boigs, Hamilton's, Esq. Rough Soils, Cochran's, Esq. Ardrie, Hamilton's, Esq. Baghie, Baily's, Esq. Cairn-hill, Moir's, Esq. Johnstoun, Baily's, Esq. Bracco, Nasmith's, Esq. Ravenscraig, Nasmith's, Esq. Craig, Cochran's, Esq. Chappel, Miller's, Esq. Polmadie, Boid's, Esq. Spittle, Somervell's, Esq. Elder Shaw, Hamilton's, Esq.

21. Shire of Linlithgow, or ~~West~~ Lothian,

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow* the Head-Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Mid Lothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North-West it meets with Part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with Part of *Clydsdale*: 'Tis in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Limestone, and White Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town House for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *King's House*, which stands upon a rising Ground, that runs almost into the Middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace-Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the Top, where the Castle stands, it's a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several Curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The *Leviston*s, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiffry, and Hereditary Constables of the King's Castle of *Blackness*. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a Curious Building of fine Stone. *Torphichen*, which lies South of *Linlithgow*, was once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an Ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, (commonly called *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*;) leaning on one another in such a manner, that they mutually support, and are

sup-

supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the Ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's-Ferry* on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn-Castle*, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the Roman Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Cariddin*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Cariddin*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the Artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Tract of the Wall appears in several Places between this and *Kinneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hope-Town*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*.

Seats in *Linlithgowshire*.] *Blackness Castle*, the King's: The Earl of *Buchan* present Governour. Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heretable Keeper. *Kinneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*. *Abercorn*, now *Hopetoun house*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hopetoun's*. *Craigihall*, Marquess of *Anandale's*. *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*. Castle of *Bridghouse*, Earl of *Linlithgow's*. *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan's*. *Newlistoun*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Dundas's*, *Dundas's* of that Ilk. *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*, Bar. *Livingstoun*, Sir *James Cunningham's*, Bar. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*. *Bonhard* and *Northbank*, Cornwall's of *Bonhard*. *East-binning*, Robert *Stuart's*, Esq. Advocate. *West-binning*, *Dickson's*, Esq. *Stonhill*, *Dundas's* of *Manner*, Esq. *Ilistoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*. *Houstoun*, *Sharp's*, Esq. *Dundingstoun*, *Dundas's*, Esq. *Philipstoun*, John *Dundas's*, Esq. Advocate. *Wallhouse*, *Gillon's*, Esq. *Barbacklan*, *Cochran's*, Esq. *Bancrief*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Briestmill*, *Dundas's*, Esq. *Craigtoun*, John *Ewing's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Ochiltry* and *Wry*, John *Montgomery's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Auldcathie*, *Monteith's*, Esq. *Todshaugh*, *Monteith's*, Esq. *Holms*, Mr. *George Barclay's*, Minister at *Uphall*. *Dantervie*, *Durham's*, Esq. *Carlowry*, *Sinclair's*, Esq. *Baberdree*, And. *Marjoribank's*, Writer to the Signet. *Kirkstoun*, *Paterfson's*, Esq. *Bangour*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Grange*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Parkley*, *Dallas's*, Esq. *Kips*, Sir *Robert Sibbald's*. *West-Port* and *Bellside*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Leuchel*, *Dumbar's*, Esq. *Caribber*, *Hay's*, Esq. *Woodcokdale*, *Auchinleck*, Esq. *Bedlormie* and *Mortoun*, *Livingstoun's*, Esq. *Kilpunt*, *Campbel's*, Esq. *Mortoun*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Polkommet*, *Baillie's*, Esq. *Boghall*, *Norvel's*, Esq. *Hiltly*, *Seatoun's*, Esq.

22. Shire of Nairn,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the West Part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Firr, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Nairnshire.] *Kilravock*, and *Geddes*, *Rose's* Esq. *Calder*, *Atherseer*, and *Moyness*, Sir *Hugh Campbel's* of *Calder*. *Clava*, *Ross's* Esq. *Penick*, or *Greenhall*, *Brodie* of that Ilk. *Both*, *Dumbar's* Esq. *Lochloy*, *Hay's* Esq. *Kinstairie*, *Sutherland's* Esq. *Budzet*, Mr. *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of Peebles, or Tweedale,

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain, on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of 5 Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweedale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place call'd *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most part with a rapid Stream. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South with part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward* of *Clydsdale*, and on the North with part of *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16, in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, call'd the Presbytery of *Peebles*: The Country is generally swell'd with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between; well water'd and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place call'd *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a Roman Camp; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensberry*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Peeblesshire.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*. *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*. *Dawick*, *Cardon*, and *Posso*, Sir *James Nasmyth's* of *Dawwick* Bart. Advocate. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray's* Bart. *Burghtoun-House*, Sir *David Murray's* Bart. *Horseburgh* and *Pirn*, *Horseburgh's* of that Ilk. *Kirla*, *David Plenderleith's* of *Blyth* Esq, Advocate. *Romano*, Doctor *Pennicook's*. *Drochlaw-Castle*, Earl of *March's*. *Kirkurd* and *Puttlehaugh*, *Geddes's* of *Rohan*. *Haystoun*, *Hay's* Esq. *Hartue*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Kilbucko*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Whitstead*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Polmude*, *Huntur's* Esq. *Spittlehaugh*, *Murray's* Esq. *Cringleth*, *Murray's*

ray's Esq. Halmyre, Murray's Esq. Barns, Burnet's Esq. Cardrona, Williamson's Esq. Splitterfield, Grahame's Esq. Hurdillspe, Scot's Esq. Glenkirk, Porteous's Esq. Olipher, Tweedie's Esq. Scotstown, Brown's Esq. Hackshaw, Porteous's Esq. Cairnmure and Netherurd, Lawson's of Cairnmure. Carlops, Burnet's Esq. Hairuy, Chisolm's Esq. Kings-Seat, Mr. William Russell's, Minister of Stobo. Winkstown, Little's Esq. Skirling, Douglas Esq. Stonipath, Mr. Alexander Walker's Minister of Kirkird. Mosphennan, Scot's Esq. Kingledors, Tweedy's Esq. Callens, Baillie's Esq. Cold Coat, Meldrum's Esq. Stuarton, Little's Esq.

24. Shire of Perth,

So called from *Perth*, (otherwise called *St. Johnstown*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the West *Argyleshire*, on the South *Glackmannanshire*, and to the East *Angus*. The Length from East to West is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Ferne* of the Romans (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many Roman Camps, one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir Robert Sibald; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or Roman Highway towards *Perth*. Several Roman Medals have also been found there, and of late two *Fibulae* curiously enammell'd with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscription whereof is given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil* Hills, which run along the South Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals: Particularly they find good Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, supply that Defect. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament, is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Firth*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond* Castle, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of *Strathern*; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*. This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family
of

of the *Stuarts*, in the Person of *Robert Earl of Fife and Monteth*, first Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Malifius Grahme*, in exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true ancient *Scots*; they speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach*. They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear after the manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling. In War, their Armour is an Iron Head-piece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; these *Clans* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Sheriff of *Pertshire*.

Seats in *Pertshire*.] Castle of *Blair* in *Athole*, *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtown*, Duke of *Athol's*. *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk's*. Castle *Lyon*, Earl of *Strathmore's*. *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird's*. *Finlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Broadalbin's*. Castle *Drummond* and *Stobhall*, Earl of *Pert's*. *Diplin*. *Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul's*. *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan's*. *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier's*. *Innerpavry*, Viscount of *Strathallan's*. *Scoon*, Viscount of *Stormont's*. *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn's*. *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo's*. *Aberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbel's* of *Aberuchil* Bart. *Balmano*, Sir *John Hepburn's*, alias *Murray's* Bart. Advocate. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael's* of *Balmedy*. *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief's* of that Ilk Bart. *Elquho* Earl of *Weem's*. *Mecklebourne's*, Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*. *Evlick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay's* Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray's* Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that Ilk. *Valleyfield*, Sir *Geo. Preston* Bart. *Bamf*, Sir *James Ramsey's* Bart. *Blairhall* Castle, *Threapland*, or *Fingask*, Sir *David Threapland's* Bart. *Burnbank*, *Campbel's* Esq. *Glenegies*, *Hadden's* Esq. *Innermay*, *Drummond's* Esq. *Newtown*, *Grahame's* Esq. *Dumbarny*, *Craigie's* Esq. *Pitraitly*, *Oliphant's* Esq. *Invernetchie*, *Ross's* Esq. *Carpow*, *Oliphant's* Esq. *Balgonie*, Mr. *Aeneas Oliphant's*, Writer to the Signet. *Balgown* and *Blair*, *Grahame's* of *Balgown*. *Abercainy*, *Murray's* Esq. *Gask*, *Williamstown*, and *Wroden*, *Oliphant's* of *Gask*. *Tippermalloch*, *Moncrief's* Esq. *Gorthie*, *Graham's* Esq. *Delwin*, Mr. *John Mackenzie's*, one of the Principal Clerks of the

the Session. Rynd, Keir's of Kilmouth. Kilspindie, Austin's Esq. Kincardin, Cochran's of Ochiltries. Balthayork, Blair's Esq. Kin-fawns, Blain's Esq. Arblair, Blair's Esq. Kethirk, Campbel's Esq. Monzie, Campbel's Esq. Fordie, Campbel's Esq. Megginsh, Drummond's Esq. Orchil, Grahame's Esq. Bunzian, Oliphant's of Condy. Machany, Drummond's Esq. Newtown, Edmiston's Esq. Lanorick, Hadden's Esq. Lence, Buchanan's Esq. Murie, Zeaman's Esq. Pit-four, Hay's Esq. Colfargy, Moncreif's Esq. Kirkhill, Nairn's Esq. Pathale House, Oliphant's of Bachiltoun. Kippenross, Pearson's Esq. Strowan, Robertson's Esq. Strowan, Murray's Esq. Garntully, Stuart's Esq. Gaskinhall, and Innernytie, Stuart's of Innernytie. Bordie, Bruce's Esq. Ashintilly, Spalding's Esq. Fingast, Mackgil, Lady Fingast's. Logyalmond, Drummond's Esq. Glesclune, Blair's Esq. Cluny and Craig, Ogilvie's Esq. Tullisfargus, Cruchtoun's Esq. Ballegerno, Gray's Esq. Dron, Fife's Esq. Lawristoun, Strachan's Esq. Lowers, Campbel's Esq. Kilgirstoun, Craigie's Esq. Callender, Drummond's Esq. Colquhillie, Drummond's Esq. Killy, Drummond's Esq. Strowy, Hay's Esq. Bonhard, Grant's Esq. Methvin, Smith's Esq. Bracco, Grahame's Esq. Glendeick, Graham's Esq. Gartur, Grahame's Esq. Garvock, Grahame's Esq. Pitraurus, Grahame's Esq. Leyer, Hay's Esq. Dollery, Murray's Esq. Goierdie, Kinloch's Esq. Inchleshe, Mr. Francis Montgomery's. Cultequhy, Maxtoun's Esq. Hill, Miekison's Esq. ——— Milfield's Esq. Glenlyon, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Chusty Esq. Shian, Menzies's Esq. Seggyden. Nairn's Esq. Coitouchat, Oliphant's Esq. Lethnity, Mr. David Ramsey's, Writer to the Signet. Fornet and Tillendies, Ramsey's Esq. Lude, Robertson's Esq. Fascalley, Robertson's Esq. Craighall, Rattrey's Esq. Ragnagullion, Rattrey's Esq. Keir, Sterling's Esq. Cammo and Arthur-stone, Smith's Esq. Kippendavie, Sterling's Esq. Stenton, Stuart's Esq. Ballachin, Stuart's Esq. Craigtoun, Stuart's Esq. Banakillie, Stuart's Esq.

25. Shire of Renfrew,

Is separated from Dunbartonshire on the West, by the River Clyde, which carries up Ships of great Burden Ten Miles within the Country: On the East it's join'd by Lanerkshire, and on the West and South by the Sherifffdom of Aire; it's in Length 20 Mile, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13, in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the Clyde, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings, but that to the South and South West, is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who by frequent Intermarriages, are most of 'em related to one another. The Conveniency of the Frith of Clyde, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the West End of a fair Bay stands Gowrock Town and Castle belonging to Sir William Stuart Bart. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands Greenock, a well-built Town and a good

good Harbour in Hewn-Stone, belonging to Sir John Shaw Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat of the Herring-Fishing in the West-Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the South, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* has built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-House. Here is the Custom-House for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has oblig'd the Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River, from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Pasley*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monastery; the Abby and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large *Roman* Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the West-End, on a Rising Ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasley* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasion'd probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen Mary and the Earl of Murray, call'd the *Lang-side* Field. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring, which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much larger than the ordinary Muscell. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintown*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Renfrewshire*.] *Castle-Semple*, Lord *Semple's*. *Pasley*, *Cochran*, and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald's*. *Hawkhead* and *Stonly*, Lord *Ross's*. *Areskin*, the Antient Seat of the Lord *Areskin's*, now Lord *Blantyre's*. *Finlathoun*, Earl of *Glencairn's*. *Blackhall*, *Ardagowan*, and *Castle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart's* of *Blackhall* Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw's* Bart. *Castle Croixtoun* and *Inchannon*, once the Duke of *Lenox's*, now the Duke of *Montross's*. *Bishoptoun*, *Wakingshaw* of that Ilk. *Dargavel*, *Maxwel's* Esq. *Northbar*, *Mac Gilchrist's* Esq. *Houstoun*, Sir *John Houstoun's* of that Ilk Bart. *Southbar*, belonging to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet

Cadet of the Family of Niddisdale. Barochin, Flemming's Esq. Third Part, Semple's of Beltrees. Cathcart, Sir William Semple's Bart. Craigens, Cunningham's Esq. Johnstoun, Houstoun's Esq. Quarrelstoun, Houstoun's Esq. Blackstoun, Napier's Esq. Woodside, Crawford's Esq. Jordainhill, Crawford's Esq. Housil, Dunlop's Esq. Scotstoun, Walkinshaw's Esq. Overpollock, Sir Rob. Pollock's of that Ilk. Netherpollock, Sir John Maxwell's Bart. a Lord of the Session. Caldwell, Mure's, alias Fairlie's Esq. Glanderstoun, Muir's Esq. Aikenhead, Hamilton's Esq. Kelly, Sir John Maxwell's of Pollock. Renfield, Campbell's of Blythwood. Newlands, Dunlop's Esq. Fulbar, Hall's Esq. Eldorsly, Wallace's Esq. Ferguslie, Cockran's Esq. Fulwood, Porterfield's Esq. Crawford-burn, belonging to Thomas Crawford Esq. Dochell, to Porterfield of that Ilk. Selwiland, to Walkinshaw of that Ilk.

26. Shire of Ross.

Is the only County in Scotland, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Western Ocean, it's woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. Fortrose, Tayn, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and Dungwall are in this Shire. Tayn stands upon a Frith of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and is convenient for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sherifdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majesty.

Sears in Rosshire.] Brahan, Daunting Island, and Chaney of Ross, Earl of Seaforth's. Coul, Kinelland and Inverlaol, Sir John Mackenzie's Bart. Findron and Pittonaughlie, Sir Kennet Mackenzie's of Scatwel Bart. Rosekeen and Inverbraike, Sir William Gordon's of Dalfolly Bart. Foulis, Sir Robert Monro's Bart. Tulloch and Dalmie, Sir Donald Bain's. Kinkel and Garlock, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's Bart. Dachmaluak, Mackenzie's Esq. Applecross and Tarra-del, Mackenzie's of Applecross. Ardmore and Balnagown, Ross's Esq. Innerhassely, Ross's Esq. Culrain, Monro's Esq. Newmore, Monro's Esq. Aldy, Ross's Esq. Gowliss, Ross's of Kilrobeck. Reed-Castle, Mackenzie's Esq. Mullochie and Kilcovie, Mackenzie's Esq. Allangrange, Mackenzie's Esq. Suddy, Mackenzie's Esq. Drengie, Graham's Esq. Kilmure, Chive's of Muretoun. Bennetsfield, Mathison's Esq. Belmaduthie, and Killend, Mackenzie's of Belmaduthy. Ormond and Avoth, Mackenzie's Esq. Ethie, Leslie's of Findrassie Esq. Ord, Mackenzie's Esq. Kinghilladrum, Mackenzie's Esq. Fairburn, Mackenzie's, Esq. Scatmel, Mackenzie's of Tarridon. Seafeld, Frazer's Esq. Hiltoun, Forrest's Esq. Ardulzie, Monro's Esq. Affin and Balconie, Mackenzie's of Inchculter. Ardross, Mackenzie's Esq. Kindenss, Ross's Esq. Contouligh, Mcleed's Esq. Pitkeary, Ross's Esq. Guenies, Mcleed's Esq. Duckkairn, Mackenzie's Esq. Kinraig, Mackenzie's Esq. Lymlair, Monro's Esq. Bellen, Mackenzie's Esq.

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchidun*, or *Marchemont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchmount* Herald, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary* of *Kelfoe*; but by Reason of the Wars between the Two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglasses*. This Shire contains *Teviotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Annamdale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth. from the Border to the *Blue-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and water'd with several Rivulets that run into *Teviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnish'd with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquities; such as Footsteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The Roman Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cokraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forrest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*; of *Haw-wick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and *Melross*, once a very famous Monastery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this County. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*. *Archibald Douglass Esq*; of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sheriff of *Teviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh*, *Kelfo*, and *Melross*. After *Teviotdale*, follows *Liddisdale* where is a high Prospect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckon'd part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy Observation.

Seats in *Roxburghshire*.] The *Flores* and *Friers* and *Holydane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Braxolin*, *Duchess* of *Buccleugh's*. *Craling*, Lord *Cranstoun's*. *Fernikerst*, Lord *Jedburgh's*. *Lintcumlie*, Duke of *Douglas's*. *Cavers*, *Douglass's*, Esq. who is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. *Marlefield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubbet*, Bar. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Ruddel's* of that Ilk, Bar. *Kingdale*, formerly *Martin* and *Ilistoun*, Scot's of *Harden*. *Lanshaw*, Bayly's of *Ferviswood*, Esq. *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot's*, Bar. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's* of *Stobs*, Bar.

Bar. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's*, Bar. a Lord of the Sessions. *Wolfe*, *Eliot's* of *Stonadge*. *Newton*, Sir *James Don's*, Bar. *Long-Newtoun*, Sir *Patrick Scot's*, Bar. *Rutherford*, Sir *Alexander Don's*, Bar. *Gala*, Sir *James Scot's*, Bar. *Carvers*, *Ker's*, Esq. *Littledean*, *Ker's*, Esq. *Sinlom*, *Ker's* of *Chatto*. *Park*, *Pringle's* of *Cliftoun*. *Frogdane*. *Ker's*, Esq. *Newtoun*, *Ker's*, Esq. *Pinnacle*, *George Douglass's* of *Friershaw*, Esq. Advocate. *Kippirlaw*, *Andrew Ker's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Smelholme*, *Don's*, Esq. *Etherston*, *Shiels*, *Scot's* of *Gorembery*. *Ilassendein*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Middlemil*, *Eliot's*, Esq. *Bonjedburg*, *Douglass's*, Esq. *Timperdane*, *Douglass's*, Esq. *Wells*, *Eliot's*, Esq. *Hunthill*, Old Seat of the Lord *Rutherford*, now *Rutherford's* of that Ilk. *Fernington*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Muirheully*, *Holyburtun's*, Esq. *Ednam*, *Edmiston's*, Esq. *Falnash*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Humbleknews*, *Glaidsone's* of that Ilk. *Langland's* of that Ilk. *Fairnelie*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Abbot Rule*, *Ker's*, Esq. *Edzarstoun*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Senteno*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Chesters*, *Bennet's*, Esq. *Mitshels*, *Scot's* of *Newtoun*. *Well*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Breeriyards*, *Ogelby's*, of *Hartwoodmyres*. *Whitelaw*, *Gladstane's*, Esq. *Hartridge*, now *Stuartfield*, *Steuart's*, Esq. *Borthwickbrae*, *Eliot's*, Esq. *Harwood*, *Eliot's*, Esq. *Fotherlie*, *Ker's*, Esq.

28. Shire of *Selkirk*,

Is otherwise call'd the Sheriffdom of the Forest of *Etterick*, because it was formerly almost wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroy'd. It's properly part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it's partly bounded by *Twedale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the East and South by the rest of *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh* Esq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Selkirkshire*.] *Hangingshaw*, *Murray's* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq. *Headshaw*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot's* of *Minto*, a Lord of the Sessions. *Newark*, the Dutches of *Bucclough's*. *Whitstead*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Breadmeadows*, *Balfour's*, Esq. *Bowhill*, *John Murray's* of *Bowhill*. *Todderick*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Torrowodlie*, *Pringle's*, Esq. *Bowlard*, *Rutherford's*, Esq.

29. Shire of *Stirling*, or *Stribeling*,

Otherwise call'd *Sterlingshire*, is encompass'd to the West with *Dumbartonshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Clidistale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*. Where 'tis longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, somewhat moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth*

is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marr* was Heretable Governour. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilsyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *English* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built upon a rising Ground, much beautify'd with Buildings, by the first Earl of *Calender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Levingstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently call'd *Earthbeg*, but since *Elphinston* and *East-Lothian* pass'd from this Family, it has been call'd by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of Firrs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Stirling* stands the Abby of *Cambuskeneth*, which belong'd formerly to the *Augustine* Monks, and was founded by King *David I.* *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Levingstone*, now Earl of *Lithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in *Stirlingshire*.] *Stirling-Castle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Rothes* is Governour. *Calender*, late Earl of *Lithgow's*. *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun's*. *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montross's*. *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Arkinlass*, Bar. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Sterling's*, Bar. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*, Bar. *Kerse*, Sir *Alexander Hope's*, Bar. *Beircrofts*, *Hamiltoun's* of *Bangour*. *Airth*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Abbots-Haugh*, *Goodless's*, Esq. *Quarrel*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Kinnard*, *Bruce's*, Esq. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce's*, Bar. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forrester's*. *Dunipace*, *Primrose's*, Esq. *Halbertshire*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Touch*, *Seaton's*, Esq. *Polmais*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Leckee*, *More's*, Esq. *Buquhan*, *Cunningham's*, Esq. *Par-den* and *Westerpalmars*, *Sterling's* of *Carden*. *Kilcreugh*, *Napier's*, Esq. *Balylass*, *Buntin's*, Esq. *Ballendalloch*, *John Cunningham's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Woodhead*, *Lenox's*, Esq. *Carnock*, *Nicholsons Heirs-Portioners*. *Duntreath*, *Edmonstoun's*, Esq. *Cran-ybarnet*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Calder*, *Sterling's* of *Keir*. *Drumakil*, *Buchanan's*, Esq. *Killearn*, *Graham's*, Esq. *Carbeth*, *Buchanan's*, Esq. *Craigihairn*, *Buchanan's*, Esq. *Auchmer*, *Buchanan's*, Esq. *Abbacy of Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John Aresken* of *Alba*. *Woodside*, Sir *Harry Rollo's*. *Colliam* and *Kilsyth*, the late Viscount of *Kilsyth's*. *Auchinbole*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seabegs*, *Brown's*, Esq. *Auchin-reoth*, *Kinkaird's*, Esq. *Palquharrage*, *Lindsay's*, Esq. *Ballagan*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Bardowy*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Craigallan*, *Brysson's*, Esq. *Dashers*, *Leckie's*, Esq. *Arnprier*, *Buchanan's*, Esq. *Glen-torren*, Sir — *Levingstoun's*, Bar. *Bantaskin*, *Levingstoun's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Benner's*, Esq. *Pow-bouse*, *Reil's*, Esq. *Craigforth*, *Calender's*, Esq. *Kinkard*, *Kinkard's*

kard's of that Ilk. Auchinbroig, McLachlan's, Esq. Ballikinrain, Napier's, Esq. Cartness and Park, Givin's of Drumquhassell. Dalnairn, Craig's, Esq. Balfunning, Buchannan's, Esq. Jennerallen, Row's, Esq. Stonehouse, Symson's, Esq. Orchard-head, Ranking's, Esq. Bandeath, How's, Esq. Cookspow, Forrester's, Esq. Nook, Dalziel's, Esq.

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which takes in **Strathnabern** also,

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordon's*, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633, to be Heretable to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heretors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some time past, have re-assum'd their Ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this County is a Royal Burgh: Sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*.

Seats in **Sutherlandshire.**] Castle of *Dunrobin* and *Hermisdale*, Earl of *Sutherland's*. *Uppart*, Sir *William Gordon's* of *Dalfolly*, Bar. *Clyne*, *Sutherland's*, Esq. *Skelbo*, the late Lord *Duffus's*. *Skibo*, *Gray's*, Esq. *Pulcrossie*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Embo*, Sir *John Gordon's* of *Embo*, Bar. *Evvillock*, *Sutherland's*, Esq. *Durness*, and *Toungul*, the Lord *Raex's*. *Bighouse* and *Kirkcoun*, *Mac Kay's* of *Bighouse*. *Strathae*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Skeire*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Adrachiles* and *Scourie*, *Mac Kay's*, of *Scourie*. *Kirtainie*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Melney*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Ribigill*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Landwick*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Briboth*, *Monro's*, Esq.

31. Shire of **Wigtown**,

So called from *Wigtown*, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtown*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible Number of Excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers, than by their little Horses, which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir — *Agnew*, of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtown*.

Seats in **Wigtownshire.**] Castle-*Kennedy*, and *Carscreugh*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Martin* and *Monteth*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell* of *Monteth*,

tieth, Bar. *Glassartoun* and *Clary*, the Earl of *Galloway's*. *Gartland*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumbar's*, Bar. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart's*. *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay's*, Bar. *Baldoon*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Logan*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Freugh*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Castle-Stuart*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Fisgal*, *John Stuart's*, Writer to the Signet. *Barnbarrock*, *Vass's*, Esq. *Revenstoun*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Tonderghie*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Drummore*, *Adair's*, Esq. *Dunskey*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seuchan*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Ganoth*, *Carth-Carts*, Esq. *Lockrian*, Col. *Agnew's*. *Wig*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Drummerel*, *Colran's*, Esq. *Burghtoun*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Cultreoch*, *Houstoun's*, Esq. *Craig-Affice*, *Nelson's*, Esq. *Craithlaw*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Torhouse*, *Mac Culloch's*, Esq. *Aries*, *Hathorn's*, Esq. *Dunragget*, *Dalrymple's*, Esq. *White-Hills*, *Agnew's*, Esq.

Besides these 31 Sherifffdoms which sent Members to Parliament, under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is call'd Sheriff, in the other *Stuart*. These are *Kircudbright*, and *Orkney*.

1. *Kircudbright*.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade, as any one upon that Coast. The Earls of *Nithisdale* are Heretable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in *Kircudbright*] Castle of *Carlies*, Earl of *Galloway's*. Castle of *Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithisdale's*. Castle of *Kenmure*, Viscount of *Kenmure's*. *Greenlan*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Balmagie*, *Mac Gie's*, Esq;. *Carlestoun*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Shirmers*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Mains*, *Lindsay's*, Esq;. *Garluith*, *Brown's*, Esq;. *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell's*, Bar. *Keltoun*, *Johnstoun's*, Esq;. *Troquhen*, *Gordoun's*, Esq. *Kirkonnel*, *Maxwel's*, Esq.

2. *Orkney*

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the *Scottish* Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown-Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Possession, he is oblig'd to pay yearly to his Majesty's Treasury 500*l.* Sterling. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

The King of *Denmark* made over *Orkney* and *Schetland* to King *James VI.* by a formal Resignation at his Marriage to the said King's Sister, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*. Of the Inhabitants of these Islands, see afterwards.

Seats in *Orkney* and *Schetland*.] The Castle of *Kirkwal*, the Palace of *Brisay*, and the Castle of *Nautland*, the Earl of *Morton's*, *Burray* and *Gara*, Sir *James Stewart's* of *Burray*, Bar. *Eglegham*,

Sir Alexander Douglass's. Gairsey, Sir William Craigie's. Erkers, Ballentine's of Stenhouse. Melfetter and Snelfetter, Moodie's, Esq. Tankerness and Greentoft, Baikie's, Esq. Sandside and Sound, Buchannan's, Esq. Rysay, Sinclair's, Esq. Newark, Stewart's of Newark. Newark and Burgh, Stuart's of Burgh. Braikness and Scaill, Graham's, Esq. Grenisay and Clestrine, Honyman's, Esq. Elness, Trail's, Esq. Gramehall, Graham's, Esq. Clestrine, Fea's, Esq. Lapness, Elphinstoun's, Esq. Halcro, Mowat's, Esq. Gramestoun, Grames, Esq. The Castle of Scalloway, Earl of Morton's. Quandel, Sinclair's, Esq. Burgh, Sinclair's, Esq. Soundbrugh, Bruce's, Esq. House, Sinclair's of Scalloway. Westshore, Mitchel's, Esq. The Castle of Munes, Bruce's, Esq. Brigton, Stuart's, Esq. Ustanes, Leslie's, Esq. Brow, Sinclair's, Esq. Goal, Sinclair's, Esq. Scolland, Sinclair's, Esq. Vosegarth, Scot's, Esq. Olibaire, Cheyne's of Estamount. Gristhall, Dick's of Truckafeld. Busta, Gifford's, Esq. Windhouse, Niven's, Esq. Sound, Niven's of Scousburgh. Gardy, Henderson's, Esq. Girlista, Mitchel's, Esq. Wormedal, Dick's, Esq. Braidwick, Bruce's, Esq.

These Shires and Stuartries which are here rang'd Alphabetically, were call'd over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders.

	Members.		Members.
1 E Dinburgh	4	19 Inverness	2
2 E Haddinton	4	20 Nairn	2
3 Berwick	4	21 Cromertie	2
4 Roxburgh	4	22 Argyle	3
5 Selkirk	2	23 Fife	4
6 Peebles	2	24 Forfar	4
7 Lanerk	4	25 Bamff	2
8 Dumfreis	4	26 Kircudbright	2
9 Wigtown	4	27 Sutherland	2
10 Aire	4	28 Caithness	2
11 Dumbarton	2	29 Agin	2
12 Buse	2	30 Orkney	2
13 Renfrew	3	31 Clackmannan	1
14 Striveling	3	32 Ross	2
15 Linlithgow	2	33 Kinross	1
16 Perth	4		
17 Kincardine	2		
18 Aberdeen	4		
			In all 89

The

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these.

	Members.		Members.
E Dinburgh	2	Crail	1
Perth	1	Tayne	1
Dundee	1	Culrofs	1
Aberdeen	1	Bamff	1
Striveling	1	Whithern	1
Linlithgow	1	Forfar	1
St. Andrews	1	Rothefay	1
Glasgow	1	Nairn	1
Aire	1	Forrefts	1
Haddington	1	Rutherglin	1
Dyfert	1	North Berwick	1
Kirkaldie	1	Anstruther Wester	1
Montrose	1	Cullen	1
Cowper	1	Lawder	1
Anstruther Easter	1	Kintore	1
Dumfreis	1	Annan	1
Inverness	1	Lochmaban	1
Burnt-Island	1	Sanquhar	1
Kinghern	1	New Galloway	1
Breichen	1	Kilrenny	1
Irwin	1	Fortrose	1
Jedburgh	1	Dingwall	1
Kircudbright	1	Dornock	1
Wigtown	1	Queensferry	1
Dunfermling	1	Inverrary	1
Pittenweem	1	Inverurie	1
Selkirk	1	Week	1
Dumbarton	1	Kirkwall	1
Renfrew	1	Inverberry	1
Dumbar	1	Stranraer	1
Lanerk	1	Campbeltown	1
Aberbrothock	1		
Elgin	1		
Peebles	1		
			In all 66

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrench'd, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member apiece, except *Bute* and *Caithness*, which return one, and *Bute* is to chuse first. *Nairn* and *Cromerty* one, *Nairn* having the first Turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* chusing first.

The Burghs also which send 16 Members to the *British* Parliament, are now divided into the following Classes. *Edinburgh*, one.

one. *Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwall and Tayne*, one. *Forrofe, Inverness, Nairn and Forreſs*, one. *Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverury, and Kintore*, one. *Aberdeen, Inverberry, Montroſe, Aberbrothock, and Breichen*, one. *Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, and St. Andrew's*, one. *Craill, Kilrenny, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, and Pittenweem*, one. *Dyſert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burnt-Iſland*, one. *Innerkething, Dunfermling, Queensferry, Culroſs, and Sterling*, one. *Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton*, one. *Haddington, Dunbarr, North-Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh*, one. *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk*, one. *Dumfreis, Sanguhar, Annan, Lochmaban, and Kircudbright*, one. *Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehern*, one. *Aire, Irwin, Rotheſay, Campbletoun, and Inverary*, one.

The Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

Theſe Iſlands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbuda*) which are very many, and ſeveral very large, and well inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, till very lately: Mr. *Marten* obſerves, that before him they never had been deſcrib'd by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has remov'd that Defect, and we now by his Means know as much of them, as of any other Part of his Maſteſty's Dominions. From him therefore I ſhall borrow what I have to ſay of them, and ſhall keep to his Method in the naming of them, beginning firſt with thoſe that lie moſt Northerly, and ſo coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Iſlanders call'd *The Long Iſland*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. it belongs to the Shire of *Rosſ*, and was once in the Dioceſs of the *Iſles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in ſome Places 12 Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Huffineſs*; the Soil generally ſandy and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye, it bears alſo Flax and Hemp: With their Oats diſtill'd, the Natives make *Uſquebaugh*, which by frequent Diſtillations becomes exceſſively ſtrong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Iſland, which abound with Cod, Lyng, Herring, and a great Variety of Oyſters, Cockles, Muſſes, Limpets, and other ſorts of Shell-Fiſh. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of ſeveral ſorts; the leſſer they eat, and find 'em tolerably wholeſome. They have Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is ſmall, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chace of *Oſervaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The freſh-water Lakes with which the Iſland abounds, afford Trouts, Eels, and Salmons; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are ſtor'd with Salmon. The Southern Part is nam'd *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the ſame with

Lewis.

Lewis. The Shore on the West-side of the Island is stor'd with great Variety of curious Shells finely streak'd with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when manur'd with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 Fold Increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*; and *Harries* to the Laird of *Maccleod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoyn to them severally.

II. *North-Vist* about 9 Miles long from North to South, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The West-side is arable and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Design. Other Filh and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other North-western Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*, The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Vist*, are all Protestants.

III. *Borera*, a small Island very near *North-Vist*, is possess'd by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles South of *North-Vist*, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as *North-Vist*. Proprietor *Ranal Mac Donald*; Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South-Vist*, 2 Miles South of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long; and 3, in some Places 4 Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts, and Eels. Inhabitants healthy; one Man lately liv'd 130 Years, and retain'd his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection, *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald*, once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barray* 2 Leagues and an half South-West of *South-Vist*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad. In all respects like the Islands which lie North of it. This with several smaller Islands which lie near it belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots* per Annum, and a Hawk, if desir'd. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to St. *Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barray*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the Western Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20 in some Places,

Places 30 Miles broad, near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the South it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad; it is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, tho' the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry call'd the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus; they tie a Withe about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the space of a few Hours at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other Western Islands. Herring, Cod and Ling are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possess'd by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bar. first of his Name either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Sommerfed* Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stil'd himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the Southern Part, which is call'd *Slate*, with a good Part of the Northern: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an Ancient Tribe: The North-west is possess'd by *MacLeod*, Head also of another Ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Lands.

VIII, and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mention'd already

X. *Islesay* is a large Rock, S. W. of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies West of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors: Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray* a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the N. W. of *Cantire* lies *Jura* 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains call'd the *Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteemed the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies,

gies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madnefs has never been obferved in this Ifland. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillouir Mac Grain* (who died about 50 Years ago) kept 180 *Chriftmaffes* in his own Houfe: A Woman in *Scorba*, a fmall Ifland juft by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who fpeak *Irifh*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Iflanders, are Proteftants.

XIII. About a Mile, S. W. of *Jura* lies *Ila* or *Iffa*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbel*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 8. In the Center of this Ifland is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Ifland*, formerly the Refidence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Ifles, the Ruins of whose Houfes are ftill vifible. This Ifland belongs to *Gilbert Campbel* of *Calder* Efquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*, and confequently wetter and more unwholefome. The Inhabitants are Proteftants.

XIV. XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronfay*, which is feparated from *Collonfay* only by Tide of Flood. *Oronfay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference. Soil dry and fandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grafs. It has a Church, Chapel and Monaftery; built (as is faid) by S. *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duffy*. *Collonfay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over. Soil not fo fruitful as *Oronfay*. Cattle fmall. Inhabitants Proteftants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. Weft of *Loquhaber* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from Eaft to Weft, and about that Breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greateft Part of the Ifland, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pafture and Corn. Inhabitants Proteftants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Ifle renowned for being the Habitation of S. *Columba*, that great Apoftle of the Northern *Picts*, is a fmall Ifland about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the Weft of *Mull*. The *Irifh* call it *J. Columkil*, i. e. the Ifland of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary's* Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Bifhop of the *Ifles*, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. S. *Columba* planted here a Monaftery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. This Ifland was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Ifles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the Weft of *Jona*, lies *Tire-ty*, an Ifland about 4 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy.

administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*, belonging to the said Sir Charles Carteret, and therefore commonly called *Monsieur de St. Ouen*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it; both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs, or Seignuries, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, viz. *Anneville*, by *Madam d'Anneville*, Relick of *Charles Andros Esq*; late Lieutenant Bayliff; and *Summères* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in the Two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a Bayliff of Royal Nomination, and Twelve Jurors of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

The End of the FIRST PART.





A

DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND

In GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Its Names, Climate, Dimensions and Divisions.

[Name.]



THE Antient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota*, Daughter of *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*: It is most probable, that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root: From something ana-

logous to the *Saxon* *Scytan*, which signifies to *Shoot*, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were excellent. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at first only proper to those People, who in their own Language call themselves *Albanians* still; such as the *Scoto-Brigantes* mention'd by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolemy*, which (by a Corruption usual in MSS. where the Initial Letters of Sen-

tences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards) is now read *Ottodeni*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this Day for that Part of *Scotland* which is called *Braid-Albin*. These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, which from them was called *Scotia*, *Scotland*, as *Orosius* and *Claudian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish Annals* manifest; for there were no Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlements in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent Incursions; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern Part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The first Habitations of these *Scots* were amongst the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*. But they did not stay there very long; for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in Conquering the Southern Parts, were resolved to push on towards the North; and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in small Vessels, which they called *Ceolas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Firth*, and possess'd themselves of a good part of the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*. These compos'd that Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then called *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, with whom they had a League for many Ages, to their Assistance; who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 503, under the Conduct of *Fergus*, the Son of *Erc*, who was the first of his Race that reigned in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalriada*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid Albain*, with some of the Neighbouring Islands. This Country they held a long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850, they conquer'd all in their Possession on the North of *Graham's Dyke*; and about the Year 900, got the rest of that Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britains*, or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good Part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being called by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish the one from the other, these being call'd *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were call'd the *Irish Scotch*, or *Irish*, without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by the ancient Name of *Ferne*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been call'd for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the North Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the First of May, 1707, at which time, according to the Treaty for Uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforwards to be sunk into the common Appellation of *Great Britain*.

Climate.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of Scotland, about *Whit-born*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northermost Part about *Dungsby-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] Scotland, from the *Mull of Galloway* in the South, to *Dungsby-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long, and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is Fifty Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the Roman Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith*, was possess'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by *Etra-Provincial Britains*, or *Picts*. The Roman Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter end of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the whole till the Saxon Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the VIth Century: Upon the Saxons seizing the *East Low-Lands*, the Scots were call'd in, who possess'd *Dalriada*, so that then there were three Kingdoms in Scotland, *Bernicia*, *Dalriada*, and that of the *Picts*. The Saxons kept their Portion, till they were weakned by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the Scots; who by degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all Scotland. Their great Division was into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect of the River *Tay*; besides a great many *Islands* lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of Parishes in Scotland are 890.

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North Britain* were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britains* that were Subjects of the Roman Empire, but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the Scots, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into Britain, being unable to do any Good upon that then unciviliz'd Nation: *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very Learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of Rome had not yet impos'd new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britains* and Scots refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismaticks* of Britain and Ireland. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same in most Points, as it was anciently in the Purer Roman Church.

C H A P. II.

A Description of the several Shires or Counties of Scotland, Alphabetically Digested.

Scotland is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 Shires or Counties, and 2 Stuartries.

1. Shire of Aberdeen,

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Buchan* which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It's about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble*, and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country; besides abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance; and *Eagles* make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The Chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital or Head-Burgh of the *Sheriffdom* of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance to appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by *Dr. Dune*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by Silver Coins stamp'd there, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscrib'd, which are still preserv'd in the Closets of the Curious. At the West End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdonian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-Water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh Royal by *K. Robert Bruce*. On the South-side of the Water of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd in a Circle, and one of the greatest in the middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The Dropping-Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Machar's*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of

of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marr* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*, *Strathbolgy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the chief Residence of the Marquess of *Huntley*, who by King *James VII*, was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift,

Other Seats in *Abberdeenshire*.] *Inverugie*, Barl of *Marischal's*; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor's*; *Pitfargo*, Lord *Pitfargo's*; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan's*; *Dalgaty*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*, Baronet; *Knockhall*, *Woodny Esq*; *Drum*, *Irwin Esq*; *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Foveran*, *Forbes Bar*. *Munimuck*, *Forbes Baronet*; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys Bar*. *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught's*; *Philorth*, Lord *Saltoun's*; *Fetterneir*, *Lestly* of *Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lestly's*, now in *Germany*; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling's*; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraser's*.

2. Shire of *Aire*

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well fortified with a Fosse and a Stone Wall; it was demolish'd at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Jurisdiction. This County contains the three great Baileries of Scotland, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of Scotland, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *Kings-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*; of the first the *Campbells* of *Loudun* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces* of *Craigie*; but both the Sheriffships are now united in the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Cassilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglinton* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* signifies the King's Habitation, whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this County, is *Largis*, imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander III*. *Loudun* is situated in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallaces*,

Wallaces, famous formerly for their Bravery, in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompass'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles North of *Air* Town stands *Kincaise*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Munton*-Castle, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Bailie* Esq; about two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis* Earl of *Cassilis*'s; *Eglinton*, Earl of *Eglinton*'s; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow*'s; *Leifnoris*, the Countess of *Dumfries*'s; *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock*'s; the Cove, Sir *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace*'s Bar. *Kilkarren*, Sir *John Ferguson*'s Bar. *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair*'s; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany*'s; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford* Bar. *Blaire*, *William Blaire*'s of that Ilk; *Entarkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth Chambers Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blaires*; *Crofebey* to the *Fullertons*; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in Scotland; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran*'s. And *Haxelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*'s Esq. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

3. Shire of *Argyle*

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*; and the *West-Isles* of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Ilcolmkil*, *Wyft*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire. Of old, the Representatives of this Family were Justices General of Scotland; and as yet retain the Power of Justiciaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Masters of the King's Household. This County had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodnish*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argyle*'s Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Pertshire* on the East, on the North East to *Loquhabar*, on the North-West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly call'd *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyne*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-aw*, a fresh Water Loch, 24 Miles long and 1 broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, i. e., the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly

chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-levin*, a vast *Lake*, upon which stands *Bergonum*, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age, were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose eldest Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad, 'tis a Country very fruitful, and well-inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*, *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire, is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place; being adorn'd with a large Castle, and fine Parks, and seated upon *Loch-fyne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Argyleshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel's* of *Auchinbreck-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin's*; The Castle *Dunstaff*, formerly a Seat of the King's; where many *Scottish* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is govern'd by a Heretable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of *Bamff*

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne* in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the *Salmon-Fishing* very advantagious. In Length from West to East, it's about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which *Allom* is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted *Marble* have been lately discover'd. The Country is generally well furnish'd with Grass and Corn; and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Balvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertain'd to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in *Bamffshire*.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Finlatter's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Berkenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, *Gordon's*; *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, *Donalson's*; *Castle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie*, *Duff's*; *Bracco*, *Duff's*; *Glassaugh*, *Abercromby's*; *Ballendallack*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Carron*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*; *Torsken*, *Gordon's*; *Skiech*, *Abercromby's*; *Kinminnity*, *Sutherland's*; *Glengerack*, *Gordon's*; *Mepen*, *Abernethie's*; *Buckie*, *Gordon's*; *Raness*, *Hay's* of *Rayness*; *Achentoul*, *Gordon's*; *Bognie*, *Morison's*.

5. Shire of Berwick.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merse* or *Merch* is so call'd from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country, between *Scotland* and *England*; formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they with the rest of the Borderers are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract, there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunglass*. *Coldstream-Town*, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Barony, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-Port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in *Berwickshire*.] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale's*. *Polwart-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*. *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*. *Mellerston*, *George Baillie* of *Ferviswood*. *Harcow*, *William Hog's*. *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*. *Nisbet*, *Carr's* of *Cavers*. *Lanton*, *Cockburn's* of *Lanton Bar*. *Mertin*, *Robert Scot's* of *Harden*. *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Shire of Buthe, or Bute, or Boot.

A small Island, near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so call'd from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by itself, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta* or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothefay*, which gives the Title of *Duke* to the eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born *Prince* of *Scotland*, *Duke* of *Rothefay*, and High Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his Eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the First in *Scotland*, that was honoured with the Stile of *Duke*. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is the chief Proprietor and heretable Coroner of that Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Keames*; and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, call'd *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles

Miles from South to North, and 7 Miles from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodick Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*; and are still composed of several Tribes or Clans. The most Ancient is *Mac Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English*, they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michel*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness*, in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and the first Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is Hereditary Sheriff.

7. Shire of Caithness

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets for the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girnego*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albain* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Caithness-shire*.] *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s. *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland*'s. *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair*'s of *May*. *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s. *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithness*'s.

8. Shire of Clackmannan

Is part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill Hills*, to the South by the *Frith* of *Forth*, to the East by part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in Length, and 5 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture, what is below the *Orchill Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan*, they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in *Clackmannanshire*.] *Alloway*, Earl of *Mar*'s, a very beautiful and pleasant Seat. *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce*'s. *Menstrie*, *Ja. Holburn*'s. *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby*'s. *Tillicutrie*, Sir *Robert Stuart*'s Bar. Lord of the Session. *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s, of *Greenock*. *Forth*, *George Gordon*'s.

9. Shire of Cromarty

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it's very safe and easie: The Waters of

Connel

Connel are famous for the *Pearls* found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great part of this County, resides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*, lying upon the South side of *Cromarty Frith*; 'tis in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Watersides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alferig* are great Woods of *Firr*, and on the Hills, great store of all sorts of Game.

Seats in *Cromartyshire*.] *Cromarty-Castle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie's*. *Castle Leod*, *New Tarbat*, *Castle-haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his Eldest Son. *Craighouse*, *Hugh Ross's* of *Kilravock*.

10. Shire of *Dumbarton*, or *Dunbarton*,

So called from *Dumbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town of the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Lochlong*, and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbain Hills*, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire*: In Length 'tis about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is Hilly, Moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are *Loughs* both of Salt and Fresh Water. The greatest of the Fresh Water *Loughs*, is *Lough-Lomond*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth were broadest, and where narrowest but 2. 'Tis surrounded with Hills on all sides except the South, and is full of *Islands*, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemen's Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dumbarton* is situate in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Priviledges of this Town were procur'd by one of the Countesses of *Lenox*: The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there's a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock, with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all sides: The other being a little one lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it has a little Descent which embraces the plain Ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs:

Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles Duke of Lenox* in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in *Dumbartonshire*.] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*. *Rose-Due*, *Calhoun's* of *Luss*. *Ardukapple*, *Mocanlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ardcastle*, Sir *Evan Mackanley's*.

11. The Shire of *Dumfreis*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

Dumfreisshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Nidisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfreis* the chief Burgh in the County: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kile*; on the East with *Solway Frith*, and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with part of *Glidisdale*, *Twedale*, and *Teviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pasturage; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a straight Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South Side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuartry within the Sherifffdom of *Dumfreis*, of which the Marquess of *Annandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most antient Monument thereabouts is *Sr. Ruth's Church*. Near this Place, the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-Sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contain'd in it. Another Branch of *Dumfreisshire* is *Nidisdale*, encompass'd with a Ridge of Hills on all sides; it's divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Penpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfreis*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*; which is very magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens and Terras Walks. The Streets in *Dumfreis* are large, and the Church and Castle very stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Seats in *Annandale*.] *Wester-Hall*, Sir John Johnston's. *Leithers-Hall*, Mr. Robert Johnston's. *Lochwood*, Marquis of *Annandale*'s. *Closkburn*, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick's. *Apple-Grith*, Jarden, *Kelhead*, Sir William Douglass's. *Springkell*, Sir Patrick Maxwell's. *Howmains*, Sir John Caruthers's. *Castle-Milk*, Sir John Douglas's. *Dornick*, Douglas's. *Kelburn*, Thomas Scot's. *Erkleton*, William Elliot's. *Langholm*, Melvin's. *Kameukale*, Thomas Caruthers's. *Denby*, John Caruthers's.

12. Shire of *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in some Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the East-side it's bounded with *East Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-East side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for two Miles by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth*, for the space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all sorts, and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limestone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewen out of the Rock, and *Roslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Cramond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inscriptions. Also in the Grounds of *Inglisstown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found 2 Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Lawrel Crown, upon the other, the longest of the Two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the *Roman* Arms described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in *Mid-Lothian*.] *Haly rood-House*, the King's. *Dalkeith*, Dutcheffs of *Buccleugh*'s. *Newbottle*, Marquess of *Lothian*'s. *Dalhusy*, Earl of *Dalhusy*'s. *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry*'s. *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick*'s, now Sir James Dalrymple's. *Roseline Sinclar*'s, descended from *Sinclar* Earl of *Orkney*. *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun*'s, now John Dalrymple's. *Cranstoun*, Mac-Gill, Viscount *Oxenford*'s. *Prestoun-Hall*, Mr. Roderick Mackenzie's a Lord of the Session. *Smetun*, Sir James Richardson's. *Roy-stoun*, Earl of *Cromarty*'s. *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen*'s. *Hal-*
toun,

toun, Earlof *Lauderdale's*. *Calder*, Lord *Torphichen's*. *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundass's*, a Lord of the Session. *Shank*, *Mackenzys* of *Rosehaugh*. *Pinkie*, Marquess of *Twedale's*. *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*. *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowlis's*. *Bennington*, Sir *Robert Cheisly's*. *Melvil-Castle*, Lord *Ross's*. *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*. *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*. *Walmet*, *Wallace's*. *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*. *Carbery*, Sir *Robert Dickson's*. *Saughton Hall*, Sir *James Baird's*. *Adistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*. *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's* Bart. *Broughton-House*, lately Lord *Ballenden's*, now Sir *David Dalrymple's* Bart. his Majesty's Advocate. *Stony-Hill*, Sir *William Sharp's*. *Goodtrees*, Sir *James Stewart's*. *Gilmerton*, Sir *William Barr's*. *Niddrie*, Mr. *Wachop's*. *Edmiston*, Mr. *Wachop's*. *Drum*, Mr. *Sommervil's*. *Dean*, Sir *Patrick Nisbet's*. *Sanchtonkel*, Sir *James Baird's*. *Merchiston*, *James Lewis's*. *Grantoun*, Sir *William Paterson's* Bart. *Cramond*, Lord *Charles Kerr's*. Another *Cramond*, Sir *John Inglis's* Bart. *Cambo*, Mr. *Meinxies*. *Ingliston*, *Hugh Wallace's*. *Clifton-Hall*, Sir *George Wiseheart's* Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin.

Takes its Name from *Elgin*, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in Scotland: It comprehends Part of *Murray*. The Shire of *Elgin* is bounded upon the North by the *Frith* and the River *Ness*, which separates it from *Invernessshire*; to the East it's separated from *Banffshire*, by the River *Spey*. To the South it hath *Badenoch*, and to the West, part of *Loquhaber*. The whole Country of *Murray*, of which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many great Woods of *Fir* and other Trees, 10 Miles long with some large Woods of Oak. *Elgin* gives the Honour of Earl to *James Bruce*, Earl of *Ailsbury*. *Kinross* is very near *Elgin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name. Sir *James Dunbar* of *Westfield*, is Heritable Sheriff of *Elgin*.

Seats in *Elginshire*. *Tornway*, a stately Old Castle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to the Earl of the same Name. *Brody*, *Brody's*. *Forres-Castle*, *Dunbar's* of *Westfield*, who is Hereditary Constable of it. *Moortown*, Sir *James Calder's*. *Gordonstown*, Sir ——— *Gordon's*. *Spynie-Castle*, the Bishop's House. *Elgin-House*, Lord *Duffe's*. *Castle-Grant*, *Lodovic Grant's*. *Innes*, Sir *Henry Innes's*. *Rothies*, Earl of *Rothies's*. *Burgie*, *Lodovic Dunbar's*.

14. Shire of Fife.

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture; in some Places, with Lead Ore, and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, near that is *Kincardine*; in the

same County is *Dumfermling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper* a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice, upon which Account this Shire is called sometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sherifffdom of this Shire is in the House of *Rothes*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Person of *John Lesly* the late Duke of *Rothes*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Rothes*, being Marry'd to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John Lord Lesly*, Earl of *Rothes*, who succeeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Rothes*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in *Fifeshire*.] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*. *Lesly*, Earl of *Rothes's*. *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvil's*. *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's*. *Denbirsle*, Earl of *Murray's*. *Brunt Island*, *Colin Mc Kenzie's*. *Abbot's Hall*, *Ramsay's*. *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*; i. e. Earl of *Melvil's* Son. *Dury*, *Alexander Gibson's*. *Belcarras*, Earl of *Belcarras's*. *Kelly*, Earl of *Kelley's*. *Anstruther*, Sir *John Anstruther's* of that Ilk. *Pitfarrel*, Sir *Pet. Hacket's* Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir *Rob. Anstruther's*. *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin's* Lyon King at Arms. *Clisb*, Lord *Colvil's*. *Aberdour*, Earl of *Morton's*. *Inertail* and *Lochor*, Sir *John Malcolm's*. *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's*. *Craigh-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope's* Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope's* Bart. *Lindors*, Lord *Lindor's*. *Halzeard*, ——— *Skeen's*. *Dunbog*, ——— *Balfour's*. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewartry belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heretable Keeper. *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk's*. *Dysert*, Lord *Sinclair's*. *Lundin*, *Robert Lundin* of that Ilk. *Balmuto*, ——— *Boswel's*. *Aldy* ——— *Mercer's*.

15. Shire of *Fozfar* or *Angus*.

This Sherifffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Firth* of *Tay*. Upon the West and North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Benchinnin* Mountains parts it from the *Brae* of *Marr*; and to the East it's separated from the *Mernes*, by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron Oar near the Wood of *Dalboge*. The higher Ground called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of this

this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the Kings of Scotland. *Brechin* is a considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this County it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the Valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was in Person at that Battle. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Camus's Cross*; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross, erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothok*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket*, by King *William I.* of Scotland the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Seats in *Foxfarshire.*] *Dun*, *Arskin's* of that Ilk. *Inglismady*, *Falkoner's* of *Newton*. *Hetherwick*, *John Scot's Esq.* *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's Esq.* *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton of Kinaber Esq.* *Pittarrow*, *Sir David Carnegie's.* *Newman's Walls*, *Scot's of Logie.* *Galro*, *Falconer's Esq.* *Brime*, *Trumball's of Stricathro.* *Edzil*, *Lindsay Esq.* *Old Barr*, *Robert Young Esq.* *Corse*, *Lyon's.* *Morphe*, *Graham Esq.* *Logey*, *Wishart Esq.* *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's.* *Kirktown-Hill*, *Ferguson's.* *Grange*, *Mr. James Martin's.* *Achter-House*, *Patrick Lyon's Esq.* *Main*, *David Graham's of Fintri.* *Castle Pouri*, *Pouri Esq.* *Lethem*, *Sir Ja. Wood's of Buditoun.* *Bonitoun*, *Ferguson Esq.* *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's.* *Craig and Rossie.* *Scot's of Rossie.* *Duinald*, *Robert Scot Esq.* *Ulysses Haven*, *Patrick Renny Esq.* *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's.* *Panmure and Brechin*, *Earl of Panmure's.* *Kinaird*, *Earl of South-Esk's.* *Ethie*, *Earl of North-Esk's.* *Cariston*, *Stuart's of Gerntully.* *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham's of Pouri.* *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy Esq.* *Blackness*, *Sir Alexander Wederdbourn Bar.* *Cragy*, *Kied Esq.*

16. Shire of Haddington, or Constablers,

Contains *East Lothian*, which like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are, *Dunbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* against King *Charles II.* and the Scots who assisted him, 3d September 1650. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sherifffdom of this Shire is at the King's Disposal, and is now possess'd by the Marquess of *Twedale*.

Seats in *Haddingtonshire.*] *Tantallan* and *North Berwick*, *Sir Hugh Dalrymple's Bart.* Lord President of the Session. *Dirletoun*, *William Nisbet's.* *Yester*, Marquess of *Twedale's.* *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, *Earl of Winton's.* *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareschal's*, now

Mr. Hepbourn's. *Salton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Sowliz*, afterwards of *Abernethy*, Lord of *Salton*, and now Mr. *Fletcher*'s. *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton*'s. *Fountain-Hall*, Sir *John Lauder*'s Bart, one of the Lords of the Session. *Pencaitland*, *James Hamilton*'s, one of the Clerks of the Session. *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinloch*'s Bart. *Preston-Grange*, *William Morrison*'s. *Bernston*, ——— *Hepburn*'s. *Lochend*, *George Warrender*'s. *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun*'s, now Lord *Primrose*'s. *Harmingston*, *Matthew Sinclair*'s. *Hauls*, once *Hepbourn* Earl of *Bothwell*'s, now Sir *David Dalrymple*'s Bart. *Liddington*, Lord *Blantire*'s. *Dunglas*, Sir *James Hall*'s. *Orminston*, *Adam Cockburn*'s late Lord Justice Clerk. *Stevenston*, Sir *Robert Sinclair*'s of *Stevinsten*. *Tinningham*, Earl of *Haddington*'s. *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh*'s. *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird*'s. *Whittingham*, Viscount *Kingston*'s. *Bancrif*, Lord *Bibank*'s. *Beil*, Lord *Belhaven*'s. *Gosford*, Sir *Peter Halket Wederbourn*'s Bart. *Balgown*, Sir *George Swittie*'s. *Humby*, *David Hepburn*'s. *Clerkington*, Mr. *Cockburn*'s. *Colston*, Mr. *Brown*'s.

17. Shire of Inverness.

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhaber*, *Badinoch*, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the *Brae of Marr* and *Athol*; on the West by the *Western Sea*; on the North by *Ross*, and on the East by Part of *Murray Frith*. The Length of *Loquhaber* from *Inverlochie* to *Inverness* in a straight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Firr, with some large ones of Oak. *Inverness* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon *Loughness*, which renders it convenient for Trade. The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by the Warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch*, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniencies; and *Loquhaber* is a very pleasant Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in *Scotland* can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhaber*, and *Marr*, take up all the Breadth of *Scotland*, between the *Deucalidonian Sea* and the *German Ocean*. The Sheriffship is at the King's Disposal.

Seats in Invernessshire] *Ruthven*, Duke of *Gordon*'s. *Castle of Inverness*, the King's; and the Duke of *Gordon* Heretable Keeper. *Lovat*, *Bewlie*, and *Castle-Dounie*, Lord *Lovat*'s. *Colodin*, and *Bouchrew*, *Forbes*'s Esq. *Castle-Hill*, *Cuthbert*'s Esq. *Citadel of Inverness*. *Duff*'s of *Drummure*. *Inches*. *Robertson*'s Esq. *Draickies*, *Cuthbert*'s Esq. *Castle-Stuart*, Earl of *Murray*'s. *Borlum* and *Rails*, *Mackintosh*'s Esq. *Kinchile*, *Mackbave*'s Esq. *Al-dowrie*, *Barker*'s Esq. *Castle-Spiriton*, *Dunayn*, *Knocknagil*, and *Torbreck*, *Baillie*'s of *Dunawyne*. *Kinmyllies*, *Polson*'s Sheriff-Deputy of *Inverness*. *Muirtown*, *Chives*'s Esq. *Hiltoun*, *Macdonald*'s Esq. *Knockfin*, *Chisolin*'s Esq. *Muncack*, *Frazer*'s of *Streichen*. *Erchiles*,

Erchiles, Gbifolin's of that Ilk. Strowan, Frazer's Esq. Urquhart-Castle, Grant's of that Ilk. Invermoristoun-Castle, Grant's of Glenmoristoun. Glengarie, Macdonald's Esq. Letter-Finlay, Macmartin's Esq. Erchet, Frazer's Esq. Foyers, Frazer's Esq. Faralin, Frazer's Esq. Aberarder, Auchintosh's Esq. Dumnaglass, Mackilbrae's Esq. Tordarroch, Dunachtoun, Dalcrass, and Isle of May, Mackintosh's of that Ilk. Deviot, Mackintosh's Esq. Fannellan, Frazer's of Kinneiries. Termit, Mackintosh's Esq. Westerleys, Shaw's Esq. Cluny, Macpherson's Esq. Slate, Sir Donald Macdonald's Bart. Merkinsh, Rose's Esq. Davash phour, Baillie's Esq. Davah-garioch, Maclean's Esq. Connadge, Mackintosh's Esq. Hoim, Mackintosh's Esq. Down, Grant's of Rothimurcus. Balnspuk, Mackintosh's Esq. Lochyell, Sir Ewn Cameron's Bart. Dunvegan, Maclead's of that Ilk. Moidart, Captain of Clanronald's. Stratoridel, Mackinnen's of that Ilk. Culduthal, Frazer's Esq. Kerlochy, Mackintosh Esq. Far, Mackintosh's Esq. Lenton, Mackenzy's Esq. Rislick, Frazer's Esq. Dumballoch, Frazer's Esq. Belladrum, Frazer's Esq.

18. Shire of Kincardin,

So called from the ancient Town of Kincardin, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the German Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *Nerth-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbane-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dee*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad, The Soil rich, and generally level, The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortify'd with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances; an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earls-Marshals of *Scotland*, now attainted. Upon the Sea-Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, whereof *Stone-bive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has a *Salmon-Fishing* on the North-side of the Harbour, has raised a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowy* falls into the Sea, stands *Cowy*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamp'd. *Dunotre-Castle* stands upon a Rock, wash'd by the Sea on three Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in Kinkardinshire.] Castle of *Dunoter* and *Feteresso*, Earl of Marshal's. *Arbuthnock*, Viscount of *Arbuthnock's*. *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*. *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Balmain* Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer's* Bart. *Pitfoddels*, *Menzie's*, Esq. *Tillyquhill*, *Douglas's* Esq. *Kincaussie*, *Irvin's* Esq. *Elfick*. Sir *Alexander Bannerman's* Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* Bart.

Portlethem, Thomson's Esq. Urie, Barclay's Esq. Glendervie, Burnet's Esq. Monbuddo, Burnet's Esq. Allardice, Allardice's of that ilk. Halgreen, Rait's Esq. Brothertoun, Scot's Esq. Benholm, Scot's Esq. Lawristoun, Falconer's Esq. Fesdo, Falconer's Esq. Glenfarquhar, Sir Alexander Falconer's Bart. Newtoun and Inglismaldie, Falconer's of Newtoun. Crigie, Burnet's Esq. Balfour, Forbes's Esq. Thorntoun, Forbes's Esq. Pittarrow, Sir John Carnegie's Bart. Balmakewin, Barclay's Esq. Feron, Arbuthnot's Esq. Barras, Sir David Ogilvie's Bart. Knox, Lieutenant Colonel Keith's. Balbegno, Middletoun's Esq. Fiddes, Arbuthnot's Esq. Comistoun, Colonel Scot's. Inchmarlack, Douglass's Esq. Bridgeford, Douglass's Esq. Caterland, Arbuthnot's Esq. Ritchartoun, Richard's Esq. Woodstoun, Ramsay's Esq. Nether Woodstoun, Turnbull Esq.

19. Shire of Kinross.

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, &c. with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port Mollock*, which belong'd to the *Augustinian* Monks: 'Tis call'd *St. Serf's Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary Queen of Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of *Levin*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where *Sir William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King *Charles II*'s Time. *Sir William Bruce* of *Kinross* Bar. is Heretable Sheriff of it.

Seats in *Kinrosshire*.] *Kinross, Arnot, and Beneath-hill, Sir William Bruce's* of *Kinross* Bart. and Heretable Sheriff. *Burleigh*, late Lord *Burleigh's*. *Cleish, Lord Colvil's*. *Dowhill, Lindsay's Esq.* *Kirkness, Sir Robert Douglas's*. *Aldie, Sir Laurence Mercer's* of *Aldie*. *Tullibol, Holliday's Esq.*

20. Shire of Lanerk.

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains *Clidisdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West with the Sherifffdom of *Dumfries*, properly so called; on the North with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the East, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in Length about 40 Miles, in Breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country-People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Big-

ness.

ness: This seems to be what *Cambden* calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydesdale* is divided into two Parts; *Overward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforesaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of these is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It's water'd with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very Noble Buildings. It has a Magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of Excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens well-furnish'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *Aven* running thro' it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial-Place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-west Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost four-square. The Tolbooth stands in the very Middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of hewen Stone; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a Noble Stone-Wall. Nor does this Tract want some Remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-stone* in the one End, to *Maul's Mitre* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Footsteps of a *Roman* Causeway or Military Way: This in some Parts is visible for some Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerick* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is also another little Water running thro' a Dale called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an Ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquess and Duke of *Douglas*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in Lanerkschire.] The Palace of Hamilton, D. of Hamilton's. Castle of Douglas, D. of Douglas's. Castle of Crawford, Earl of Selkirk's. Boghall, Earl of Wigtoun's. Castle of Borthwell, Earl of Forfar's. Carmichael and Wester-hall, Earl of Hyndford's. Boningtoun, Sir James Carmichael's, Bar. Lamingtoun, Baillies, Esq. Mauldlesley, Carmichael, Esq. Lee Lockhart's, Esq. Castle-Hill, Lockhart's. Hags, now Rose-hall, Sir James Hamilton's, Bar. Blackwood, Sir George Weir, Bar. Torrence and Glasfoord, Stewart's of Torrence's. Ferm, Sir Archibald Fleming's, Bar. Possils, Forbes's of Knapernie. Craig, of Blantyre, Ld. Blantyre's. Raplock, Hamilton's, Esq. Carnwath and Coventoun, Lockhart's of Carnwath, Esq. Lockhart's-Hall, Sir William Lockhart's of Carstairs, Bar. Milntoun and Halcraig, Sir William Gordon's of Dalpholly. Walstoun and Edmiltoun, Baillie's of Walstoun. Westshiel, Sir Rob. Denholm's. Culterallers, Alexander Menzie's, Esq. Advocate. Wiston and Cleghorn, Lockhart's, Esq. Culter and Gladstones, Sir William Menzie's of Gladstones. Borrowfield, Walkingshaw's, Esq. Newhouses, Dr. Brown's of Dauphintoun. Stone-Byres, Weir's, Esq. White-Castle and Persilands, Muirhead's, Esq. Auchtisfardel, Rob. Kennedy's, Calderwood, Sir William Maxwell's, Bar. Caignetben, Hay's, Esq. Glaspen, Macmorran's, Esq. Corehouse, Somervell's, Esq. Castletoun and Patrick, Sir William Stuart's of Castle Milk. Coltness, Sir James Stuart's, Bar. Wishaw, William Hamilton's, Esq. Gavin, Hamilton's of Stevenson, Younger. Cleland, Cleland's of that Ilk. Dalziel, Hamilton's, Esq. Bredisholm. Muirhead's, Esq. Dalserf and Garrin, Archibald Hamilton's of Dalserf, Esq. Advocate. Monkland, Hamilton's, Esq. Ernock, Robertoun's, Esq. Bedlay, Robertoun's, Esq. Orbistoun, Hamilton's, Esq. Ross and Brimeltoun, Thomas Ackman's, Esq. Writer to the Signet. Gartness, Russell, Allentoun, Stuart's, Esq. Shelhill, John Chancellor's, Esq. Newtoun, Weir's, Esq. East-Sheill, Inglis's, Esq. Lachop, Muirhead's Esq. Wolfroods, Sommervell's, Esq. Kirkton, Lockhart's, Esq. Wicket-Shaw, Lockhart's, Esq. Hardgray, Corbet's, Esq. Towcorse, Corbet's, Esq. Carn-Brow, Baillie's, Esq. Ferviswood, George Baillie's, Esq. Blanterferm, Hamilton's. Auchinvole Stark's, Esq. Daniel Cambell of Schawfield's, Esq. Carfin Nisbet's, Esq. Woodhall, Crawford's of Jordan-hill. Westburn, Hamilton's, Esq. Schawfield, Daniel Campbell's, Esq. Stobcross, Anderson's, Esq. Woodside, Cambell's, Esq. Carsbasket, Kincaid's, Esq. Gilbertfield, Cunningham's, Esq. Murdistoun, Inglis's, Esq. Garnkirk, Dunlop's, Esq. Green, Hamilton's, Esq. Kinnihill, Wallace's, Esq. Westhorn, Wardrop's, Esq. Miltoun, Crawford's, Esq. Fermiltoun, Dunwoodie's, Esq. Kenmuirrie, Calquhoun's, Esq. Rabrystoun, Landis's, Esq. Bardowie, Wardrop's, Esq. Steinistoun, Muirhead's, Esq. Kipbyer, Crawford's, Esq. Carmyle, Corse's, Esq. Bogleshole, Bogle, Esq. Auchingith, Gray's, Esq. Auchinearn, Warden's, Esq. Dalmarnock, Wardrop's, Esq. Overwood-side, Stirling's, Esq. Calder, Stirling's, Esq. Newtoun, Gibson's, Esq. Rock-hill, Pedie's, Esq.

Little

Little Givan, Ray's, Esq. Klinkart-hill, Row's, Esq. Newtown, Hamilton's, Esq. Park, Baillie's, Esq. Neils-Land, Hamilton's, Esq. Woodside, John Baillie's, Esq. Broom-hill, Birnie's, Esq. Little Gill, Baillie's, Esq. Tunnochside, Ray's, Esq. Hairshaw, Cleland's, Esq. Cathkin, Dunlop's, Esq. Hamilton's Farm, Bell's, Esq. Kirk-tounholm, Montgomery's, Esq. Kenmure, Corbet's, Esq. Kenmure, Scot's, Esq. Annistoun, William Carmichael's, Esq. Advocate. Chatton-hill, Hamilton's, Esq. Carfe, Wier's, Esq. Hisle-side, Douglas, Esq. Kirroth, Somervell's, Esq. Piel, Somervell's, Esq. Creystoun, Gray's, Esq. Alton, Hamilton's, Esq. Parkhead Hamilton's, Esq. Raith, Hamilton's, Esq. Boigs, Hamilton's, Esq. Rough Soils, Cochran's, Esq. Ardrie, Hamilton's, Esq. Baghie, Baily's, Esq. Cairn-hill, Moir's, Esq. Johnstoun, Baily's, Esq. Bracco, Nasmith's, Esq. Ravenscraig, Nasmith's, Esq. Craig, Cochran's, Esq. Chappel, Miller's, Esq. Polmadie, Boid's, Esq. Spittle, Somervell's, Esq. Elder Shaw, Hamilton's, Esq.

21. Shire of *Linlithgow*, or *Messlothian*,

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow* the Head-Burgh, and has on the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Mid Lothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North-West it meets with Part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with Part of *Clydsdale*: 'Tis in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Limestone, and White Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town House for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *King's House*, which stands upon a rising Ground, that runs almost into the Middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace-Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the Top, where the Castle stands, it's a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several Curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The *Levistoners*, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiffry, and Hereditary Constables of the King's Castle of *Blackness*. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a Curious Building of fine Stone. *Torphichen*, which lies South of *Linlithgow*, was once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an Ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, (commonly called *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*;) leaning on one another in such a manner, that they mutually support, and are

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supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the Ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's-Ferry* on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn-Castle*, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the Roman Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Cariddin*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Cariddin*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the Artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Tract of the Wall appears in several Places between this and *Kinneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hope-Town*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*.

Seats in *Linlithgowshire*.] *Blackness Castle*, the King's: The Earl of *Buchan* present Governour. Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heretable Keeper. *Kinneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*. *Abercorn*, now *Hopetoun house*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hopetoun's*. *Craigihall*, Marquess of *Anandale's*. *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*. Castle of *Bridghouse*, Earl of *Linlithgow's*. *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan's*. *Newlistoun*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Dundas*, *Dundas's* of that Ilk. *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*, Bar. *Livingstoun*, Sir *James Cunningham's*, Bar. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*. *Bonhard* and *Northbank*, *Cornwall's* of *Bonhard*. *East-binning*, *Robert Stuart's*, Esq. Advocate. *West-binning*, *Dickson's*, Esq. *Stonhill*, *Dundas's* of *Manner*, Esq. *Iliftoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*. *Houstoun*, *Sharp's*, Esq. *Dundingstoun*, *Dundas's*, Esq. *Philipstoun*, *John Dundas's*, Esq. Advocate. *Wallhouse*, *Gillon's*, Esq. *Barbacklan*, *Cochran's*, Esq. *Bancrief*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Briestmill*, *Dundas's*, Esq. *Craigtoun*, *John Ewing's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Ochiltry* and *Wry*, *John Montgomery's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Auldcathie*, *Monteith's*, Esq. *Todshaugh*, *Monteith's*, Esq. *Holms*, Mr. *George Barclay's*, Minister at *Uphall*. *Dantervie*, *Durham's*, Esq. *Carlowry*, *Sinclair's*, Esq. *Baberdree*, And. *Marjoribank's*, Writer to the Signet. *Kirkstoun*, *Paterfson's*, Esq. *Bangour*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Grange*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Parkley*, *Dallas's*, Esq. *Kips*, Sir *Robert Sibbald's*. *West-Port* and *Bellside*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Leuchel*, *Dumbar's*, Esq. *Caribber*, *Hay's*, Esq. *Woodcokdale*, *Auchinleck*, Esq. *Bedlormie* and *Mortoun*, *Livingstoun's*, Esq. *Kilpunt*, *Campbel's*, Esq. *Mortoun*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Polkommet*, *Baillie's*, Esq. *Boghall*, *Norvel's*, Esq. *Hiltly*, *Seatoun's*, Esq.

22. Shire of *Nairn*,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the West Part of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Firr, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Nairnshire*.] *Kilravock*, and *Geddes*, *Rose's* Esq. *Calder*, *Atherseer*, and *Moyness*, Sir *Hugh Campbel's* of *Calder*. *Clava*, *Ross's* Esq. *Penick*, or *Greenball*, *Brodie* of that Ilk. *Both*, *Dumbar's* Esq. *Lochloy*, *Hay's* Esq. *Kinstairie*, *Sutherland's* Esq. *Budzet*, Mr. *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of *Peebles*, or *Tweeddale*,

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain, on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of 5 Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place call'd *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most part with a rapid Stream. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South with part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward* of *Clydsdale*, and on the North with part of *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16, in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, call'd the Presbytery of *Peebles*: The Country is generally swell'd with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between; well water'd and adorned with Gentlemens Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place call'd *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a *Roman Camp*; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensberry*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Peeblesshire*.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*. *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*. *Dawick*, *Gardon*, and *Posso*, Sir *James Nasmyth's* of *Dawick* Bart. Advocate. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray's* Bart. *Burghtoun-House*, Sir *David Murray's* Bart. *Horseburgh* and *Pirn*, *Horseburgh's* of that Ilk. *Kirla*, *David Plenderleith's* of *Blyth* Esq. Advocate. *Romano*, Doctor *Pennicook's*. *Drochlaw-Castle*, Earl of *March's*. *Kirkurd* and *Puttlehaugh*, *Geddes's* of *Rohan*. *Haystoun*, *Hay's* Esq. *Hartue*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Kilbucko*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Whitstead*, *Dickson's* Esq. *Polmude*, *Huntur's* Esq. *Spittlehaugh*, *Murray's* Esq. *Cringleth*, *Murray's*

ray's Esq. Halmyre, Murray's Esq. Barns, Burnet's Esq. Cardrona, Williamson's Esq. Splitterfield, Grahame's Esq. Huddilsope, Scot's Esq. Glenkirk, Porteous's Esq. Olipher, Tweedie's Esq. Scotstown, Brown's Esq. Hackshaw, Porteous's Esq. Cairnmure and Netherurd, Lawson's of Cairnmure. Carlops, Burnet's Esq. Hairuy, Chisolm's Esq. Kings-Seal, Mr. William Russel's, Minister of Stobo. Winkstown, Little's Esq. Skirling, Douglas Esq. Stonipath, Mr. Alexander Walker's Minister of Kirkird. Mosphennan, Scot's Esq. Kingledors, Tweedy's Esq. Callens, Baillie's Esq. Gold Coat, Meldrum's Esq. Stuarton, Little's Esq.

24. Shire of Perth,

So called from *Perth*, (otherwise called *St. Johnstown*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the West *Argyleshire*, on the South *Glackmannanshire*, and to the East *Angus*. The Length from East to West is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Ferne* of the Romans (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many Roman Camps, one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir Robert Sibald; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or Roman Highway towards *Perth*. Several Roman Medals have also been found there, and of late two *Fibulae* curiously enammell'd with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscription whereof is given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil* Hills, which run along the South Parts of this Shire, abound with Metals and Minerals: Particularly they find good Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal, but their excellent Peat, and the Abundance of Wood, supply that Defect. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament, is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Firth*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond* Castle, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of *Strathern*; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*. This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Menteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family
of

of the *Stuarts*, in the Person of *Robert Earl of Fife and Monteth*, first Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Malisius Grahme*, in exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true ancient *Scots*; they speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach*. They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear after the manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling. In War, their Armour is an Iron Head-piece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; these *Clans* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Sheriff of *Perthshire*.

Seats in *Perthshire*.] Castle of *Blair* in *Athole*, *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtown*, Duke of *Athol*'s. *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk*'s. Castle *Lyon*, Earl of *Strathmore*'s. *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird*'s. *Finlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Broadalbin*'s. Castle *Drummond* and *Stobhall*, Earl of *Perth*'s. *Diplin*. *Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earls of *Kinnoul*'s. *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan*'s. *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier*'s. *Innerpavry*, Viscount of *Strathallan*'s. *Scoon*, Viscount of *Stormont*'s. *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn*'s. *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo*'s. *Aberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbel*'s of *Aberuchil* Bart. *Balmano*, Sir *John Hepburn*'s, alias *Murray*'s Bart. Advocate. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael*'s of *Balmedy*. *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief*'s of that Ilk Bart. *Elquho* Earl of *Weem*'s. *Mecklebourne*'s, Sir *Laurence Mercer* of *Aldie*. *Evlick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay*'s Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray*'s Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that Ilk. *Valleyfield*, Sir *Geo. Preston* Bart. *Bamf*, Sir *James Ramsey*'s Bart. *Blairhall* Castle, *Threapland*, or *Fingask*, Sir *David Threapland*'s Bart. *Burnbank*, *Campbel*'s Esq. *Glenegies*, *Hadden*'s Esq. *Innermay*, *Drummond*'s Esq. *Newtown*, *Grahame*'s Esq. *Dumbarny*, *Craigie*'s Esq. *Pitraitby*, *Oliphant*'s Esq. *Innerness*, *Ross*'s Esq. *Carpow*, *Oliphant*'s Esq. *Balgonie*, Mr. *Aeneas Oliphant*'s, Writer to the Signet. *Balgown* and *Blair*, *Grahame*'s of *Balgown*. *Abercainny*, *Murray*'s Esq. *Gask*, *Williamstown*, and *Wroden*, *Oliphant*'s of *Gask*. *Tippermalloch*, *Moncrief*'s Esq. *Gorthie*, *Graham*'s Esq. *Delvin*, Mr. *John Mackenzie*'s, one of the Principal Clerks of the

the Session. Rynd, Keir's of Kilmouth. Kilspindie, Austin's Esq. Kincardin, Cochran's of Ocbiltries. Balthayork, Blair's Esq. Kin-fawns, Blain's Esq. Arblair, Blair's Esq. Kethirk, Campbel's Esq. Monzie, Campbel's Esq. Fordie, Campbel's Esq. Megginsh, Drummond's Esq. Orchil, Grahame's Esq. Bunzian, Oliphant's of Condy. Machany, Drummond's Esq. Newtown, Edmiston's Esq. Lanorick, Hadden's Esq. Lence, Buchannan's Esq. Murie, Zeaman's Esq. Pit-four, Hay's Esq. Colfargy, Moncreif's Esq. Kirkhill, Nairn's Esq. Pathale House, Oliphant's of Bachiltoun. Kippenross, Pearson's Esq. Strowan, Robertson's Esq. Strowan, Murray's Esq. Garntully, Stuart's Esq. Gaskinhall, and Innernytie, Stuart's of Innernytie. Bordie, Bruce's Esq. Ashintilly, Spalding's Esq. Fingast, Mackgil, Lady Fingast's. Logyalmond, Drummond's Esq. Glesclune, Blair's Esq. Cluny and Craig, Ogilvie's Esq. Tullisfargus, Cruchtoun's Esq. Ballegerno, Gray's Esq. Dron, Fife's Esq. Lawristoun, Strachan's Esq. Lowers, Campbel's Esq. Kilgirstoun, Craigie's Esq. Callender, Drummond's Esq. Colquhillie, Drummond's Esq. Killy, Drummond's Esq. Stromy, Hay's Esq. Bonhard, Grant's Esq. Methvin, Smith's Esq. Bracco, Grahame's Esq. Glendeick, Graham's Esq. Gartur, Grahame's Esq. Garvock, Grahame's Esq. Pitraurus, Grahame's Esq. Leyes, Hay's Esq. Dollery, Murray's Esq. Goierdie, Kinloch's Esq. Inchleshe, Mr. Francis Montgomery's. Cultequhy, Maxtoun's Esq. Hill, Miekison's Esq. ——— Milfield's Esq. Glenlyon, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Chusty Esq. Shian, Menzies's Esq. Seggyden. Nairn's Esq. Coitouchat, Oliphant's Esq. Lethnity, Mr. David Ramsey's, Writer to the Signet. Fornet and Tillendies, Ramsey's Esq. Lude, Robertson's Esq. Fascal, Robertson's Esq. Craighall, Rattrey's Esq. Ragnagullion, Rattrey's Esq. Keir, Sterling's Esq. Cammo and Arthur-stone, Smith's Esq. Kippendavie, Sterling's Esq. Stenton, Stuart's Esq. Ballachin, Stuart's Esq. Graigtoun, Stuart's Esq. Banakillie, Stuart's Esq.

25. Shire of Renfrew,

Is separated from *Dunbartonshire* on the West, by the River *Clyde*, which carries up Ships of great Burden Ten Miles within the Country: On the East it's join'd by *Lanerkshire*, and on the West and South by the Sheriffdom of *Aire*; it's in Length 20 Mile, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13, in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the *Clyde*, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings, but that to the South and South West, is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who by frequent Intermarriages, are most of 'em related to one another. The Conveniency of the *Frith* of *Clyde*, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the West End of a fair Bay stands *Gowrock* Town and Castle belonging to Sir *William Stuart* Bart. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands *Greenock*, a well-built Town and a good

good Harbour in Hewn-Stone, belonging to Sir John Shaw Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat of the Herring-Fishing in the West-Seas, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Con-
 veniency of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the South, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* has built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-House. Here is the Custom-House for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has oblig'd the Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River, from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Pasley*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monastery; the Abby and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large Roman Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the West-End, on a Rising Ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasley* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasion'd probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen Mary and the Earl of Murray, call'd the *Lang-side* Field. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring, which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much larger than the ordinary Muscell. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglington*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Renfrewshire*.] *Castle-Semple*, Lord *Semple's*. *Pasley*, *Cochran*, and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald's*. *Hawkhead* and *Stonly*, Lord *Ross's*. *Areskin*, the Antient Seat of the Lord *Areskin's*, now Lord *Blantyre's*. *Finlathoun*, Earl of *Glencairn's*. *Blackhall*, *Ardagowan*, and *Castle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart's* of *Blackhall* Bart. *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw's* Bart. *Castle Croixtoun* and *Inchannon*, once the Duke of *Lenox's*, now the Duke of *Montross's*. *Bishoptoun*, *Wakingshaw* of that Ilk. *Dargavel*, *Maxwel's* Esq. *Northbar*, *Mac Gilchrist's* Esq. *Houstoun*, Sir *John Houstoun's* of that Ilk Bart. *Southbar*, belonging to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet

Cadet of the Family of Niddisdale. Barochin, Flemming's Esq. Third Part, Semples's of Beltrees. Cathcart, Sir William Semple's Bart. Craigens, Cunningham's Esq. Johnstoun, Houstoun's Esq. Quarrelstoun, Houstoun's Esq. Blackstoun, Napier's Esq. Woodside, Crawford's Esq. Jordainhill, Crawford's Esq. Housil, Dunlop's Esq. Scotstoun, Walkinshaw's Esq. Overpollock, Sir Rob. Pollock's of that Ilk. Netherpollock, Sir John Maxwell's Bart. a Lord of the Session. Caldwell, Mure's, alias Fairlie's Esq. Glanderstoun, Muir's Esq. Aikenhead, Hamilton's Esq. Kelly, Sir John Maxwell's of Pollock. Renfield, Campbell's of Blythwood. Newlands, Dunlop's Esq. Fulbar, Hall's Esq. Eldorsly, Wallace's Esq. Ferguslie, Cockran's Esq. Fulwood, Porterfield's Esq. Crawford-burn, belonging to Thomas Crawford Esq. Dochell, to Porterfield of that Ilk. Selwiland, to Walkinshaw of that Ilk.

26. Shire of Ross.

Is the only County in Scotland, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Western Ocean, it's woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. Fortrose, Tayn, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and Dungwall are in this Shire. Tayn stands upon a Frith of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and is convenient for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sherifffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majesty.

Sears in Rosshire.] Brahan, Daunting Island, and Chaney of Ross, Earl of Seaforth's. Coul, Kinelland and Inverlaol, Sir John Mackenzie's Bart. Findron and Pittonaughlie, Sir Kennet Mackenzie's of Scatwel Bart. Rosekeen and Inverbraike, Sir William Gordon's of Dalfolly Bart. Foulis, Sir Robert Monro's Bart. Tulloch and Dannie, Sir Donald Bain's. Kinkel and Garlock, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's Bart. Dachmaluak, Mackenzie's Esq. Applecross and Tarradel, Mackenzie's of Applecross. Ardmore and Balnagown, Ross's Esq. Innerbassely, Ross's Esq. Culrain, Monro's Esq. Newmore, Monro's Esq. Aldy, Ross's Esq. Gowliss, Ross's of Kilrobeck. Reed-Castle, Mackenzie's Esq. Mullochie and Kilcorvie, Mackenzie's Esq. Allangrange, Mackenzie's Esq. Suddy, Mackenzie's Esq. Drengie, Graham's Esq. Kilmure, Chive's of Muretown. Bennetsfield, Mathison's Esq. Belmaduthie, and Killend, Mackenzie's of Belmaduthy. Ormond and Avoth, Mackenzie's Esq. Ethie, Leslie's of Findrassie Esq. Ord, Mackenzie's Esq. Kinghilladrum, Mackenzie's Esq. Fairburn, Mackenzie's, Esq. Scatmel, Mackenzie's of Tarridon. Seafield, Frazer's Esq. Hiltoun, Forrest's Esq. Ardulzie, Monro's Esq. Affin and Balconie, Mackenzie's of Inchculter. Ardross, Mackenzie's Esq. Kindess, Ross's Esq. Contouligh, Mcleed's Esq. Pitkenry, Ross's Esq. Guenies, Mcleed's Esq. Duckkairn, Mackenzie's Esq. Kinraig, Mackenzie's Esq. Lymlair, Monro's Esq. Bellen, Mackenzie's Esq.

27. Shire

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchidun*, or *Marchmont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchmount* Herald, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary* of *Kelsoe*; but by Reason of the Wars between the Two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sherifffdom of the Family of the *Douglasses*. This Shire contains *Teviotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Annandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth. from the Border to the *Blue-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and water'd with several Rivulets that run into *Teviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnish'd with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman* Antiquities; such as Footsteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The Roman Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cokraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forrest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*; of *Haw-wick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and *Melross*, once a very famous Monastery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this County. The Sherifffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*, *Archibald Douglass* Esq; of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sherifff of *Teviotdale*, is Hereditary Sherifff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Melross*. After *Teviotdale*, follows *Liddisdale* where is a high Prospect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckon'd part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy Observation.

Seats in *Roxburghshire*.] The *Flores* and *Friers* and *Holydane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Braxolin*, *Dutcheffs* of *Buccleugh's*. *Craling*, Lord *Granstoun's*. *Fernikerst*, Lord *Jedburg's*. *Lincolne*, Duke of *Douglas's*. *Cavers*, *Douglas's*, Esq. who is Hereditary Sherifff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle*, Bart. *Marlesfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubbet*, Bar. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Ruddel's* of that Ilk, Bar. *Kingdale*, formerly *Martin* and *Ilstoun*, Scot's of *Harden*. *Lanshaw*, Bayly's of *Ferviswood*, Esq. *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot's*, Bar. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's* of *Stobs*, Bar.

Bar. *Minto*, Sir Gilbert Eliot's, Bar. a Lord of the Sessions. *Wolfe*, Eliot's of *Stonadge*. *Newton*, Sir James Don's, Bar. *Long-Newtown*, Sir Patrick Scot's, Bar. *Rutherford*, Sir Alexander Don's, Bar. *Gala*, Sir James Scot's, Bar. *Carvers*, Ker's, Esq. *Littledean*, Ker's, Esq. *Sinlom*, Ker's of *Chatto*. *Park*, Pringle's of *Cliftoun*. *Frogdane*, Ker's, Esq. *Newtown*, Ker's, Esq. *Pinnacle*, George Douglass's of *Friershaw*, Esq. Advocate. *Kippirlaw*, Andrew Ker's, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Smelholme*, Don's, Esq. *Etherston*, Shiels, Scot's of *Gorembery*. *Ilassendein*, Scot's, Esq. *Middlemil*, Eliot's, Esq. *Bonjedburg*, Douglass's, Esq. *Timperdane*, Douglass's, Esq. *Wells*, Eliot's, Esq. *Hunthill*, Old Seat of the Lord *Rutherford*, now *Rutherford's* of that Ilk. *Fernington*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Muirheusly*, *Halyburtun's*, Esq. *Ednam*, *Edmiston's*, Esq. *Falnash*, Scot's, Esq. *Humbleknews*, *Glaiddstone's* of that Ilk. *Langland's* of that Ilk. *Fairnelie*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Abbot Rule*, Ker's, Esq. *Edzarstoun*, *Rutherford's*, Esq. *Senteno*, Scot's, Esq. *Chesters*, *Bennet's*, Esq. *Mitshels*, Scot's of *Newtown*. *Well*, Scot's, Esq. *Breeriyards*, *Ogelby's*, of *Hartwoodmyres*. *Whitelaw*, *Gladstane's*, Esq. *Hartridge*, now *Stuartfield*, *Steuart's*, Esq. *Borthwickbrae*, Eliot's, Esq. *Harwood*, Eliot's, Esq. *Fotherlie*, Ker's, Esq.

28. Shire of *Selkirk*,

Is otherwise call'd the Sherifffdom of the Forest of *Etterick*, because it was formerly almost wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroy'd. It's properly part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it's partly bounded by *Twedale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the East and South by the rest of *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with *England* for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh* Esq; is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Selkirkshire*.] *Hangingshaw*, *Murray's* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq. *Headshaw*, Sir Gilbert Elliot's of *Minto*, a Lord of the Sessions. *Newark*, the Dutcheffs of *Bucclough's*. *Whitstead*, Scot's, Esq. *Breadmeadows*, *Balfour's*, Esq. *Bowhill*, John *Murray's* of *Bowhill*. *Todderick*, Scot's, Esq. *Torrowodlie*, *Pringle's*, Esq. *Bowlard*, *Rutherford's*, Esq.

29. Shire of *Stirling*, or *Stribeling*,

Otherwise call'd *Sterlingshire*, is encompass'd to the West with *Dumbartonshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Clidistale*, and the North with the *Forth*, and the River of *Forth*: Where 'tis longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, somewhat moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that Part which lies upon the *Forth*

is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marr* was Heretable Governour. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilsyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *English* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built upon a rising Ground, much beautify'd with Buildings, by the first Earl of *Calender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Lewingstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently call'd *Earthbeg*, but since *Elphinston* and *East-Lothian* pass'd from this Family, it has been call'd by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of Firrs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Stirling* stands the Abby of *Cambuskeneth*, which belong'd formerly to the *Augustine* Monks, and was founded by King *David I.* *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Evan* Water. The Heir of *Lewingstone*, now Earl of *Lithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in *Stirlingshire*.] *Stirling-Castle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Roths* is Governour. *Calender*, late Earl of *Lithgow's*. *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun's*. *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montross's*. *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Arkinlass*, Bar. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo Sterling's*, Bar. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*, Bar. *Kerse*, Sir *Alexander Hope's*, Bar. *Beircrofts*, *Hamiltoun's* of *Bangour*. *Airth*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Abbots-Haugh*, *Goodless's*, Esq. *Quarrel*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Kinnard*, *Bruce's*, Esq. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce's*, Bar. *Torwoodhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forrester's*. *Dunipace*, *Primrose's*, Esq. *Halbertshire*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Touch*, *Seaton's*, Esq. *Polmais*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Leckee*, *More's*, Esq. *Buquhan*, *Cunningham's*, Esq. *Par-den* and *Westerpalmars*, *Sterling's* of *Carden*. *Kilcreugh*, *Napier's*, Esq. *Balylass*, *Buntin's*, Esq. *Ballendalloch*, *John Cunningham's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Woodhead*, *Lenox's*, Esq. *Carnock*, *Nicholsons Heirs-Portioners*. *Duntreath*, *Edmonstoun's*, Esq. *Cranbarnet*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Calder*, *Sterling's* of *Keir*. *Drumakil*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Killearn*, *Graham's*, Esq. *Carbeth*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Craigihairn*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Auchmer*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Abbacy* of *Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John Aresken* of *Alba*. *Woodside*, Sir *Harry Rollo's*. *Colliam* and *Kilsyth*, the late Viscount of *Kilsyth's*. *Auchinbole*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seabegs*, *Brown's*, Esq. *Auchinreoth*, *Kinkaird's*, Esq. *Palquharrage*, *Lindsay's*, Esq. *Ballagan*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Bardowy*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Craigallan*, *Brysson's*, Esq. *Dashers*, *Leckie's*, Esq. *Arnprier*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Glen-torren*, Sir — *Lewingstoun's*, Bar. *Bantaskin*, *Lewingstoun's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Benner's*, Esq. *Pow-bouse*, *Reil's*, Esq. *Craigforth*, *Calender's*, Esq. *Kinkard*, *Kinkard's*

hard's of that ilk. Auchinbroig, McLachlan's, Esq. Ballikinrain, Napier's, Esq. Cartness and Park, Givin's of Drumquhassell. Dalnairn, Craig's, Esq. Balfunning, Buchannan's, Esq. Jennerallen, Row's, Esq. Stonehouse, Symson's, Esq. Orchard-head, Ranking's, Esq. Bandeath, How's, Esq. Cookspow, Forrester's, Esq. Nook, Dalziel's, Esq.

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which takes in **Strathna-
vern** also,

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of *Scotland*, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The *Gordon's*, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633, to be Heretable to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heretors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some time past, have re-assum'd their Ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this County is a Royal Burgh: Sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*.

Seats in **Sutherlandshire.**] Castle of *Dunrobin* and *Hermisdale*, Earl of *Sutherland's*. Uppart, Sir *William Gordon's* of *Dalfolly*, Bar. *Clyne*, *Sutherland's*, Esq. *Skelbo*, the late Lord *Duffus's*. *Skibo*, *Gray's*, Esq. *Pulcrossie*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Embo*, Sir *John Gordon's* of *Embo*, Bar. *Evillock*, *Sutherland's*, Esq. *Durness*, and *Toungul*, the Lord *Raex's*. *Bighouse* and *Kirktown*, *Mac Kay's* of *Bighouse*. *Strathae*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Skeire*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Adrachiles* and *Scourie*, *Mac Kay's*, of *Scourie*. *Kirtainie*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Melney*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Ribigill*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Landwick*, *Mac Kay's*, Esq. *Briboth*, *Monro's*, Esq.

31. Shire of **Wigtown**,

So called from *Wigtown*, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtown*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country, fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible Number of Excellent Eels, by which they are no less Gainers, than by their little Horses, which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in *England*. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir — *Agnew*, of *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtown*.

Seats in **Wigtownshire.**] Castle-*Kennedy*, and *Carscreugh*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Martin* and *Montieth*, Sir *Alexander Maxwell* of *Montieth*,

tieth, Bar. *Glassartoun* and *Clary*, the Earl of *Galloway's*. *Gartland*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumber's*, Bar. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart's*. *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay's*, Bar. *Baldoon*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Logan*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Freugh*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Castle-Stuart*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Fisgal*, *John Stuart's*, Writer to the Signet. *Barnbarrock*, *Vass's*, Esq. *Revenstoun*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Tonderghie*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Drummore*, *Adair's*, Esq. *Dunskey*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seuchan*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Ganoth*, *Carth-Carts*, Esq. *Lockrian*, Col. *Agnew's*. *Wig*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Drummerel*, *Colran's*, Esq. *Burghtoun*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Cultreoch*, *Houstoun's*, Esq. *Craig-Affice*, *Nelson's*, Esq. *Craithlaw*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Torhouse*, *Mac Culloch's*, Esq. *Aries*, *Hathorn's*, Esq. *Dunragget*, *Dalrymple's*, Esq. *White-Hills*, *Agnew's*, Esq.

Besides these 31 Sherifffdoms which sent Members to Parliament, under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is call'd Sheriff, in the other *Stuart*. These are *Kircudbright*, and *Orkney*.

1. *Kircudbright*.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade, as any one upon that Coast. The Earls of *Nithisdale* are Heretable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in *Kircudbright*] Castle of *Carlies*, Earl of *Galloway's*. Castle of *Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithisdale's*. Castle of *Kenmure*, Viscount of *Kenmure's*. *Greenlan*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Balmagie*, *Mac Gie's*, Esq;. *Carlestoun*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Shirmers*, *Gordon's*, Esq;. *Mains*, *Lindsay's*, Esq;. *Garluith*, *Brown's*, Esq;. *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell's*, Bar. *Keltoun*, *Johnstoun's*, Esq;. *Troquhen*, *Gordoun's*, Esq. *Kirkonnel*, *Maxwel's*, Esq.

2. *Orkney*

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the *Scottish* Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown-Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Possession, he is oblig'd to pay yearly to his Majesty's Treasury 500*l.* Sterling. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

The King of *Denmark* made over *Orkney* and *Schetland* to King *James VI.* by a formal Resignation at his Marriage to the said King's Sister, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*. Of the Inhabitants of these Islands, see afterwards.

Seats in *Orkney* and *Schetland*.] The Castle of *Kirkwal*, the Palace of *Brisay*, and the Castle of *Nautland*, the Earl of *Morton's*, *Burray* and *Gara*, Sir *James Stewart's* of *Burray*, Bar. *Egleshaw*, Sir

Sir Alexander Douglass's. Gairsey, Sir William Craigie's. Erkers, Ballentine's of Stenhouse. Melfetter and Snelfetter, Moodie's, Esq. Tankerness and Greentoft, Baikie's, Esq. Sandside and Sound, Buchannan's, Esq. Rysay, Sinclair's, Esq. Newark, Stewart's of Newark. Newark and Burgh, Stuart's of Burgh. Braikness and Scail, Graham's, Esq. Grenisay and Clestrine, Honyman's, Esq. Elness, Trail's, Esq. Grameshall, Graham's, Esq. Clestrine, Fea's, Esq. Lapness, Elphinstoun's, Esq. Halcro, Mowat's, Esq. Gramesstoun, Grames, Esq. The Castle of Scalloway, Earl of Morton's. Quardel, Sinclair's, Esq. Burgh, Sinclair's, Esq. Soundbrugh, Bruce's, Esq. House, Sinclair's of Scalloway. Westshore, Mitchel's, Esq. The Castle of Munes, Bruce's, Esq. Brigton, Stuart's, Esq. Ustanes, Leslie's, Esq. Brow, Sinclair's, Esq. Goal, Sinclair's, Esq. Scolland, Sinclair's, Esq. Vosegarh, Scot's, Esq. Olibaire, Cheyne's of Estamout. Gristhall, Dick's of Truckafeld. Busta, Gifford's, Esq. Windhouse, Niven's, Esq. Sound, Niven's of Scousburgh. Gardy, Henderson's, Esq. Girlista, Mitchel's, Esq. Wormedal, Dick's, Esq. Braidwick, Bruce's, Esq.

These Shires and Stuartries which are here rang'd Alphabetically, were call'd over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders.

Members.		Members.	
1	E Dinburgh	4	19 Inverness
2	Haddinton	4	20 Nairn
3	Berwick	4	21 Cromertie
4	Roxburgh	4	22 Argyle
5	Selkirk	2	23 Fife
6	Peebles	2	24 Forfar
7	Lanerk	4	25 Bamff
8	Dumfreis	4	26 Kircudbright
9	Wigtown	4	27 Sutherland
10	Aire	4	28 Caithness
11	Dumbarton	2	29 Agin
12	Buse	2	30 Orkney
13	Renfrew	3	31 Clackmannan
14	Striveling	3	32 Ross
15	Linlithgow	2	33 Kinross
16	Perth	4	
17	Kincardine	2	
18	Aberdeen	4	
		In all 89	

The

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these.

Members.		Members.	
E Dinburgh	2	Crail	1
Perth	1	Tayne	1
Dundee	1	Culrofs	1
Aberdeen	1	Bamff	1
Striveling	1	Whithern	1
Linlithgow	1	Forfar	1
St. Andrews	1	Rothefay	1
Glasgow	1	Nairn	1
Aire	1	Forrefts	1
Haddington	1	Rutherglin	1
Dysert	1	North Berwick	1
Kirkaldie	1	Anstruther Wester	1
Montrose	1	Cullen	1
Cowper	1	Lawder	1
Anstruther Easter	1	Kintore	1
Dumfreis	1	Annan	1
Inverness	1	Lochmaban	1
Burnt-Island	1	Sanquhar	1
Kinghern	1	New Galloway	1
Breichen	1	Kilrenny	1
Irwin	1	Fortrose	1
Jedburgh	1	Dingwall	1
Kircudbright	1	Dornock	1
Wigtown	1	Queensferry	1
Dunfermling	1	Inverrary	1
Pittenweem	1	Inverurie	1
Selkirk	1	Week	1
Dumbarton	1	Kirkwall	1
Renfrew	1	Inverberry	1
Dumbar	1	Stranraer	1
Lanerk	1	Campbeltown	1
Aberbrothock	1		
Elgin	1		
Peebles	1		
		In all 66	

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrench'd, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member apiece, except *Bute* and *Caithness*, which return one, and *Bute* is to chuse first. *Nairn* and *Cromerty* one, *Nairn* having the first Turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* chusing first.

The Burghs also which send 16 Members to the *British* Parliament, are now divided into the following Classes. *Edinburgh*, one.

one. *Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwall and Tayne*, one. *For- trose, Inverness, Nairn and Forreßs*, one. *Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, In- verury, and Kintore*, one. *Aberdeen, Inverberry, Montrose, Aber- brothock, and Breichen*, one. *Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, and St. Andrew's*, one. *Craill, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pittenweem*, one. *Dysert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burnt-Island*, one. *Innerkething, Dunfermling, Queensferry, Culroßs, and Sterling*, one. *Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton*, one. *Haddington, Dunbarr, North-Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh*, one. *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk*, one. *Dumfreis, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaban, and Kircudbright*, one. *Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranraver, and Whitehern*, one. *Aire, Irwin, Rothesay, Campbletoun, and Inverary*, one.

The Western Isles of Scotland.

These Islands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbuda*) which are very many, and several very large, and well inha- bited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, till very lately: Mr. *Marten* observes, that before him they ne- ver had been describ'd by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has remov'd that Defect, and we now by his Means know as much of them, as of any other Part of his Majesty's Domini- ons. From him therefore I shall borrow what I have to say of them, and shall keep to his Method in the naming of them, be- ginning first with those that lie most Northerly, and so coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Islanders call'd *The Long Island*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. it be- longs to the Shire of *Ross*, and was once in the Diocess of the *Isles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in some Places 12 Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Huffiness*; the Soil generally sandy and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye, it bears also Flax and Hemp: With their Oats distill'd, the Natives make *Usquebaugh*, which by frequent Distillations becomes excessively strong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Island, which a- bound with Cod, Lyng, Herring, and a great Variety of Oy- sters, Cockles, Musles, Limpets, and other sorts of Shell-Fish. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of several sorts; the lesser they eat, and find 'em tolerably wholesome. They have Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is small, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chase of *Oservaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The fresh-water Lakes with which the Island abounds, afford Trouts, Eels, and Salmons; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are stor'd with Salmon. The Southern Part is nam'd *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the same with

Lewis.

Lewis. The Shore on the West-side of the Island is stor'd with great Variety of curious Shells finely streak'd with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when manur'd with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 Fold Increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seaforth*; and *Harries* to the Laird of *Maccleod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoyn to them severally.

II. *North-Vist* about 9 Miles long from North to South, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The West-side is arable and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Design. Other Filh and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other North-western Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*, The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Vist*, are all Protestants.

III. *Borera*, a small Island very near *North-Vist*, is possess'd by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles South of *North-Vist*, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as *North-Vist*. Proprietor *Ranal Mac Donald*; Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South-Vist*, 2 Miles South of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long; and 3, in some Places 4 Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts, and Eels. Inhabitants healthy; one Man lately liv'd 130 Years, and retain'd his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection, *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald*, once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barray* 2 Leagues and an half South-West of *South-Vist*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad. In all respects like the Islands which lie North of it. This with several smaller Islands which lie near it belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots* per Annum, and a Hawk, if desir'd. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to St. *Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one of the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barray*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the Western Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20 in some Places,

Places 30 Miles broad, near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the South it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad; it is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, tho' the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry call'd the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus; they tie a Withe about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the space of a few Hours at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other Western Islands. Herring, Cod and Ling are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possess'd by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bar. first of his Name either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Sommerfed* Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stil'd himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the Southern Part, which is call'd *Slate*, with a good Part of the Northern: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an Ancient Tribe: The North-west is possess'd by *MacLeod*, Head also of another Ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants; none of them possess any Lands.

VIII, and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mention'd already

X. *Islesay* is a large Rock, S. W. of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies West of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors: Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray* a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the N. W. of *Cantire* lies *Jura* 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains call'd the *Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteemed the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies,

gies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillouir Mac Crain* (who died about 50 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile, S. W. of *Jura* lies *Ila* or *Isla*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbell*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 8. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbell* of *Calder* Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV. XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by Tide of Flood. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference. Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery; built (as is said) by S. *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duff*. *Collonsay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over. Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*. Cattle small. Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. West of *Loquhaber* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from East to West, and about that Breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of S. *Columba*, that great Apostle of the Northern *Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columkil*, i. e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary's* Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. S. *Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. This Island was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of Scotland, Norway and Ireland, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Isles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the West of *Jona*, lies *Tire-ty*, an Island about 4 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy.

healthy. Inhabitants Protestants; and as part of *Mac-Lean's* Estate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League E. N. E. of *Tyre-ty*: It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these two Islands may People one another without the Assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues South of *Sky*: It is 5 Miles long from S. to N. and 3 from S. to W. Country fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XXI. South West of *Rum* lies *Muc*, a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Cannay*, 2 Miles long from South to North, and 1 Mile from East to West. In the North End of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the *Needle* to that Degree, that when *Mr. Marten* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found, that after the *Needle* had turn'd round swiftly several times, at last it settled due East. *Alasd Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

XXIII. *Egg* lies South of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists, and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remotest of all the N. W. Islands of *Scotland*, is *Saint Kilda* or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at South East, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel, so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by Climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley, which is the largest in the Western Isles. There are about 27 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Protestants, are very sincere, kind People, separated from the World, of which they know little, and see less; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been, before the Arts of Luxury got Footing amongst Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands, are computed at 48000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible Quantiy of Herring,

ring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm; together with the Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among 'em. The blessed Union which the late Reign produced, will without doubt, be felt among these innocent and diligent People in a short time; and since they only want to be set a-work, we ought not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that some of these Islanders are possess'd of, ought not to be over-look'd. It is too well attested to be called in Question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; that is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape in a Shroud to one that perhaps never saw his Face, and some time after the Man whose Image so appears shall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedness* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it cannot exert it at pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of it self, and exercises it self wholly against the Will; and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those whom it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcades.

THIS Collection of Islands in our Tongue, is called the Isles of Orkney, and by the *Latins* both Ancient and Modern *Orcades*. They lie in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. *Latitude* 59 d. 2 m. The longest Day is 18 Hours, and some odd Minutes: The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow: The Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Dightland-firth, which divides the Southermost Islands from *Caithness*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of Orkney are 26 in Number, which are inhabited, *viz.* *South Ronaldsay*, *Swinna Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra*, *Lantholm*, *Flota*, *Faira*, *Caava*, *Gramsoye*, *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinsoye*, *Shapinsoye*, *Damseg*, *Inhallo*, *Stronsa*, *Papa-Stronsa*, *Sanda North Ronaldsha*, *Eda Ronaldsa*, *Wyre*, *Gairsa*, *Eglesha*, *North Faira*, *Westra*, *Papa Westra*; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only used for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Streights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circum-

Circumspect, piously inclined, and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbister*, in the Parish of *Evie*, was in the Year 1683. brought to Bed of a Male Child, in the 63d Year of her Age. By Reason of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholsomness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their Diseases are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Consumptions*, &c. All speak *English* after the *Scots* Way, with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only some of the common People speak a Language among themselves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great Perfection in *Iseland*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where enclosed, and without these Enclosures, their Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattle go loose, without a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country, is *Kirk-wall*, a Royal Borough, long possess'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleasant *Oyfe* or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the main Land: Its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very safe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Justice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commissary, do all keep their several Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary; and at the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* during *Cromwel's* Usurpation, ditch'd about, with a Breast-Work, and other Fortifications; on which they have some Cannon planted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And *Anno* 1486, King *James* the Third, gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, and by the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*, a *Danish* Saint, stands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It's a beautiful and stately Structure, longer than that of *St. Giles's* at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tuneable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides the Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country, about the beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius* II. being then King of *Scotland*, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by *Pope Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Country, were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*.

————— *Maduerunt Saxone Fuso*
Orcades ; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these *Northern Islands*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations ; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd : One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holinshed* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus* ; he Reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus* King of the *Britains*. These Islands continued, in all Probability, under the Government of their own Princes, till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth II.* that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years ; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks *Sterling*, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman surnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Cathness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Cathness*, *Orkney*, and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce* ; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who conferr'd it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney* ; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stewart*, natural Son of King *James V.* was made Earl of *Orkney* in *August* 1581, and he being beheaded, and his Son hang'd, *Orkney* had several Governours till the Year 1647, at what Time *William Dowglass*, Earl of *Morton*, procur'd a Wadset or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him succeeded his Son *Robert Dowglass*, Earl of *Morton*, *Anno* 1649, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schetland* being redeemed 1669, were all re-annex'd to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. But the said Country, by the Union Parliament, was dissolved from the Crown, and her late Majesty thereupon granted the
same

same to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500 *l*, and appointed him Stewart and Justiciar within the Bounds thereof. Under the Stewarts are some Judges of his Creation and Appointment called Bayliffs: In every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l*. Scots (16 *s*. 8 *d*. English) but if the Matter be above, it's referr'd to the Steward or his Deputy.* Under and subservient to those Bayliffs, are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, called *Lawrightmen*. These, in their respective Bounds, have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the Bailiffs of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the Bailiffs punish according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Justice*, which is held by the Stewart or his Deputy. These *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent in their Office, by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; which is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransaking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Enquiry in the ancient *Danish*; they search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Justice* for Punishment.

The Isles of Schetland.

The Isles of *Schetland*, being Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are govern'd either by the Stewart or his Deputy. They are plac'd by *Ptolomy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*: The nearest Part of the Isles of *Schetland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and stormy. Those that are properly call'd Isles, are in Number about 46, with 40 Holmes and 30 Rocks, all which are rank'd under the general Name of *Schetland*, tho' each of 'em has its particular Name. About 26 of 'em only are inhabited; others, tho' large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come from *Scotland* and settl'd here; but the common People that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or sevenscore Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*; they are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within to the Top. Under them

them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of 'em they made a sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. Here has been at one Time in *Brassay-Sound*, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders*, employ'd about that profitable Fishery, which they make about the *Scotch Islands*. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is call'd *Mainland*, as being the largest; it is about 60 Miles in length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland*, they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

The Thule of the Ancients, as describ'd by Sir Robert Sibbald.

Tho' the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North; many make it to be one of the *British Islands*; and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syriack* or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, signifies Darkness. And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkness of the Regions farthest North. That the *Phœnicians* sail'd far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*: Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, apply'd to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be plac'd there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observ'd of the Ancient *Britains*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought with hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time,

*Cæculus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit æta Covino.*

Pliny was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British Isles*: and *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola*, says, that when the *Roman Navy* sail'd about *Britain*, *despecta est & Thule*; They saw *Thule* as they sail'd by the *Orcaades*.

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks, that *Ireland* was the first of the *British* Isles that was call'd *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Course from *Cadin*, steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia* (or Western) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was call'd so, that is not the *Thule* which is mention'd by the *Roman* Writers; for the *Romans* never carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British* Northern Isle, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possess'd by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to conquer the *Scots* and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britains* as the remotest People then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates, that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Part of the Isle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are these,

*Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis
Maduerunt Saxone fuso*

*Orcaes, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Jerne.*

In *Caledonian* Frosts his Tents he pitch'd,
When *Orkney* Isles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore,
Then *THULE* with the *Pictish* Blood grew hot,
Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juvernæ promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests; as he does also to that great General's Care to instruct the *Britains* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verse, *De conduendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*; which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is call'd *ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carry'd their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the West Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now call'd *East Ross*, *Southerland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman* Province. Before that Time the *Britains* were all *Picts*, that is, were

were all painted, and the *Brigantes* were blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he kill'd the *Scots* in *Jerne*, so he kill'd the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's* *Jerne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; tho' we rather think that the *Phœnician* *Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards apply'd that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coasts, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was describ'd to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who sail'd round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some Time, call'd one of the Western Islands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlifon*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who liv'd 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafson*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, that King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet Westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquer'd, and plac'd a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern Isles, *i. e.* the *Hebrides*, which lie S.W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted and burn'd, and forc'd the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*; That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he suffer'd no Man to hurt the People or the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was then so call'd, is unquestionable. But Part of *Norway* is also call'd *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one call'd by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius* and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North-*British* Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they plac'd it.

The Roman Wall in Scotland.

The first Occasion of building the *Roman* Wall, which now goes by the Name of *Graham's Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotch-Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Isthmus or Neck of Land, betwixt the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this means remov'd, as it were, into another Island: But here

we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, since it is affirm'd by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing Garrisons at convenient Distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first Apprehension of Danger. The Garrisons probably settl'd by him (for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damniorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and a *Roman* military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with *Roman* Coins. The 2d seems to have been about 6 Miles distant to the North-west, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides that the Narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, requir'd a Garrison there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inscription, intimating, that a Legion once kept Garrison there. The 3d Garrison was plac'd about 8 Miles N. E. from the 2d, where *Roman* Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a *Roman* Military Way. The 4th seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now call'd *Kirkintilloch*, scituate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The 5th was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The 6th was the most remote to the West, call'd at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently scituated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a sufficient Testimony, the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood would put it beyond all Dispute. The placing these Garrisons was probably the Occasion of building the Wall afterwards along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the Cause why some of the Garrisons are at a Distance from it. It seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the Scituation of the Ground requir'd for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britains* against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carry'd along the Neck of Land between the *Frith* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carry'd farther East. The *Penuahel*, or *Penueltuin*, where *Bede* says it began, is at this Day call'd *Walltown*, where there is an Artificial Mount dyk'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s, (now Bishop of *Lincoln*) Translation of *Cambden's Britannia*, p. 959. First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is 10 Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a pav'd Way at the Foot of the Wall, 5 Foot broad, Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Sol-

Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remain'd in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who trac'd them all, were these, 1 at *Langtown*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*; 1 just at *Rouintree Burn-head*; 1 at *Wester-Gowden*, above *St. Helen's Chapel*; 1 at the *Croy-hill*; a very great one at the Top of the *Banhill*; 1 at *Atchindevy*; 1 at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kaerpentolloch*; 1 at *East-Calder*; 1 at *Hill-toun Calder*; 1 at *Balmudy*; 1 at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilvin River*, and *Carestoun*; 1 at *Atermynie*; 1 at *Balcastle*, over against *Banhill*; 1 at *Kaellybe*, over against *Croy-hill*; 1 at the *Roch-hill*, over against the *West Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over against *Castle Cairy*; 1 at *Dumbass*: In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discover'd several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe Chyr*, by *Mony-Abroch*, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scotch Miles, beginning between *Queen's-Ferry* and *Abercorn*, it rang'd along West by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Innereving*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumer-nald*; next it ran to the great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and some with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the Peel of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in Form of Roman Camps,

CHAP. III.

Of its Air, Soil and Commodities.

Air.] 'T Was not without Reason, that *Cæsar* said of Britain in general, *Cælum Gallico temperatius*, for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally serene, seldom clouded by Mists or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all sides; and for the same Reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind, cause the Heat in Summer to be no ways scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it's seldom known, that any Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the most Part hilly and mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent;

tent; and those they have are generally by the Sea-side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the middle of the Kingdom. The Quality of the Soil, compar'd with that of *England*, is, take it all together, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that Purpose is very well water'd. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is also plenty of other good Oars, if the Inhabitants would be perswaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lyes upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the low Grounds they have store of Pease and Beans, which for the strength of their Nourishment are much us'd by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigness, especially of Fir-Trees, which thrive best in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fisheries were manag'd to the best Advantage; besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer-Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are cast now and then upon several Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are sold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but small, but the Flesh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with store of Deer, and Abundance of Rabbits.

[Commodities.] It abounds with all Necessaries of Life, and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies; and in the North, of Red and Fallow Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pidgeons, &c.

For Fish, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a considerable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas, Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Cod,

Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbolts, Mackrels, and Whitings, with other sorts of excellent Sea-Fish, they have in great abundance.

Beer and Ale in Scotland is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and Usquebaugh to great Perfection.

Gardens for the use of the Kitchen are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the most Part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Renet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorn'd with Flower-Gardens and Wall-Fruit better than one would expect to find so far North. For all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks, and Peaches, are produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taste.

The *Woods*, which are very large, some of them above 10 Miles long, do not only abound with Timber Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of Physical Herbs and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no Want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and by their Dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted-Sockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than Silk: Some are sold at 30 s. a Pair; and I have been credibly inform'd by some that have seen Stockings sold at 10 l. a Pair; but these are rare, and not made for the Market, but to shew their Perfection in Spinning and Knitting.

There is also great Plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linnen Cloth* is inferiour to few for its Goodness, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dress'd in *Scotland* is good; though 'tis not so nicely dress'd as in several Places in *England*: it's thinner than ours, by reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it's strong and durable; but not very plentiful, because not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shooes among the common People; and besides, they find it turns to as good and a much quicker Account to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For *Building*, they want no Timber, tho' it is not so much us'd in this Country, as in others for that Purpose; because they have great Variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-stone, Marble, Alabaster and Slate, with Abundance of Chalk and Lime-stone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea-Coal or Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price; and where that is wanting, there is in some Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank or Knee-Timber; Firs fit for Masts and Yards; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horses* are generally small, but so well made, that they are very fit for Labour or Travelling: There are also some of a larger Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uses.

Besides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Brass* and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Galammaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass, there are several Rich Silver Mines in *Scotland*, so that in respect of them only, *Scotland* is said to be richer under Ground than above: Nay, *James Atkinson*, Assay-Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* assures us, that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in several Places in this Country; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Fryar Moor* in *Glydesdale*; 2 on *Robburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Nidsdale*; 3 on *Glangabar Water* in *Indelrand*, in the Forest of *Attrie*, and in many other *Combes* or *Valleys*. It's commonly found, says he, after great Rains, link'd fast to the *Sappare Stone*, just as *Lead-Oar* and *White-Spar* grow sometimes together: This is certain, that one *Cornelius* a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, discover'd Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 8 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500 *l. Sterling*.

Besides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mention'd, the Merchants export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding Stuffs, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Meal, Hides, Rabbits, and Hare-Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oker, Coals, and Salt. To conclude, though some Countries may pride themselves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encourag'd, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain*, much richer, and consequently, much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed than it ever was.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, and Character.

Inhabitants.] DURING the *Roman* Empire, the North-Eastern Part of *Scotland*, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britains*, that still retain'd the Custom of painting their Bodies. I say, chiefly, because it's most probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West Highlands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orcades*, which have been claim'd by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, 'till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, i. e. Ancient *Britains*; of *Scots*, i. e. Ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that 'tis impossible, either by Names or any other Mark to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman* Stock.

Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Comparison more barren than many Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep 'em together when once they are gather'd, it is certain that it's much thinner of People than otherwise it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckon'd; though if the Fishing-Trade and Husbandry were encourag'd as far as they might, it would maintain above double their Number.

Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces speak *English*, vary'd only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dano-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *English* Tongue, and for that Reason, those Writings which are true *Scottish*, such as *Gawen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Æneis*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem so call'd, and others, are very useful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a sort of *Irish*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the Ancient *Scots* who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britains*. For the *British*, which is now preserv'd in *Wales*, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the Ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the Ancient *Gothick* almost,

almost all the Languages of the Northern, and the North-Western Nations of *Europe* are deriv'd. In the *Orcades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Iseland*, is preserv'd. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scottish* Lawyers are, generally speaking, great Masters. Sir *John Skene* assigns the Reason of their Laws being written in *Latin* to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavour'd to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reason seems to be, because the Civil Law which was always the Common Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scottish* Tongue more *French* Words than in *English*, which has been occasion'd by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

[Character.] The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in Foreign Countries, whither Necessity or Curiosity often drives them, they are industrious, frugal, and very dexterous in accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handsome, fruitful, and modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, *viz.* managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally Religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profess. They are very temperate in Eating and Drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practis'd. Zealous Lovers of their Country, tho' very willing to settle abroad when they have any Opportunity of doing so. Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Prospect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themselves.

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought old at 80; several living to above 100, in their Islands to 140, and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascrib'd to their Temperance and frugal Way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is, to be reckon'd Good Fellows.

[Names.]

Names.] In the South Parts of *Scotland*, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the *Saxons* and *Danes*, their Names agree with those of *England*, both Christian and Surnames: Christian Names common, are, *James, John, Thomas, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin* usual among the *Campbells*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* deriv'd from the *Danes, Archibald, &c.* Surnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas, Campbell, Hamilton, Smith, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Spotswood, Lesley, Lindesay, Murray, Leith, &c.* or deriv'd from their Parents, as *Davidson, Ferguson, Henderson, Youngson, Adamson, Anderson, Paterson, (i. e. Patrickson) Johnson* (which in *Scotland* is usually written *Johnstoun*, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices or Trades, as *Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailly, Falconer, Justice, &c.* Saxon and Danish Names they have several, *Sibbald, (i. e. so bald, the bold courageous Man;)* *Etrick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton's* eldest Son, from *Hydreck*, a famous Heroe of the North; *Clogie*, which still signifies *Wife* in Danish, *Graham, Danish; Gram, Dempster, (i. e. Judge) Cunningham, or Koningham*, which in Danish is the King's Hamlet. *Bruce, Danish; Brusø, Bolloc, Danish; Hrollang, Grerr, Logy (Loge Norwegian, Flame) &c.* The Highlanders, who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old Scottish Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm, Duncan, Donald, Murdoc, Kennedy, &c.* and those that begin with *Mac (i. e. Son)* are numerous; as *Mac Kenzy, Mac Kay, Mac Leod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherson, Mac Cleland, Mac Gill, Mac Dougal, Mac Guffoc, &c.* Where *Mac Kenzie* is the Son of *Kennedy*, or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* signifies in Saxon; *Mac Pherson*, the Son of a Priest; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gil*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, may go to determine the Nation from whence every Family sprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtick* and *Gothick* Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been form'd in these Northern and North-Western Parts of the World, from these two great Originals.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was, without all Controversy, preached very early in *Scotland*, but how soon we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* says, Christianity was preached in the *British Islands* in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland* or the North of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Donald* the First, who is said to have begun his Reign in the Year 199, is also said to have desired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who went into *Scotland*, and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Parity, without any Episcopal Government; nor is any Bishop said to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by *P. Celestine* to convert the *Scots* in the Year 431.

This however is certain, that from the Fifth and Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Bishops, and that it was altered in Queen *Mary's* Time, and since, every Body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be so generally known. The Nature of my Design will not let me run out far into Particulars, but a short Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion, from the Year 1562, to the Re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James VI.* in 1603, will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better understood.

In the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquiescence in their Government, the Lawfulness of which was never questioned all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated; but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, who scrupled the Use of the Episcopal Robes, at last comply'd. The Exiles in Queen *Mary's* Times resumed those Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which last Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the Use of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Sister Queen *Elizabeth* continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; soon after, the *Scottish* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Perswasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the *Confession of Faith*, which he offered to be confirmed in Parliament, 1567, Chap. 21. is this Clause, *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, so may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same.* And by the Sixth Act of that Parliament, it is enacted, *That the Ministers of the Blessed Evangel of Jesus Christ, whom God of his*
Mercy

*Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, or hereafter shall raise, agreeing with 'em that now live in the Administration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Jesus Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk within this Realm. So far the Act of Parliament. The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were laid aside. But in their stead Superintendants were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops and their Diocesses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National and General Assemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Bishops turned Protestants, and they were continued in their Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwell* Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon* Bishop of *Galloway*. *Bothwell* afterwards was deposed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwell*, but was restored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Bishop; *Gordon* soon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably relapsed to Popery. Of the Abbots, some turned Protestants, the Abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the Name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The Scots Church at this time owned the Church of England for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of Scotland to the English Bishops, dated December 27th, 1566. It is subscribed thus, *The Superintendants, Ministers, and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England who have renounced the Roman Antichrist, and do profess with them the Lord Jesus in Sincerity, with the Increase of the Holy Spirit.**

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papist, and her Popish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled, and this increased Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers however sat still, out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murder of King *Henry*, the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwell* upon the not proving of the Libel; the Denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murder'd King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accusation; *Bothwell's* hasty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and his Inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every Thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwell* to shift for himself; and soon after she resigned her Crown to her Son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under a Bond to crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. This Association did not indeed long continue in its full Strength; for before the Meeting of the Parliament in December 1567, some fell off; and after the Q's Escape from *Lech-lewin*, many eminent Men of both Religions join'd to her. In this time the Assembly met, and pass'd several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which they

they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. At last a sort of a Form of Policy was settled for the Government of Twelve Persons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton* the Popish Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Justice, *Mr. John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; *Mr. Robert Boyd* was made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, *Mr. James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and *Mr. Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in Pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth*, August 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the Bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appears by their deposing and restoring Bishop *Botchwell*. This Power of deposing Ministers, was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The Earl of *Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the three former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly in the Year 1575, restrain'd and lessen'd the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present in that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld* was depriv'd for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundas*, the Regent nominated *Mr. Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrews*. But he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any Part of his Jurisdiction, till he should be authoriz'd thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity, for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referr'd to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné* a Papist, Cousin German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceed-

exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relaps'd to Popery, flock'd into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publickly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith. In 1580, the King commanded a short Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1638, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Morton*, upon an Accusation of being *Art and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry*, (King *James VI's* Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Bishop, as it was then used, was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to desist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirm'd, and the declining the Judgment of his Majesty and his Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first Time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted in Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, several Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully settled and established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declar'd, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep General Assemblies once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commissioner by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held as it used to be in former Times. In the same Act was a Clause rescinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissions to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Presentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries; and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their Bounds, be tried according to the Discipline of the Kirk.

All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed

to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessen'd by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

In 1603, King *James VI* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by Queen *Elizabeth's* Death. Being then free from the Influence of the *Kirk*, he resolv'd to introduce Episcopacy into *Scotland* again, and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continu'd beyond the Year, from *July* 1604, to *July* 1605; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, 'till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy Council were discharg'd by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolv'd. But those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continu'd the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounc'd Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who imprison'd them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the *Kirk* a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason; and their Sentence of Death was turn'd into Banishment. In the Parliament held in 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The General Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Diocesses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the beginning of the Reformation, might have prov'd a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertain'd a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such a Diocesan Episcopacy,

curacy, as was in use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though *K. James VI.* had fill'd up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on foot.

In 1610, a General Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside; There the King's Prerogative in Calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged, Synods were order'd to be kept half-yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratify'd in Parliament, 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood*, and the Bishops of *Brechen* and *Galloway*, were call'd to Court after the Assembly was up, to be Consecrated in *England*, there not being a sufficient Number of Bishops in *Scotland* to do that Business canonically, that so upon their Return they might consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who Consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, October 21, 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical, one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops, assisted by 2 or 3 Presbyters; and another, That General Assemblies should always be call'd by the King, who should be supplicated for that Purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were elected by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, should in all Time coming constitute the General Assemblies. In 1614, Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit, who was executed for his Treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1615, upon Archbishop *Gladstane's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrew's*.

King *James* began now to be earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by his Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desir'd likewise, that these 5 Articles might be pass'd into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be receiv'd Kneeling. II. That Sick Persons might receive it at home. III. That Baptism might be administred, in case of Necessity, in private Houses. IV. That *Christmas-Day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be religiously observed. V. That Children well instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be Confirm'd by the Bishop. And in 1617,

he call'd a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the *Articles*, the King got this to pass, *That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent Number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law*. Being confident, after that, of Success, they call'd an Assembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which those 5 Articles were pass'd, which from that Assembly were afterwards call'd the 5 Articles of *Perth*. They did not pass however very easily, for several Ministers complain'd, that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gain'd by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frighten'd by the Menaces of the Court.

These Articles thus pass'd, were publish'd in all Churches, and authoriz'd by the Privy-Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were call'd before the High Commission, and being enjoin'd Obedience, declin'd that Court, as not legally constituted by any Act of Assembly or Parliament, whereupon several were confin'd, suspended, and depriv'd. In *Edinburgh* the Ministers being chang'd, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in Publick Places, would comply with the Kneeling at the Communion; for which several of them were banish'd the City, and confin'd to certain Places. These Men alledg'd in their Vindication, that those Articles had been condemn'd by former Assemblies that had been ratify'd in Parliament.

In 1621, the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popish Lords Voted by Proxy, who could neither Sit nor Vote in Person.

In 1625, K. *James VI.* dy'd. He was succeeded by his Son K. *Charles I.* who surrender'd all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk-Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they as Abbots and Priors might Vote in Parliament. This displeas'd the Peers and Barons, who had Interest in those Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the dissaffected Ministers, and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: This appear'd visibly in 1663, when the King held a Parliament himself; for when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might pass by the same Vote; some eminent Members agreed to the Clause of the Prerogative,

gative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English* Surplice. This mov'd the King so much, that he call'd for the Rolls of the Members, and said, He would Mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, 26 considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, till the Year 1638, when K. *Charles I.* labour'd to introduce the *English* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settl'd in 1592. So it continu'd till 1662, when K. *Charles II.* restor'd Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were manag'd in *Scotland* in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to increase the Alienations of the People against that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercis'd it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and prevail'd upon K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, to establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues. I shall now proceed to give a State of the Doctrine of the Kirk of *Scotland* in this Place, reserving an Account of its Discipline to the next Part.

The D O C T R I N E.

Abstract of the Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, as it was framed in 1643, and Ratified by the Parliament, 1690.

I. **T**HE Holy Scriptures which are written by Divine Inspiration, are the Rule of Faith and Life. Scriptures derive their Authority from God their Author; are an adequate Rule of Faith; may by a due Use of the Means be understood by Unlearned as well as Learned: The Holy Ghost speaking in the Scriptures, is the Supreme Judge of Controversies relating to the Faith.

II. God is One in Essence, infinite in Being and Perfections; in the Unity of his Nature are Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; Son begotten of the Father, Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

III. God, without being the Author of Sin, or breaking in upon human Liberty, has predestinated some Angels and

Men to Eternal Life, and fore-ordained others to Eternal Death. The Number of both these was unchangeably fix'd at first. The Elect without any Foresight of Faith, good Works, or Perseverance, or Conditions him thereunto moving, were determin'd for Life, saved through Christ, and furnish'd by his Holy Spirit with all necessary Means of Salvation. The rest God was pleas'd to pass by, and ordain them for their Sins to Dishonour and Wrath, to the Praise of his glorious Justice. This high Mystery of Predestination Men are exhorted to handle with special Prudence.

IV. God created the World in six Days ; at the End of all he made Man, Male and Female, endu'd with Rational and Immortal Souls, but with a Possibility of Transgression ; however, they preserved their Innocency and Dominion over the Creatures as long as they observed the Commands which God gave them in Paradise.

V. God's Providence directs every thing here below ; but so, that though by his Decree all Events are immutable, yet the Nature of the second Causes is not thereby disorder'd.

VI. *Adam*, through Satan's Instigation, eat the Forbidden Fruit, and so fell ; this defiled his Soul and Body, and corrupted his Posterity. Hence comes Original Sin, which indisposes Man to good, and causes actual Transgressions. Every Sin Original and Actual, merits Spiritual, Temporal, and Eternal Death.

VII. God out of his Love to Man, enter'd into several Covenants with him. The first was of Works with *Adam*, which he broke by his Fall. The second is of Grace through Jesus Christ, offering Salvation to those that believe in him, that they may be sav'd. Christ is the Substance of this Covenant ; the Word preached, and Baptism and the Lord's Supper administer'd, are the Ordinances by which this Covenant is dispensed.

VIII. Christ Jesus, the only begotten Son of God, is Mediator between God and Man ; Prophet, Priest and King, Head of his Church, Heir of all Things, and Judge of the World ; the Second Person in the Trinity, Very and Eternal God, of one Substance and equal with the Father. In the Fulness of Time, he took our Nature upon him : was born of the Virgin *Mary*, was Crucified, Died, and was Buried ; rose again from the Dead the Third Day : Ascended into Heaven, and there sits at the Right Hand of God, making Intercession, and shall return to judge Men and Angels at the End of the World. By his perfect Obedience and Sacrifice of himself, he satisfy'd God's Justice, and purchas'd Heaven for us.

IX. Man was naturally created free, and not absolutely determin'd to do Good or Evil. Since the Fall, his Power to Will and Do what is Good is lost ; he is dead in Sin, and unable to

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convert himself without the Grace of God. In the State of Glory, his Will shall be perfectly and immutably good.

X. The Elect alone are effectually call'd out of a State of Sin and Death, by the Word and Spirit of God; this is all of meer Grace without any human Foresight. Elect Infants are saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works where, when, and how he pleases. Others, though they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, cannot be saved. None but Christians, be their Lives ever so strict, can be sav'd.

XI. Those whom God effectually calls, he justifies, by pardoning their Sins, and not for any thing done by them, but for Christ's Sake alone. Faith receiving and resting on Christ is the alone Instrument of Justification; but is ever accompanied with all other saving Graces. Christ by Death fully discharged the Debt of all that are thus justify'd. God from all Eternity decreed to justify the Elect; and yet they are not justify'd till the Holy Spirit actually applies Christ unto them. The Elect may fall into God's Displeasure, but never from the State of Justification.

XII. All that are justify'd, are for Christ's Sake adopted, taken into the Number, enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, are seal'd to the Day of Redemption, and inherit the Promises as Heirs of Everlasting Salvation.

XIII. They that are effectually called and regenerated, are further sanctify'd, really and personally, by Vertue of Christ's Death and Resurrection, and his Word and Spirit dwelling in them. The Dominion of Sin is destroy'd in them, and they are strengthen'd with all saving Graces to the Practice of Holiness: But though this Sanctification is throughout the whole Man, yet tis imperfect in this Life.

XIV. The Grace of Faith whereby the Elect are enabl'd to believe to the saving of their Souls, is the Work of the Spirit of Christ in their Hearts; but the principal Acts of saving Faith, are Accepting, Receiving, and Resting upon Christ alone for Justification, Sanctification, and Eternal Life, by Vertue of the Covenant of Grace. This Faith is different in Degrees.

XV. Repentance unto Life is a Gospel-Grace, and so ought to be preach'd by every Minister; but it is not satisfactory for Sin, nor will it cause Pardon, which is the Act of God's free Grace, though Pardon cannot be had without it.

XVI. Good Works are only such as God has commanded in his Holy Word, and done in Obedience to God's Commands, and are the Fruits and Evidences of a true and lively Faith. Men's Ability to do good Works is not at all of themselves, but wholly from the Spirit of Christ. Our best Works cannot merit Pardon of Sin, or Eternal Life, by reason of the great Disproportion that is between them and the Glory to come,

and the infinite Distance that is between us and God, whom, by them, we can neither profit nor satisfy, for the Debt of our former Sins. Works done by unregenerate Men, though commanded by God, and beneficial to themselves and others, yet because they proceed not from an Heart purify'd by Faith, nor are done in a right Manner, nor to a right End, are sinful, and cannot please God; and yet the Neglect of them is more sinful and displeasing to God.

XVII. They whom God hath accepted in Christ, effectually call'd and sanctify'd by his Spirit, cannot totally and finally fall from Grace; but shall persevere to the End, and be eternally saved: Which Perseverance depends not upon their own Free Will, but upon the Immutability of the Decree of Election. Nevertheless, they may fall into grievous Sins, and for a Time continue therein, and draw God's Displeasure and temporal Judgments upon themselves.

XVIII. Hypocrites, and other unregenerate Men, may flatter themselves that they are in a State of Salvation; but their Hope shall perish; whereas those that truly believe in the Lord Jesus and walk in all good Conscience before him, may in this Life be certainly assured, that they are in a State of Grace, and rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God: Which infallible Assurance does not so belong to the Essence of Faith, but that a true Believer may be long, and encounter many Difficulties, before he partakes of it; yet in due Time it shall revive and support him from utter Despair.

XIX. God gave *Adam* a Law as a Covenant of Works, binding him and his Posterity to a personal and perpetual Obedience, promising Life upon the fulfilling it, and threatening Death upon the breaking it; which Law continu'd after his Fall, to be a perfect Rule of Righteousness, and such was deliver'd by God upon Mount *Sinai* in X Commandments. Besides this, commonly call'd the Moral Law, God gave the *Israelites* a Ceremonial Law, which is now abrogated under the Gospel. God gave them also Judicial Laws, which expir'd with the State of that People, and obliges now no farther than the Equity of them may require. The Moral Law perpetually obliges all Mankind to Obedience to it; and Christ, in the Gospel, does strengthen the Obligation, and not dissolve it. Now, though true Believers are not under the Law as a Covenant, to be justify'd or condemn'd by it, yet 'tis a Rule of Life, which informs them of the Will of God, and their Duty, and so must be regarded, though they are under a State of Grace.

XX. God alone is Lord of the Conscience; and to obey the Doctrines and Commandments of Men, in Opposition to those of God, is to destroy Liberty of Conscience and Reason also. They that practise any Sin under Pretence of Liberty
of

of Conscience, do also destroy it; and they that under the same Pretence oppose any Lawful Power, or the Lawful Exercise of it, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, resist the Ordinance of God, and may be call'd to Account, and proceeded against by the Censures of the Church, and by the Power of the Civil Magistrate.

The Light of Nature shews, that there is a God Sovereign over all, perfectly good, and therefore to be loved, served, and feared. But the acceptable Way of Worshipping him is instituted by himself in his Holy Word, and must only be observed. Religious Worship is to be given to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and to him alone not without a Mediator, nor in the Mediation of any other, but of Christ alone. Prayer with Thanksgiving is one Part of Religious Worship; and to render it acceptable to God, it must be made in the Name of the Son, by the Help of his Spirit; and if Vocal, in a known Tongue; for the Living, and not for the Dead; nor for those who have sinned the Sin unto Death. Reading the Holy Scripture, Hearing the Word preached, Singing of Psalms, and Administring and Receiving the Holy Sacraments, are all Parts of the ordinary Religious Worship of God; and so are Religious Oaths, Vows, Solemn Fastings and Thanksgivings upon special Occasions; but under the Gospel are not ty'd to any Place, but may be perform'd in private Families, in secret and alone; so more solemnly in publick Assemblies, which are not to be neglected or forsaken, when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto. God by a positive, moral, and perpetual Commandment, has particularly appointed One Day in Seven for a Sabbath to be kept Holy unto him, which from the Beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ was the last Day of the Week; but after Christ's Resurrection, was chang'd into the first Day of the Week, in Scripture call'd the Lord's Day, and is to continue the Christian Sabbath to the End of the World; and is to be kept Holy unto the Lord.

XXI. A Lawful Oath is a Part of Religious Worship, and is warranted by the Word of God, under the New Testament as well as under the Old; may be taken when impos'd by Lawful Authority, and it is a Sin to refuse it. Oaths are to be taken in the plain and common Sense of the Words without Equivocation or mental Reservation; nor are they to be violated, though made to Hereticks or Infidels. Vows are lawful, but must not be made to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or that may hinder any Duty therein commanded; or that is not in his Power to perform who makes the Vow.

XXII. Magistracy is the Ordinance of God for his own Glory and the Publick Good. The Office may be accepted and executed by Christians; the People are obliged to pray for them, to honour their Persons, to pay them Tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful Commands, and to be subject to their Authority for Conscience-sake. Infidelity or Difference in Religion, does not make void the Magistrates just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their Obedience to them, from which Ecclesiasticks are not exempted.

XXIII. Marriage is between one Man and one Woman; nor is it lawful for either Sex to have more than one. All Sorts of People may lawfully marry, who are able with Judgment to give their Consents; yet True Believers ought to marry only in the Lord, and not with Infidels, Papists, or other Idolaters, or with People of notorious wicked Lives, or Hereticks. Marriage ought not to be within the Degrees of Consanguinity; or Affinity, forbidden in the Word. Adultery committed after Marriage intitles the innocent Person to sue out a Divorce, and after the Divorce to marry another, as if the offending Party were dead. Nothing but Adultery can dissolve the Bond of Marriage.

XXIV. The Catholick or Universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole Number of the Elect which have been, are, or shall be gathered into one Body under Christ the Head. The Visible Church, which is also Catholick under the Gospel, consists of all those throughout the World that profess the True Religion; to which Church Christ has given the Ministry, Oracles and Ordinances of God, for the perfecting the Saints in this Life, to the End of the World. This Catholick Church has been sometimes more, and sometimes less visible; and the purest particular Churches under Heaven are subject to Error; some have so degenerated, that they have unchurched themselves, and become the Synagogue of Satan: However, there shall be always a Church on Earth to worship God according to his Will. There is no Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ.

XXV. All Saints united to Christ their Head, have Fellowship with him in all his Graces, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection and Glory; and being united to one another, are oblig'd to the Performance of such Duties as contribute to their mutual Good, either to Spiritual Services, to Edification, or relieving each other in outward Things; which Communion ought to be extended to all that call upon the Lord Jesus, without infringing Propriety.

XXVI. Sacraments are Holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, instituted by God to represent Christ and his Benefits, to distinguish those that belong to the Church from the rest of the World, and to engage them to the Service of God

God in Christ, according to his Word. There are only Two Sacraments ordain'd by Christ, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, which ought not to be dispens'd but by a Minister lawfully Ordained.

XXVII. Baptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the Solemn Admission of the Party baptized into the Visible Church; but also as the Sign and Seal of the Covenant of Grace, which is to continue in the Church to the End of the World. The outward Element us'd in this Sacrament is Water wherewith the Party is baptiz'd in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, by a Minister lawfully Ordain'd; Dipping is not necessary: Baptism is rightly administred by Sprinkling Water upon the Person. Infants of believing Parents are to be baptiz'd, as well as those that can actually make a Confession of their Faith. This Sacrament is but once to be administred to any Person.

XXVIII. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ the same Night he was betray'd, for a perpetual Remembrance of his Death; to which End the Lord Jesus has appointed his Minister to declare his Word of Institution to the People, to pray and bless the Elements of Bread and Wine, thereby to set them apart from a Common to a Holy Use, which, so Bless'd, have such Relation to Christ Crucify'd, as that truly, yet Sacramentally only, they are sometimes call'd by the Names of the Things they represent, that is to say, the Body and Blood of Christ; albeit, in Substance and Nature they still remain truly and only Bread and Wine, as they were before; and yet the worthy Receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible Elements in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly by Faith, really and indeed, yet not Carnally and Corporally, but Spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ Crucify'd, partaking of all the Benefits of his Death. The Body and Blood of Christ being not then Corporally or Carnally in, with, or under the Bread and Wine, yet are as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves to their outward Senses. Ignorant and wicked Men receiving the outward Elements in this Sacrament, but not the Thing signify'd thereby, their Unworthiness renders them guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own Damnation. The Doctrine of *Transubstantiation* is repugnant, not only to Scripture, but even to common Sense and Reason.

XXIX. The Lord Jesus as King and the Head of his Church, has appointed a Government in the Hands of Church Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrate: To which Officers the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by Vertue whereof they have Power respectively to retain and remit Sins,

Sins, to shut that Kingdom against the Impenitent, and to open it unto penitent Sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures, as Occasion requires. Church Censures are necessary for reclaiming and gaining offending Brethren, for deterring others, and vindicating the Honour of Christ, and the Holy Profession of the Gospel, as well as preventing the Wrath of God. For the better attaining which Ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a Time, and by Excommunication from the Church, according to the Nature of the Crime, and the Merit of the Person.

XXX. For the better Government and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies as are commonly call'd Synods or Councils. Magistrates may call a Synod of Ministers, to consult or advise with, about Matters of Religion. But if Magistrates are open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ of themselves, by Vertue of their Office, or they with other fit Persons, upon Delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies; who ought Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, and to give Rules and Directions for the better ordering of the Publick Worship of God and Government of his Church; but to handle and conclude nothing but what is Ecclesiastical; nor intermeddle with Civil Affairs which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice for Satisfaction of Conscience, if requir'd by the Civil Magistrate.

XXXI. The Bodies of Men after Death return to Dust, but their Souls, which neither die nor sleep, having an immortal Substance, immediately return to God that gave them; are receiv'd into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God, and wait for the full Redemption of their Bodies; but the Souls of the Wicked are cast into Hell, and reserv'd to the Judgment of the Great Day; and besides these Two Places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledges none. At the Last Day, such as are found alive shall not die, but be changed: All the Dead shall rise with the self-same Bodies, and none other; although with different Qualities, which shall be united again to their Souls for ever; but the Bodies of the Unjust shall be rais'd to Dishonour.

God has appointed a Day, wherein the World shall be judged by Jesus Christ. In which Day not only the Apostate Angels shall be judged, but all Persons that have lived upon Earth, shall then receive according to what they have done in the Body, whether Good or Evil. The End of God's appointing this Day, was for the Manifestation of his Mercy in the
Eternal

Eternal Salvation of the Elect, and of his Justice in the Damnation of the Reprobate. Though God would have us believe there is a Judgment to come, yet he has conceal'd the Knowledge of the Day of Judgment from Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security, and be always watchful, because they know not what Hour the Lord will come.

C H A P. VI.

Of TRADE.

I Have already shew'd in several Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted, Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fish, Salt, &c. besides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improv'd to the best Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which may be carry'd on with more Ease and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatsoever; by reason of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are stor'd with almost infinite Numbers of Fish: They lye very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hamburgh*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain* which is the best Market in the World for Fish, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above 10 Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arriv'd to a sufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which Cause many Tracts of Rich Land lye neglected, or at least but meanly improv'd, to what they might be; and this is the more to be regretted, because there are many Parcels of Rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Islands, which if cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the present Inhabitants, and increase and preserve their Cattle; many of which through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, dye in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long observ'd, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the *Western*, lye more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

K. Charles I. first began the Experiment, as I mention'd before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarry'd by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by *K. Charles II.*

K. Charles II. who also joyn'd with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. Martin assures us from such as saw the Fish that were catch'd by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetch'd a greater Price; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having Occasion for Money, was advis'd to withdraw that which was employ'd in the *Fishery*; at which the Merchants being displeas'd, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renew'd since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking, will in all Probability be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late Happy Union. What can't *English* Money and *Scottish* Industry effect?

The Settling a *Fishery* in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A New Colony needs not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western Isles* are reckon'd to be about 50000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnish'd with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the Setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the Numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had design'd them for promoting Trade. They have such Abundance of Turf and Peat for Fewel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many Thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which if preserv'd, might be successfully us'd for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improv'd, might turn to a good Account in making Earthen Ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the *Western Isles*, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scheeland*.

T H E



THE
Present State
 OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.
GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of SCOTLAND in General.



Monarchy being the most Ancient Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continu'd under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguish'd the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslav'd to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the Son,

Son, and to his Heirs, and for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life, but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age and capable of the Administration. In those Days, Superstition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or divested them of Reason so far as to think, that there was any thing Divine or Sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *extraduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was Sacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamed it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romish* Priest-craft, whereby every Civil Institution, nay, even Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made Sacred; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and Eastern Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the Sacred and Profane Writers. The *Salique* Law, or Custom of *France*, *Turky*, and other Barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was also an Independent Monarchy, owing no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince, but their own Native Sovereign.

It's true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently; some are so indulgent to the Peoples Claim of Right, that 'tis no wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expressly from the People; who when they were under a necessary Constraint by Reason of Wars, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Ere*, and created him their first King: But on the other Hand, such Conclusions were drawn from those Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occasion'd a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James VI.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded by the Arguments of Great and Learned Men, prevail'd for some time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claim'd, were as rife as ever, and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous; but they were so effectually opposed by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alledg'd against 'em, that they have almost totally disappear'd in the present Age, the Men of which have universally condemn'd

condemn'd such Opinions, and now by joining with the *English* in settling the Succession upon the next Protestant Heir, have declared that they are resolved to maintain that Succession under which they have been so long, and so prosperously Govern'd.

CHAP II.

Of the King of Scotland; and therein, of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] The Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning* or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Business, which is the noblest Part of Government; the Surname of the *Scottish* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are descended. He was Grand *Seneschal* or *High Steward* of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a personal Title to be used as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illustrious Families descended from them.

Title.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the same Titles as the *English*: King *Edgar* of *England* stiled himself *Basileus*, and so did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the singular Number into the Plural in all publick Instruments, and soon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the same. The common Compellation of the *Scottish* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and sometimes *Illustrissimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuendissimus*. In speaking to them they were called *Grace*, *Highness*, and at last *Majesty*: But their Titles have varied in some Reigns; for King *William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church*, given him by the then reigning *Pope*, as that of *Protector of the Christian Faith* was afterwards conferred on *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of, *By the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*, which till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Dispatches of that Kind, he uses no other Witness but himself.

As to what relates to the Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, and Privilege, Arms, &c. of the King, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, has render'd 'em one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, consider'd as an Independent Country, divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carhoom*, as has been already described: encompass'd on the West by the *Irish* Sea, on the North by the *Deucalionian*, on the East by the *German* Ocean; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the West, and to the North, which are of considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength] The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *English*; but though all the Subjects of *Scotland* be obliged to assist their Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering the King to raise an Army of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provision, to march into any part of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy-Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in *Crown Lands*, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter changed, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

The Excise of Ale and Beer, is 2 d. Sterling	}	l.	s.	d.
per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 33500 l.				
Sterling, but if exacted in the same manner				
as in <i>England</i> , may amount to				
		50000	00	00

The Customs have been let at 34000 <i>l. Sterl.</i>	}	50000	00	00
and lately in Time of War for 28500 <i>l.</i>				
with this Condition, that upon the Peace				
the Lords of the Treasury may let a new				
Lease amounting to				
The Crown Rents <i>Communibus annis</i> , about		5500	00	00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compo-	}	3000	00	00
sitions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> ,				
The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 <i>l.</i> , but if col-	}	2000	00	00
lected, may amount to				
The Imposition for Coinage,		1500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36000 <i>l.</i> , and to make	}	48000	00	00
it equal to 4 <i>s.</i> per Pound in England, is				
settled at				
The Whole		168000	00	00

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne* late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were, Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued Azure, with a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counterflower'd with *Flowers de Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the same being composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to his present Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a *Mantle*, Or, doubled *Ermine*, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautified with *Crosses Patee* and *Flowers de Lys*, surmounted on the Top for his Majesty's Crest, with a Lyon *Sejeant*, full-faced Gules, Crowned, Or, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword Proper, and in the *Sinister* a Scepter, both erected Pale Ways, Supported by Two *Unicorns Argent*; Crown'd with Imperial and Gorged with open Crowns, to the last Chains affixed, passing between their Fore-Legs, and reflexed over their Backs, Or. He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, Charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; and he on the *Sinister*, another Banner *Azure*, charged with *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue Two *Thistles*, one towards each Side of the *Escutcheon*, and for his Majesty's Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune laceffit*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are

A *Thistle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field. The Standard bearing.

As to the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the present Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is desired to consult the State of *England* upon the said several Heads.

C H A P. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, *i. e.* *Kirk-Sessions*, *Presbyteries*, *Provincial Synods*, and *General Assemblies*. These Ecclesiastical Judicatories are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiasticks in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World, is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the Performance of his Duty.

His Business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take an Account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case: And to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint: To assist at the Communion: To attend the Minister and Elders in the Visitation, and Examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor. Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder should be a Man of a spotless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in his Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories, unless they be ruling Elders, their Quality otherwise giving 'em no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny first made into his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose; his Office is for Life, in Case of no Misdemeanor on his part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visiting and Catechising his own District in the Parish: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-Table:

ble: He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline has an equal Vote with the Minister.

~~Ministers~~ or ~~Preaching-Presbyters~~.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling-Elders. Besides, they only can Preach, Administer the Sacraments, Catechise, Pronounce Church-Censures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers, and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Minister's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently Learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licensed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland*, all their Ministers have had academick Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are ordained till they have obtained a *Call* to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non Residencies, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wants a Minister, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heretors, chuse a Probationer, *i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Minister, whom they please, to be their Pastor. Him they propose to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preside among them; when the *Call* is to be signed in a public Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve or disapprove, with giving Reasons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the *Call* be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concerned with it as soon as possible. If the *Call* is accepted, and the Person not ordain'd, he again undergoes the same Tryal which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Tryal he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an *Edict*, *i. e.* an Order, that all who can object ought against this *Nominee*, should appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of Weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended till a more perfect Tryal, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination Day, a Fast is strictly kept to implore God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office, then examines the Person to be ordained, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the Motives of his coming into the Ministry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Call; of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be ordained, and so ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heretors and chief Parishioners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Parish is bound to nominate in six Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *Jure devoluto*, but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Ministers, at the very lowest, should be by Act of Parliament 8 Chalders of Victual, or 800 Merks Scots; and the Stipend of the Ministers of *Edinburgh* was, till of late, 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who shall hereafter become Minister there, shall have more than 2000 Merks, or 111 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor, if translated or deposed, has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and nearest Kin to the Defunct, have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was Due for his Incumbency. So *ex. gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas*, there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate. The Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the nearest of Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbent's Will or Affignation.

Kirk-Sessions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Parishes, whereof 31 are Collegiate Churches; *i. e.* where the Cure is served by more than one Minister. Every Parish is divided according to their

their Extent, into particular Districts; each of which has its own Elders and Deacon to oversee it. A Consistory of Ministers, Elders and Deacons is called a Kirk-Session. This Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, and its Jurisdiction goes not beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases, and if at Home is always bound to attend: If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that wou'd remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send 'em a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal; greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery: They can suspend from the Lord's-Supper for a Time: Their Consent in the Call of a Minister and Precentor (*i. e.* Parish Clerk) is necessary: They provide all Necessaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship, and give Notice of all Catechisings, and Parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer who is chosen out of the Deacons, to keep and distribute the Poor's Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep two Registers, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Presbyteries.] *Scotland* is divided into 69 Presbyteries, each of which consists of a Number not less than from 12 to 24, contiguous Parishes.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one Ruling Elder chosen half Yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery.

They meet in the head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they please, and chuse their Moderator, who must be a Minister, half Yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is absent, they chuse another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re nata*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who upon producing their Commissions have a Vote in the Presbyteries to which they are sent. By this means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and

Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approv'd. The Members Names that meet are registred, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can try nothing at the first Instance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Session. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Register of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to censure or commend as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manfes suffer no Dilapidations. They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that purpose be not misemploy'd: And the Schoolmasters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper; they License Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend or depose them, and in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report they are called in and commended and encouraged, or censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods] These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are 15 of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is open'd by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is registred. They chuse a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in everything they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an Intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the Privy Censures of the Synods,

as Ministers are to the privy Censures of Presbyteries. At every Ordinary Session a Diet is appointed; *i. e.* one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are perform'd. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies; for which Reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The General Assembly is the *Dernier Resort* of the Church of Scotland; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery consisting of under 12 Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 12 and 18 Ministers, it sends three and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 18 and 24 Ministers, it sends four Ministers and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has 24 Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* 2; whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*: The Sovereign, or his Commissioner, is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House; where the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to chuse a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Assembly votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chose, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to sit there, with his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates 8 or 9 successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the

King's Lettes; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and alter'd if need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away to his Majesty. Tho' the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carry'd *Agree* or *Disagree* by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the House; after which, if approv'd, they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Diet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these, 21 is a *Quorum*, of whom 15 must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission if present. They are obliged to sit the first Week of every Quarter all Parliament time, and as often else as they shall think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters referr'd to them from it; Regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Assembly, and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings,

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them, that it is time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master the Lord Jesus Christ: Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Assembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Dissolution of the Old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they arise.

[*Parochial Examinations and Catechising.*] Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish, once at least; of this, the Lord's-Day preceeding,
Notice

Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit 'em. He is accompany'd with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register-Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons are enter'd; when he comes into any Family he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last: If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimonial of Life and Manners from the last Place of his Abode, without which, by several Assembly Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate, his Name is registred. Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which if he leaves it, he must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, sign'd by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the Name and with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferr'd in the Register (or, as they call it, the Examination Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters 'em in his Examination Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family Prayer is esteem'd very scandalous; and the Omission of it is often punish'd with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives Notice when he will examine the Persons mark'd in his Book. Every District comes to Church by themselves at the Time appointed, and the Minister, accompany'd with the Elder and Deacon of that District, examines them in order as they stand in the Examination Book. He examines them out of the *Shorter Catechism*, and if the Person answers, he catechises upon those Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every one's Name how they answer. *Adults*, who have been often examin'd are not catechis'd, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing: This Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

[*Preaching and Publick Worship.*] Every Lord's-Day there is Publick Worship twice in every Parish-Church in *Scotland*; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning about 10 a-Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Minister prays, and then reads a Chapter or Two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is call'd *Lecturing*; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer, after which Sermon begins, which ended there is another Prayer,
and

and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's Blessing. Service is usually done by a quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the same as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the *Shorter Catechism*.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns, there is once a Week a Week day Sermon besides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in some Places only in Summer Time. They use no Instrumental Musick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer. But in the *Directory* the *Lord's Prayer* is recommended to be us'd, and general Rules are there set down for Praying, Preaching, Singing, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Baptism.] This Sacrament is administred by none but the Minister, who does it by Sprinkling only, not Immersion; whether it be administred at Church or at Home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick Scandal, and in his Absence, some reputable Neighbour presents the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires the Child shall be receiv'd into the Visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism. Upon his answering *Yea*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Protestant Religion as contain'd in the Scriptures, the *Confession of Faith*, and the *Shorter* and *Larger Catechisms*. This being promis'd by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *In the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*.

Lord's-Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's-Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Session meets, and draws up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Ministers Examination Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if requir'd: The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers who bring sufficient Testimonials; and none are ever allow'd to communicate without such Tickets, which are produc'd at the Table. Those that never Receiv'd, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the Nature of the Sacraments; and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's-Day: The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a Solemn Fast, and on

on the *Saturday* there are Two Preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon; and, when the Ordinary Worship is ended, he, in the Name of Jesus Christ, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables according to its Wideness are placed, reaching from one End to the other, cover'd with a White Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the middle or end of the Table, on which the Elements are plac'd. After a short Discourse, he reads the Institution, and blesses the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and distributes it • and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to serve, and to see that things are done decently and in Order. Whilst these receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has receiv'd, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are Sitting, a Psalm is sung, and so they continue till all have Communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit, and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Communicants; and with Thanksgiving and Singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about Nine a Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worship, and two Sermons which close the whole.

On these Occasions, the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftner than the Morning of the Sacrament Day. There are no private Communions allowed in *Scotland*.

Holy-Days.] No Holy-Days are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's-Day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fasts and Thanksgivings they likewise observe; in the appointing of which, tho' they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majesty's Privy-Council, that they may be the more religiously kept.

Marriages.] Marriage is solemnized by the Minister. None can marry that are nearer than Cousin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. *Banns* are always asked three several Lord's-Days in the Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that *Banns* have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses upon the Institution, Use, and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty
either

either Party owes to other; after that, he asks the Congregation if they have ought to object, and charges the Persons to be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any Legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join Hands, the Man saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Wife, and do in the Presence of God, and before those his People, promise to be a Loving and Faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death*; and the Woman saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Husband, and I do in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving, Faithful and Obedient Wife unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death*. Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in *Scotland*, unless he be licensed by a Presbytery so to do. And such License they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University, of his having performed his Exercises to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themselves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery, and *publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present: The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an Exegesis, *i. e.* a Theological Subject is given into the Presbytery in Theses, and the Probationer answers any Objection, which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theses. They examine him in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what Extempore Questions to him they please. The publick Trials are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exercise and Addition*, *i. e.* a Text is handled half an Hour Logically and Critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all these he approves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he signs the *Confession* of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *Only Government of the Church within Scotland*, and promises Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a License to preach.

Tho' a *Probationer* may immediately after his License accept a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a Year before he is ordain'd, and in the mean time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

Protestant Dissenters.] These are chiefly the *Episcopalians*. The rest for Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. These are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. *Lay Episcopalians* enjoy
also

also the same Civil Privileges with the Establish'd Church: They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests; but are employ'd in all Places of Trust, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

Episcopal Ministers, since the abolishing Episcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for sometime past liable to several penal Laws, and were frequently disturbed and interrupted in their Religious Assemblies, and their Ministers prosecuted for reading the *English Service* in their Congregations, and for administering the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner prescribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great Britain* taking into their serious Consideration, to prevent such Disorders, and preserve the publick Peace, In the Tenth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, *Enacted*, That for Time to come, it shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and assemble for the Exercises of Divine Worship, to be performed after their Manner, by Pastors ordained by a *Protestant Bishop*, and to use in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England* without any Let, Hindrance, or Disturbance from any Person whatsoever, in any Town or Place, except Parish-Churches, within the Extent and Jurisdiction of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*; and also to baptize Children and solemnize Marriages, under certain Restrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the said Act mentioned, and required. *Vid.* the Act.

Method of Discipline.] The Discipline of the Church is regulated by Two *Assembly Acts*. One dated *April 4. 1705*, in which it is *Enacted*, That in Cases of gross Scandal, where the Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Session shall declare to them that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them penitent or not, to appear in publick to be rebuked for their Sin; according to *St. Paul's Command*; *1 Tim. V. 20*. After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the Heinousness of their Sins, and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance, in order to Absolution. If they continue, Impenitent, the Kirk-Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who if they see Cause, shall command the Sentence of lesser Excommunication to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly Act* bears date *April 18. 1707*. In that the whole Form of Process with Relation to Scandals, Censures, and Absolutions, is set down. A Summary of which here follows.

Nothing

Nothing shall be esteemed *Scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in Five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form a Process there anent, unless it becomes again Flagrant; but in such Cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring 'em to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to Convene, Examine and Censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every such Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, shall not for Order sake be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory under whom such Person lives, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory before whom the Cause is to be examined.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk-Sessions*, but to the Superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used according to *St. Matth.* 18. 15. in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened and Religion dishonour'd.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concern'd, the Court must first give 'em a legal and timely Citation in Writing, setting forth the Causes either at the Instance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, 48 Hours Notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. This the Presbyteries and the Superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared Contumacious till he has been three times cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in the Case of a Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferiour Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior, is sufficient if it be minuted, and if instructed, infers Contumacy if not obey'd.

Though in these Cases, a Man may forthwith be denounced Contumacious upon his Non-Appearance, and not producing any *relevant* (*i. e.* sufficient Excuse,) yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited Contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause, and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

In Processes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to censure the Informers for Calumny or Imprudence.

When Witnesses are to be examin'd, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names some time before his Appearance, or then at least. They ought also to have timely notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refusal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded against as Contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witnesses can be judicially examin'd, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) discuss'd. If the Court thinks the Objections to be relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses are to be sworn and examin'd before the Moderator, and the Person accused; and if he appears, the Person accused may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examin'd, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Person accused may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, *i. e.* may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence, which if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully prov'd, *ex. g.* if the Libel be special as to Time and Place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been otherwise at that Time, he must be acquitted. But after Depositions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions, either at length if they can write; and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribes for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery; if they do not at last appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In Cases of *Drunkennes*, *Disobedience to Parents*, *Sabbath-breaking*, *Swearing*, *Cursing*, *Scolding*, *Fighting*, *Lying*, *Cheating* or *Stealing*,

ing, the Persons Guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only, for the first Offence.

For the second Offence, they ought to be judicially rebuk'd by the Session, and on Promise of Amendment, there they are to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the Censur'd Persons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be constructed to be such a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as shall be judg'd convenient.

In Cases of Uncleanness, where there is no Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a publick Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a marry'd Woman, whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Session* to proceed against her; but then in such Case they ought to act prudently, and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed against her; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, if they judge it for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examin'd, and if he denies, is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are carefully weigh'd; and if he cannot clear himself, the Court are to exhort him to be publickly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit to that, it is advised that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that Process should stop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he requires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him, and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edification and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advised to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Presumptions create such Jealousy that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation shall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Session is never to give this Oath, but by Advice of the Presbytery.

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This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Session, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: And if it be taken before the Session or Presbytery, the Congregation must be publickly acquainted with it, that so the Person accused may be declared free from the alledged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be press'd to declare the true Father, and if she will name no Body else, she is to be censur'd according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father, but was forc'd in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour must be examin'd, and if her Character has been clear, she may by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear herself as if she were upon Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was marry'd or unmarry'd, she shall be censur'd as in Case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleaness, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the Presumptions carefully, and inquire whether any By-End might not move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censur'd for defaming himself, and slandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be desir'd to proceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concern'd in an Accusation of Uncleaness live in different Parishes, Censures are to be pass'd where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party resides, as at a Fair or Market, Process is to go out where the Persons abide, unless that be at a great Distance, and the Scandal be greatest in the Place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Session where the Parties reside of the Process, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be Tryed.

If the Censure of *Lesser Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he does not live, it is enough that upon Notice, which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been also flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of a *Kirk-Session*, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this must be done when Sentence is pass'd; the Appellant must

must give in his Appeal with his Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within Ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of Hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes Null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as contumacious by the *Kirk-Session*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determin'd, they may, to save themselves Time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a *Kirk-Session*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was to blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary Appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk-Session*, that he may abide by what they do, or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the Original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be censured for Appealing, either before the *Kirk-Session* or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* have wronged the Appellant, either by increasing the Scandal, or censuring without a Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take Care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that so whilst they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Session* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency, the Presbytery may give that *Kirk-Session* Injunctions, and private Admonitions, and may visit their *Session-Register*.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discuss'd by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publickly vented, Schism, and some others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Session*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Session*, if they find Ground for a Process, persuade the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, which
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when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the *Kirk-Session* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused acknowledge their Fault, and express Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that the Scandal there given may be remov'd: Or else they may remit them to the Session to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be remov'd in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But tho' the *Kirk-Session* may be apply'd to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the *Kirk-Session* of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints arise against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on pain of being censur'd otherwise as a Slanderer, or the Publick Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it; then they must cite the Person accused, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House; and they are to allow him ten Days at least to justify himself; when the Day of Tryal comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Answer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confession. If he confesses, and the Matter be gross, and such as ought to be censured in another Man, let him appear never so penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publickly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues contumacious and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden as confest, and to be deposed and censured instantly with the *Lesser Excommunication*. And if still he appears not, the Judi-

catory may proceed to *Greater Excommunication*, if they see Cause.

If he appears, and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross interrogate, but with Modesty: The Reputation of the Witnesses ought also to be enquir'd into, and then if the Judicatory thinks the Scandal is sufficiently prov'd, they are to proceed to Deprivation, as above.

If the Accusation relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: if the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complains are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence, and the like, put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish Presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation, and if they were, whether Information was then made of them, and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should inquire also, whether any Neighbour Ministers had been prudently and privately inform'd of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Tryal it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being almost impossible that he should do any Good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a Debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and in the Words of the Apostle, *a Delivery of him over to Satan*.

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Churches Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *Lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted, and then before the *Kirk-Session* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprized of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three Times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit, and Intimation is made that the Judiciary will proceed and inquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk-Session* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offender's Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three Times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each publick Prayer, both to shew their Tenderness towards their lapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on Purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and desires 'em to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming the obstinate Sinner. He then with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any Time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being pass'd, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, though Excommunication

munication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his coercive Power to suppress all such Offences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church Censures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow, and if, upon Application to the *Presbytery* first made, they give a Warrant for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Presbytery* and *Kirk-Session* shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is in a Prayer with the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise of ratifying above, the rightful Sentence that shall be pass'd here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being pass'd, the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his godly Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been published, the Sentence of Absolution is also expressly intimated.

In all Matters of Church Discipline, there never is One Penny of Fee or Reward, required or taken. Citations, Examinations, Censures, and Absolutions, are never expensive in the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, any manner of Gain thereby. Nor is there any Civil Penalty incurr'd by being censured by the Church, all the severe Laws against Excommunicated Persons, formerly in Force, having been repealed since the *Happy Revolution*.

[*Urinals.*] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funeral Sermons, or any Publick Prayers at the Burial of their Dead.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of State and the Crown, as they stood before, and since the late Happy Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of Scotland being govern'd by Kings; upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an Extraordinary Meeting of the Three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governours during the *Inter-Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaimed, by Virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater and lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lyon Herald*; the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late Union were in Number Eight; whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were,	The Four Lesser Officers of State were,
<i>The Lord High Chancellor.</i>	<i>The Lord Register.</i>
<i>The Lord High Treasurer.</i>	<i>The Lord Advocate.</i>
<i>The Lord Privy Seal.</i>	<i>The Lord Thesaurer Depute.</i>
<i>The Lord Secretary.</i>	<i>The Lord Justice-Clerk.</i>

The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great Seal; and even since the Union, the *L. Privy Seal*, *L. Register*, *L. Advocate*, and *L. Justice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scottish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, such as the *High-Chamberlain*, *Constable*, *Admiral*, and *Marshal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to Sit and Vote in any Publick Meetings by Vertue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Master of Request* were reckoned amongst the Officers of State, but of late Times the Office of the first

first was joyned with the *Thesaurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

Lord-Chancellor.] The first Officer of State was the Lord High-Chancellor, who by Vertue of his Office was President of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Thesaurer* was present.

This Office was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the Chancellor took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood*: He was Keeper of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horseback, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walk'd bareheaded before him, that bore the Badges of his Office: The first Attendant who walk'd next him, carry'd a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was call'd the *Purse-Bearer*. The Second, who carry'd a large massy Silver Mace finely gilded, and from thence was call'd *Mace-Bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The Chancellor had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Diets* of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion requir'd, could convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this Office was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The Great Seal, whereof the Lord Chancellor was Keeper, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatch'd and register'd at the *Chancellery*, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old, the Dues of this Office belonged to the Chancellor, and the Director of Chancellery was his Clerk, but now the Director is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the Great Seal, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The Director and his Deputies cause to be writ and register'd all Charters, Patents of Dignities, Gifts of Offices, Remissions, Legitimations, Birth-Briefs, Presentations, Commissions for Briefs, Retours, Precepts thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the Great Seal or Testimonial thereof, commonly call'd the *Quarter-Seal*. The Director has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the Chancellery, the Director and his Deputies do observe a certain Formula, which they keep in Record by them, and is call'd the *Order of the Chancellery*.

Lord Thesaurer.] The Second Officer of State was the Lord High Thesaurer, Comptroller, Collector, and Receiver-General, which was an Office of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and as the Badge of his Office, carry'd a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was President of the *Exchequer*, though the Chancellor were present.

Lord

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Third Office of State was the *Lord Privy-Seal*: He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *President of the Privy-Council*; He has the Custody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that pass the *Great Seal*; for the *Precept* that passes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great Seal*. The *Privy Seal* is also appended to *Seal-Writings* which pass no other Seals, such as *Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages*, and of several Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that pass under the *Great Seal*, so there is also one commissioned by the King, to be *Writer and Clerk to the Privy Seal*, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal; of old, they were not register'd 'till after Sealing, but now they are register'd before Sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The Fourth Officer of State was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all his own Rank, that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marquess, of all Marquesses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the Four Lesser Officers of State.

Lord Register.] The Fifth Officer of State was the *Lord Register*, who is Clerk to the *Parliament, Convention, Thesaury, Exchequer and Session*, and Keeper of all the Publick Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath Power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing Clerks for Registration of *Seasines* and *Admissions of Notars*. All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the Clerks of *Scotland* are appointed to transmit the Registers of their respective Courts to this Register, and the Notars their *Prothocols*. All the Registers are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-House*, where the Register keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that upon Demand, the *Liedges* can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be register'd, or which Parties for their Security have thought fit to record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the *Liedges* for Security of their Estates.

Lord Advocate.] The Sixth Officer of State was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws, for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws; he is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all Publick Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the *Justiciary*, and likewise concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the

the King or his Donator has Interest. But he intents no Processes of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy-Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have been advanced thereto but Persons of singular Endowments, and who are in great Esteem. The *Lord Advocate* is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; and there he only pleads in the King's Causes: But when he is not Judge, he has Liberty to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former Times when the Lords advis'd with close Doors, the *Lord Advocate* was call'd to be present when he was not employ'd in the Cause. And he pleads cover'd, whereas all other Advocates plead uncover'd.

The King also nominates an Eminent Lawyer or two for his Solicitors, who take Care of the dispatching and transmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are assistant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Processes, and Affairs, in Absence of the *Advocate*.

Lord Thesaurer Depute.] The Seventh Officer of State was the *Lord Thesaurer Depute*, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the *Thesaurer-Principal*, or to the Commissioners of *Thesaury*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Absence of the *Thesaurer* and *Lord Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *President of the Exchequer*.

Lord Justice-Clerk.] The Eighth Officer of State was the *Lord Justice-Clerk*; he is the Second Person in the Justice Court, being next to the *Justice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Justice-General* be none.

*The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State,
before the Union, were,*

President.] **T**HE *Lord President of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Pension.

Under whom were, *Collectors-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it; and the *Director of the Rolls*.

Chamberlain.] The *Lord High Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers plac'd as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was possessed heretably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

Steward.] The *Lord High Steward of Scotland*, *Seneschallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer, and in the old Charters, plac'd before the *Constable* and *Mareschal*; and it appears that he was also *Steward of the King's Household*, and perform'd all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other; for some Ages the Prince of Scotland was *Seneschallus natus Scotia*, born *Stuart of Scotland*.

Constable.] The *Lord High Constable* took no Place as an Officer of the Crown, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* enjoy'd it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestow'd upon Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was *Charles* Earl of *Errol*, High-Constable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of *Constable* and *Mareschal* have not risen in their Precedency with other Officers, is because of late the *Scotch* Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Use of the *Constable* or *Marshal*.

Mareschal.] The *Lord Mareschal* took no Place by Vertue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was, because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possess'd them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Constable* and *Mareschal* being now the only Two Officers of the Crown that were Heretable in *Scotland*, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord Mareschal* was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the *Axe* was the Badge of his Office.

These Two last Officers before the Union exercis'd their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament House*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *General States* of *Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heretable Usher,
The Crown-Bearer,
The Sceptre-Bearer,
The Purse-Bearer,
The Sword-Bearer,

} Before the King or his
Commissioner in Time
of Parliament.

In our first Edition of the *State of Great-Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scottish Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguish'd by the *Treaty of Union*, or subsequent Acts of the *British Parliament*, we shall take no further Notice of them.

C H A P. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of His Majesty's Court, &c.

THE First Ecclesiastical Officer of the King's Household, is the

Almoner.] Who takes Care of the King's Poor, to catechise and instruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on His Majesty's Birth-day, with as many Pence as His Majesty has lived Years. And on his Birth-day the *Almoner* distributes Money also among the Common Poor.

Chaplains.] The *Chaplains* are nam'd out of the Establish'd Clergy. They are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in Scotland.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord Steward of the King's Household] The *Lord Steward of the King's Household* was the same Officer, who was otherwise call'd *Lord High Steward of Scotland*: His was a Heretable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently plac'd the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Buttelarius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other Officers of that Nature.

Lord Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarii*, in the old Laws of Scotland, publish'd by *Shene*, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take Care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administrate their common Good. Few of late Times have enjoy'd this Office; for the Duke of *Monmouth* had the last Commission of this Nature.

Master of the Horse.] This Office has been sunk, ever since *James VI.* translated the Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller.] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household* in *England*: He was an Officer of State, 'till the Order of Parliament restraining

restraining the Number to Eight besides the *Chancellor*, whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the Place of the *Comptroller*.

Master of the Household.] This is a Place of great Dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton cover'd with *Crimson Velvet*, powder'd with *Gold Thistles*, adorn'd with *Imperial Crowns*. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was call'd *Seneschallus Scotiae*. And after the *Seneschallus* came to the Crown, these Officers were call'd *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

King's Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies* in *England*, for he was anciently the *Introducer* of *Ambassadors* to the *Kings of Scotland*; he also attended the *King* or his *High Commissioner*, and by Vertue of his Office rid in the *Solemn Cavalcade* to *Parliament*; 'tis an old Office, and belongs Heretably to the Family of the *Cockburns of Langton*.

Herald's Office.] The first Constitution of this Office was certainly design'd to reward, with *Coat-Armour*, and proper *Badges of Honour*, such as had done great Service to their *Prince and Country*, the *King at Arms* being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of *King at Arms* is *Lyon*, so call'd from the *Royal Bearing of Scotland*. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great Seal*; and there are considerable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the *Parliament*, assisted on *Coronations*, and still walks or rides in *Processions and Cavalcades*: He is at all *Solemn Proclamations*, and wears on those Occasions a rich *Coat of Arms*, and sometimes a long *Crimson Robe*; and at *Coronations* he wore a *Crown gilt*: He has a rich *Foot-Mantle*, and suitable *Horse Ornaments* at *Cavalcades*, and *Batton Semee of Thistles*: He is *Principal Herald* of the *Order of St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the *Order* in *Gold* about his *Neck*, hanging down on his *Breast*: He has Power to give, and difference *Arms*: He admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two *Solemn Head Courts* in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are oblig'd to appear before him; and at other Times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vote, but though the *Pursuivants* sit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fiscal* and *Officer*; and all *Magistrates* are oblig'd to concur with him, and afford *Prisons* for punishing *Offenders*: He attests all *Genealogies* under his *Hand and Seal*, which bear Faith Abroad

as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of *Treason*, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and besides, *Lyon* and his Brethren enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rothsay*, *Suadown*, *Marchmont*, *Yla*, and *Ross*.

There are also Six *Pursuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwall*, *Ormond*, and *Carrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are also Six *Trumpets*, who are call'd *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are oblig'd to attend upon the Orders of the *Heralds Office*.

Lyon King at Arms is invested and crown'd in a most solemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, (which is hereto subjoyn'd) that was observ'd at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Combo*, Knt. and Bart present *Lyon King at Arms*, which was perform'd by King *James VII.* then Duke of *York*, as representing his Brother King *Charles II.*

To *Lyon*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, belongs the publishing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very solemn, such as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lyon*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants* begin their Procession from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Cross, the Trumpets sounding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngest always first, and *Lyon* last, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary Thing, only the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* go from *Lyon's Office*, and return in the same Manner.

When they are come to the Cross, the Trumpets give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lyon* himself, in extraordinary Causes, and in ordinary ones the Eldest *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the *Clerk of the Council*, who stands behind the *Proclaimer*; and then the Trumpets sound, and they return as they came.

After the same Manner also are publish'd the Acts of *Parliament*, and *Conventions*.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaim'd, the Privy-Council, in a Body, usher'd in by *Lyon*, with the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Cross and assist at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Cross for the Magistrates, and such of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Cross; nay, sometimes the whole Convention of Estates or *Parliament* have gone in a Body from the *Parliament House*, to grace that Solemnity.

Some

Sometimes also the *Chancellor* hath proclaim'd, and the *Register* read, *Lyon* and his Brethren standing by.

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God save the King*.

When War is proclaim'd, it is done on the *Cross*, at the *Castle Gate*, and *Peer* and *Shore* of *Leith*.

The Ordering and Marshalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belong'd also formerly to the *King at Arms*.

The *Reversing* of Arms after Sentence of *Forfeiture* belongs also to the *King at Arms*, and is thus perform'd.

When the Sentence of *Forfeiture* is pronounc'd against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lyon*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants* preceded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, till they be within the inner Bar, when the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* stand at the End of the Table, and the Trumpeters on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *King at Arms* advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the *Chancellor* until the Sentence be read, and then, after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand One *Escutcheon* of the Arms of the Fore-faulted Person (every one of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of His Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against A. B. finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordaining his Arms to be revers'd and torn in manner therein contain'd: I His Majesty's Lyon King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Herald and Pursuivants, do in His Majesty's Name, and by His Authority, openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot (at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms) these Armorial Ensigns of the said A. B. and intimate the same to be Cancelled, Delete, and Razed forth of the Books and Publick Registers of Arms, and declare the said A. B. as being a Traytor, and Disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body, to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever. From thence they go to the Cross and do the same.*

If the Sentence be pronounc'd by the Lords of the *Justiciary*, a like Form is us'd.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* do it; if he be a Peer, *Lyon* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some *Escutcheons* of the Arms reversed are affix'd on the Cross, with the Forefaulted Person's Name, and the Word of a Traytor; and if any such Person have their Arms register'd in the *Lyon's Books*, they are raz'd out.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature.

THE Privy-Council of *Scotland* was sometimes said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were call'd by their Advice; and the Writs issuing under the *Great Seal* for summoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members Elected were return'd by them: But now the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, the whole Island is thereby subject to one Sovereignty, and represented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of *Scotland* was abolish'd *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginae* in an Act of Parliament of *Great Britain*, entitul'd, *An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more compleat*; wherein it was Enacted, That from and after the First Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors shall have but one Privy-Council in, or for the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, to be sworn to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors as Sovereigns of *Great Britain*; and such Privy-Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of *England* lawfully had, used, and exercised at the Time of the Union, and none other. Which Act has also lodg'd the Power of Summoning and Returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicature.

The College of Justice.] This Court which was instituted by King *James V.* *Anno 1532*, is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon Account of its first Foundation, and of the later Constitution made by the said King *James V.* who by its newer Foundation created it a *College of Justice*, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court or *Parliament* of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was call'd in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were call'd Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a Committee of *Parliament*, and Ambulatory by Circuits; it is suppos'd that it had even then a Cumulative and Distributive Jurisdiction center'd in

in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of 1 constant President, and 14 other Members. The *Lord High Chancellor* presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer; the King names several other Extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not oblig'd to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but Votes among the rest. The Court sits from the first of *November* to the last of *February*; and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*, all inclusive; and the same is ordain'd by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in *Scotland*, which sit at the same Time without Regard to the *Christmas* Vacation. In Time of Session they sit from 9 a-Clock in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but *Sunday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner House*, sit on a Semicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Processes resum'd by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their Clients Causes before them. Here are 6 Principal Clerks, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner House*, who alone make *Decrets*, and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeals from it to any other Court; but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form. Which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner House*, otherwise they cannot vote in any Case, except in particular Cases referr'd to one or more of the whole Lords; and one of the Members (the *President* being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer House*, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench, with the 6 Under-Clerks sitting before him, who minute likewise in their Courte, as they do in the *Inner House*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no extraordinary Case, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be discuss'd in the *Outward House* for Dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, &c. Advocations and Suspensions in another Roll, for the *Outer House*, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here are either Sentences pronounc'd by the Ordinary in the *Outer House*, and so decreet'd, or else the Parties crave a Representation of one Point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the

Outer House the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Side-Bar* the next Week; but most of the Causes of the *Outer House*, especially of Consequence, come to the *Inner House*, by making an *Aviſandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Courſe by Warrant in the *Inner House* Roll of ordinary Actions, which in its Courſe comes again to be called in the *Inner House* before the whole Lords; and after debating, there is either a Deciſion, or the Cause is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the *Inner House*, it's advis'd by the Lords (in ſome ſpecial Caſes, in which they are allow'd to remove all but the Parties and their Proſecutors) with cloſe Doors; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *Preſident* reſumes the whole, cauſes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to ſay; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon ſerious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *Preſident* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decreets* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Proceſs*; if there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal Clerk ſide-ſigns the joyning of every Two Sheets, and the *Lord Register* ſubſcribes the laſt Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole *Libel*, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates, and *Interloquitors* of the *Outer* and *Inner House*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

Obſerve, That none may preſume to ſpeak after the Lords begin to adviſe, unleſs by them deſir'd, under the Pain of Imprisonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Licges* be eas'd of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box ſtanding upon a Table in the Waiting-Room in the *Inner House* from Two to Four a-Clock in the Afternoon; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put 'em by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the Principal Clerks have alſo a Box, and Parties muſt put their Bills or Answers, or Informations of Causes to be reported, in the Clerk of the *Proceſs*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except ſuch Bills as paſs of Courſe, or relate to Acts of *Decreets* ready to be extracted. Clerks are not to receive or preſent Reclaiming Bills againſt *Interloquitors in preſentia*, unleſs offer'd within ſix Days of the pronouncing, nor more than 3 Bills from the ſame Party againſt one *Interloquitor*.

Note alſo, That the Lords of Seſſion are now authoriz'd by Act of Parliament, to judge in all Causes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commiſſion, viz. the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Miniſters Stipends, Valuation

luation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of New Churches, uniting and dismembring Parishes, &c. and meet for that End Weekly in Time of Session upon *Wednesday* at 3 a-Clock in the Afternoon, and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Diets* of this Court are peremptory, and Causes are advised with close Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Session; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decrets* and Procedure are most formal. So that the Lords by their Constitution are oblig'd to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these *Decrets* the Parties raise *Horning* (i. e. Out-Law) and other *Diligence* (i. e. issue out Writs of Arrest) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or securing the Debtor's Estate for Payment of it. In a Word, the Method of doing Business in the Session is more desirous and safe to Parties interested, than the Form of Process in any Court of *Europe*. For the Rolls bring in all Causes in their due Order, without Partiality or Respect of Persons. Causes of the greatest Consequence are at first advised by the whole Lords in the *Inner House*; other Causes are call'd of course before an Ordinary in the *Outer House*, who decides the Controversy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and in case of Difficulty takes some little Time to advise it himself, or to advise with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Avissandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will Report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereanent* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interloquitor* to the Dissatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himself *lesed* may either get Redress by putting a *Written Representation* in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cause at the *Side Bar* to clear any Mistake. And if the Ordinary do notwithstanding adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the *Answer* of the rest of the Lords upon the Point; and if refus'd by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their *Answer* upon a Bill; and if that displease, has the Benefit to Reclaim against it once again; which is a sufficient Security against the Danger of a *Rash Sentence*: As the Restriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiousness, and the informing the Lords by putting *Papers* in their Boxes, affords 'em Time to consider the Case maturely; besides that, it easeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Solicitations; which is farther provided against by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promise upon Honour to observe.

This Court is said to have a distributive Jurisdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, &c. but for Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert here,

which is only designed for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt*, equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force 'till they are recall'd by Parliament, which is seldom or never done; because the Lords of Session in Parliament before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they sat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters when requir'd. The Lords of Session make their own *Collectors*, and other Servants of the *House*, except the Four ordinary *Macers* who serve them in Time of Session, and have their Commissions from the King, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues from Parties. The Lords appoint certain of their Number Weekly, to sit upon all Bills of *Suspensions*, &c. and for Examining Witnesses by Turns.

The ancient Way of *Appealing* (then call'd *Falsing of Doom*) from the *Justice Court* to the High Court of *Parliament*, was in this Manner; The *Appellant* was oblig'd to protest, That the *Doom* given was *Evil, False, Rotten and Stinkande* in the *Self*, &c. and this he was to do, or *besteir his Taes qubere his Heil stude*; i. e. *stand with his Toes, where his Heel stood*.

The *Justice Court*.] This Court came in Place of that of the *Justice Eyre*, or *Justice General*, which was last in the Person of the Earl of *Argyle*, who transacted for it with King *Charles I.* and was made *Justice General* of all the Islands; which raising great Debates betwixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs there, that Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a *Justice General*, alterable at the King's Pleasure; *Justice Clerk*, and 5 other Judges, who are Lords of the *Session*. This Court commonly sits upon *Mondays*, and sometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary *Clerk* of this Court has his Commission from the *Justice Clerk*. They have four ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomster* (or Judge) appointed by the Lords of the *Session*. The *Clerk* raises a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill pass'd by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Instance of the *Pursuer* against the *Defender*, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the Party, *Witnesses*, and *Great Assize* (or Jury) of 45 Men are cited, the Day of *Compearance* being come, 15 of the *Greatest Assize* is chosen to be the *Assize* upon the *Pannal* (or Prisoner at the Bar;) the *Assize* sits with the Judges to hear the *Libel* read, *Witnesses* examin'd, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *Verbatim* written in the *Adjournal Books*. The King's *Advocate* pleads for the *Pursuer*, being the King's Cause, and other *Advocates* for the *Pannal*; the Debates being closed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Case they desert

sert the Diet, and assail or absolve the Party accus'd; or if Relevant, then the Assize or Jury of 15 is remov'd into a closer Room, none being present with them, where they chuse their own Chancellor and Clerk, and consider the Libel, Depositions, and Debates; and bring in their Verdict of the Pannal seal'd, Guilty, or Not Guilty; if Not Guilty, the Lords absolve; if Guilty, they condemn, and declare their Sentence of Condemnation, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the Pannal, by a Macer, and the Mouth of the Doomster. Then the Pannal is carry'd to Prison, till the Sentence be put in Execution.

This is the Form of Proceeding against a Commoner, but if the Offender be a Peer, the Method of proceeding against him is directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno sexto Annæ Reginae*, Entitul'd, *An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain; and for Trying Peers for Offence committed in Scotland, &c.* in these Words, viz. For the more effectual Tryal of any Peer of Great-Britain, that hath committed, or shall commit any High Treason, Petty Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in Scotland, Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting them and such a Number of them as shall be therein mention'd, Justices of the King, his Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of Scotland as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such Country by a Peer or Peers of Great-Britain, which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of any Court of England, and shall be of the same Effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England, whereby any Peer is indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Scotland, to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and Twelve or more of them so returned, being Sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment, &c. All the Lords of the Justice Court have Pensions.

The Exchequer.] The Court of Exchequer in Scotland, is establish'd by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, *Anno Sexto Annæ Reginae*, Entitul'd, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.* This Court has the same Power, Authority,

Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Court of *England*; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for Five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Court of Admiralty.] Is as ancient as in most other Kingdoms of *Europe*. And the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has been usually intrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining. For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Usurper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship, in which they with other ancient Writings were lodged, perished in the Voyage; so that though the *Scottish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*: He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during those Years, are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James* VI. was created Heretable Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heretable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II. as his next Heir, who convey'd it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heretable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life, to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scherland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James* VII's Death. Upon which,
Charles

Charles Duke of Lenox was qualified as Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Resignation of his heretable Offices into her Majesty's Hands, *David Earl of Weems* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; with an Exemption of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act 16 Parl. 3. Car II.*) declared to be a Supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Waters and Navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Floodmark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first Instance, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences pass'd in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court; but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other Judicatory, unless in Cases not Maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to the Decrees of the Admiralty can be pass'd, except by the whole Lords *in Prasentia*, in time of Session; and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation-time. And if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Session. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are vested by that Act of Parliament is the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the 19th Article of the Union, only subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are these among others. Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in time of War: Causes relating to Pirates, and their Abettors, Out-traders and Resettlers: Fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; Breaking of the Admiral's Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; Seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods Imported or Exported; Punishing Foretallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish and Drink, Firewood carried over Sea; Pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction: Determining in other Courts thereupon: Procuring Passes and Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiral: Exporting beyond Sea Traytors, Rebels, Rogues, and Fugitives from Justice: Hiring and freighting Foreign Ships, when their own would have done. Throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be choaked: Shipwrights or Boat-makers extorting upon the Subjects: Taking away of *Buoys*, or cutting of Cables: Using false Weights and Measures at Sea.

Committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court : Not appearing at the Musters in time of War, which the Admiral has Power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by Mariners, the Amercements of which fall to him ; as do also Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson* and *Jetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Causes are triable only before his Judge (for the Admiral never judges in Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Curiae Admiralitatis Scotiae*.

Causés are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in such Cases the common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

* *Alexander Boyne* of *Logie*, is Secretary to the Earl of *Weemys*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy Admirals within their own Precincts; and such *Englishmen* of War as come up the *Frith*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolvitor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Session, and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertain'd upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe-Conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons or Precepts, and of all Extracts of Decrees, Acts or Sentences that are pass'd in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mention'd Courts, especially on the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

[*Faculty of Advocates.*] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons of the best Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but Ten, and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the *Lords of Session*. But in process of Time,

Time, Business increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that now their Number is 180. Of these 140 constantly attend the House; many of the rest are Gentlemen of good Estates, who enter'd into that Body with no other View, than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the first *Tuesday* in *January*, at which Time they chuse their Annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator of their Library*.

The *Dean's* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occasion, when the *Faculty* cannot be conven'd, he assumes to himself a certain Number of the most Intelligent and Experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Interests and Concerns of the Society. Tho' his Office is Annual, yet the same Person is usually elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several Years.

The *Clerks* are two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots* Law. The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation, or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen annually, and sworn to be faithful in their Office. They are Nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into Nine Parts, each taking one, and having appointed a *Diet* for Examination, where Seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the Candidate; and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify, Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted by signing his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the Candidate being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the Civil Law for the Subject of his Theses. And having obtain'd a *Diet*, i. e. a set Day for his publick Trial, he distributes his Theses among the *Advocates* Eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25, (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Disposal of Money, and then the said *Quorum* is enlarged to 45 :) Three at least of the 15 publick Examinators chosen annually for that End, dispute

dispute against the Candidate's Theses, and afterward the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualify'd, the Dean is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which end having a Day allow'd him, he appears in the Inner Session-House, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lords* Places covered while he makes his Harrangue, after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great Measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that Kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all Kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of Greek, Roman, Saxon and Scottish Medals, which the Ingenious Mr. James Sutherland had with great Labour collected, together with several Pieces of Roman Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session House.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at present to three of their Number, who have a Deputy that gives constant Attendance in the Library at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are Three Curators of the Library, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supply'd at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the Library from time to time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but have by the late Treaty of Union this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by his Majesty or his Royal Successors to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been *Advocates* or principal *Clerks* of Session for the space of Five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of Ten Years, having Two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualify'd for the said Office. By a late Act of the said *Faculty*, Mr. William Forbes, one of the *Advocates*, being authoriz'd by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the said *Journal* is to be lodged

lodged in the *Faculty's* Library, for the use of the Lawyers before another Session begins.

The Court of Chancery.

The Court of *Chancery* with the Proceedings therein, is supposed to be one of the *English* Customs which were brought Home by King *James I.* who lived in an easy and honourable Confinement there for some Years in the Beginning of his Reign: So that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm that there was a *Chancery* before *James I.* but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from *England*.

Writers to the Signet.

There is at present about One Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can Subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof; and punishing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence, even to the depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, Five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Infrant Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and, then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners, representing after what manner they have qualify'd themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and crave to be try'd. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fidei*, and sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of Counties.

Sheriffs and Stewards.] In every County or *Shire* in *Scotland*, anciently the chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Causes Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before

fore them any Proceſſes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controverſies ariſing thereanent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Breves and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeoffing Heirs in Lands held by their Predeceſſors. And there are ſeveral ſmall Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Moſt Sheriffdoms were anciently Heretable, and many are ſo ſtill. The Office was never Annual, ſometimes for Life, uſually, when not Heretable, only *durante Beneplacito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurifdictions are called *Stuarties*, and the *Stuart* has the ſame Power in them as the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of theſe *Stuarties*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, ſend Members to Parliament. in *Kyle* ſome Part of the Propriety of the *Great Stuart* of *Scotland*, who was always the King's Eldeſt Son, was erected into a *Stuarty* by it ſelf. The *Stuarty* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*, and *Mac Duff's* Eſtate in *Fife*, is called the *Stuarty* of *Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Beſides theſe Courts, there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by virtue of a Royal Jurifdiction inveſted in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. Theſe anciently belong'd to the Eccleſiaſticks, and were appropriated to ſuch Lands as they were poſſeſſ'd of in Property and Superiority. But of late many great Men have thoſe Regalities granted to them. But theſe Burghs of Regalities being no State, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Cauſes ariſing in their own Liberties.

Here are alſo Baron Courts; every Baron that holds a Barony of the King, has ſuch a Court, in which leſſer Cauſes are tried, and they can Fine and Diſtrain; anciently they cou'd judge Cauſes of Life and Death, but now they have loſt that Power. However, they are admitted by ſome Learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

Commiſſaries.] Here are likewise Courts called the *Commiſſariat*, answerable to thoſe of the *English* Dioceſan Chancellors, the higheſt of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Teſtaments; the Right of Patronage to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes of that Nature; but in almoſt all other Parts of the Kingdom there ſits but one Judge on theſe Cauſes.

The Commiſſaries in theſe Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*.

In Criminal Cauſes, the King's Chief Juſtice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*, which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Juſtice Generals of all *Scotland*, (the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland* excepted;) but now the Criminal Jurifdiction of the Duke of that Name does only ex-

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tend to his own Lands. In the said Court the Defendant is likewise permitted, even in Case of High-Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, *Justices* are sometimes appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding this or that particular Cause.

Justices of the Peace.] These have been of a long standing in *Scotland*, but under several Regulations; the last render'd the Commission of the *Peace* wholly ineffectual, viz. That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procur'd by the *Great Men*, in Favour of themselves, who had most of the *Sheriffs Courts* and *Regalities* in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant Dependence on them. The only Check they had upon them, were the *Parliament* and *Council*, but the Seat of these being transferr'd by the Union, the Parliament of *Great Britain* has restored the Fifteen Days to the *Justices of Peace*, that the Heretable Officers may not be Arbitrary and without Controul; and that the Commons may have some Share in the Policy and Publick Government, as they have in *South Britain*.

Coroners.] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Malcolm II.* where all Matters are said to be Cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace, and they are required to have Clerks to register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors; but at present this Office is in Desuetude, except in some particular Places, where the *Coroners* present all Malefactors, and take them to and from Prison.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.

Royal Boroughs] Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of *Scotland* at several times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves, and in general they have all of them within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize, exclusive of all others; they can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of *Sheriffs*, and can make By-Laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions also between Burgeses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough; Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is
next

next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the *Court of Four Boroughs*, and was Yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court were *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Roxburgh*, and *Berwick*; but when the two last were fallen into the Hands of the *English*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to answer the Necessities of the Royal Boroughs in general, in King *James III's* Time, *Ann. Dom. 1487.* all the Boroughs were empower'd to send Commissioners to a Yearly Convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskeithing*, wherein they were to consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the Boroughs: But there are no Records of these Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of Boroughs sat at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made Acts for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old Borough Laws no Man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any Convention or Meeting of Boroughs, except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the Borough which he was to represent. But in 1699 the Boroughs made an Act to capacitate the same Man to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Boroughs, (which he could not regularly be before) and likewise to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The Power of the Convention of Boroughs is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any Borough are there decidable: Differences between Burgh and Burgh are there determined: They can Unlaw any Burgh or Burghers that shall disobey them: They determine the Elections of Magistrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their Decrees. They judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commissioners to visit the Burghs, and to make Reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper: In 1691 there was a General

neral Visitation of all the *Royal Boroughs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were order'd to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues: Their Trade and Shipping, and the Constitution of their Prisons and publick Works: Their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which means the Convention was fully appriz'd of all that concern'd the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were freighted: To Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. to the Curing and Packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. to the Importing and Exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands* is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Camphere*. Their *Conservator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; so that in truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subject to their Management. They have also an Agent, and two Clerks.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body into *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that purpose, and who upon any Emergency may summon a Convention *pro re nata*.

Town-Council.] The Town-Council meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their several distinct Courts for administering Justice in indifferent Affairs; but their Magistrates by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens they continue longer. But all these inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that those may at any time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.



T H E
P r e s e n t S t a t e
 O F
S C O T L A N D.

B O O K I I I.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

C H A P. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.

Name. **F**ROM the Beginning of Christianity the Ministers of GOD in his Church have been called the Clergy, from the Greek Word Κληρoς, a Lot, as being more peculiarly God's Inheritance; for so that Greek Word metaphorically signify'd. From thence came the Word Clerk, which has since been taken into other Professions; for which Reason Churchmen

men in *Scotland* have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments*.

As long as Episcopacy continued in *Scotland* all the Parish-Priests received Orders from Bishops only, who were assisted by Presbyters. Now since the Establishment of Presbyterian Church-Government, that is not required, but instead of Episcopal Ordination, they receive Ordination by Solemn Prayer and Imposition of Hands from the Presbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Constitution of *Scotland*, had the *Right* of presenting Ministers to Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocese, for Institution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of Episcopacy, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Presentation* was settled in the Heretors of the said Parish (being Protestants) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in disposing thereof, and for other Reasons assigned, the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That from and after the First Day of May 1712, it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and for every other Person and Persons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatsoever, (who have not made and subscrib'd a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to present a *qualified* Minister or Ministers to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which shall at any time after the said First Day of May happen to be vacant, and the Presbytery of the respective Bounds, shall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Minister so presented accordingly; any thing, in any other Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

The Assurance.

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That his Majesty King GEORGE is the only Lawful undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of Right, King, as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government; and therefore do sincerely and faithfully promise and engage, that I

will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall disturb or disquiet his Majesty in the Possession or Exercise thereof.

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or robbing their Houses, or actually attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables; and that this Law may be the better executed, Five hundred Marks Reward is allowed to the Discoverer, and Three hundred Marks to the Apprehender of the aforesaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury: And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manfes*, (i.e. *Parsonage-Houses*) and where they are not fitting, the *Heretors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manfes* for them, not exceeding 1000 *l.* nor under 500 *Marks* Value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was so impoverish'd by the Popish Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leases and corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not King *James VI.* took some care in recovering and restoring some small part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many would render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every Parish Church, and such Bounds as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent Parish, shall have their own Pastor, with a sufficient and reasonable Stipend, according to the State and Ability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds* (i.e. *Tiths*.) And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Faill* and *Diviots* allow'd them (except Ministers in Burghs that have no Right to Glebes,) with Grass for one Horse and two Cows to be designed; and if there be no Kirk-Land near the *Manse*, or the same be arable, then the *Horetors* pay the Minister Twenty Pounds yearly for their Grass: And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burthen'd with the Ministers Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands encreased. In the Provision made for the Parochial Clergy in *Scotland*, one thing is very commendable, which is, that
throughout

throughout the whole Country there are scarce any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles I.*

CHAPTER II.

Of the Scottish Computation, Numbering, Weight, Measures, Money.

Scotch Computation.] THE Scots use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the English in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scottish Numbering.] Vide England.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounce into 16 Drops, and their Drops into 36 Grains, 27 of thir Grains making the English Penny-Weight.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces Troy; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces Troy of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the Firiot of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Sterling* Jugg, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas order'd by Parliament, that these Standards be kept, two Firlots at *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Sterling*, and that these be the Universal respective Measures. The *Applicative* Measures are the *Scotch* Ell, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* Measure 12 of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all Glasiers, Masons, and other Workmen work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole United Kingdoms; namely, those which are now established in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

Money.] The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; tho' it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great Britain* have all along maintained their Commerce in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more Southern. So that the Value of Money and the Prices of Goods, were at a *Par*, among the several Nations which anciently Inhabited this Island. Of this we have an

Early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm II.* wherein a *Col-Pindach* or young *Heifer* was valued at thirty Pence; the very same Price that was set on an Ox in some of our *Saxon* Laws, which are supposed to be Enacted about the same time. When Gold was first Coined in *Scotland* is very uncertain: However, the Proportion betwixt Gold and Silver there has been usually One to Twelve, so that when the Ounce of Gold was Three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings, &c. *James the II.* raised the Price first of Silver to 8 s. an Ounce, and Gold to 4 l. 19 s. Afterwards he mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12 s. and the Gold he advanced to 6 l. and *James IV.* kept both at the last mentioned Value. There are no remaining Acts of Council, concerning Coinage in King *James V.*'s time, though great Alterations were made in that Reign. The *Douglas* Groats of 10 d. fine, and *Babies* of 3 d. fine, were then brought into use; as were likewise the *Bonnet* Pieces of Gold. In Queen *Mary*'s time, the Ounce of Silver rose to 30 s. and the Coined *Placks* of only 2 d. Fine at 14 l. 16 s. the Ounce. There is in the Bishop of *Carlisle*'s *Scottish Historical Library*, a very curious Account of the several Gold and Silver Pieces of Money, which have from time to time been coined in *Scotland*: But all the current Money of that Country, being by the Articles of the Union called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English* Standard, that so there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great Britain*; there is the less need to be particular in specifying of them. Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundant Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the Nobility of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their Privileges, Precedence, &c. See the same in *England*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Commons of *Scotland*, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burgers, &c.

Order of the Thistle.] AMONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are Knights, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in *Europe*, by taking of an Oath, and being proclaimed publickly by the Herald, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the Thistle. The

The Noble Order of Knights of the *Thistle*, was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achaius*, but growing into Desuetude by length of Time, was revived by King *James VII.* but his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Queen *Anne*. The Collar of the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto Pendant on a Blue Rundle, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautify'd with Pearls: The Inscription is, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, though some think it should be *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in the present Tense, as all other Motto's are; but tho' the present Time makes more the Nature of the thing, yet the Future is more Threatning, and expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness, to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge, worn by the Knights of this noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle of Gold*, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of *November*, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. *Andrews* to celebrate their Feast; during the Solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders an *Azure Rundle*, on which is Embroidered St. *Andrew's* Cross, *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with Flower *de Lys*, Or.

Bannerets.] Knights and *Bannerets*, are created under the Royal Standard, in the Kings's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the *Banneret's* Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a Posterior Date. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights and their Heirs Male should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights *Baronets* and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights *Baronets*.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated: This Order was design'd by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded till the Time of King *Charles I.* (A. D. 1625) who disposed to each of these

Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did Constitute and Ordain that Heretable State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights, called *Equites aurati*, all lesser Barons, commonly call'd *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen, (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children;) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his and his Sons Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order Superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allowed to wear and carry about their Necks, in all times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang Pendant in a *Scutcheon Argen*, a *Salvir Azure*, and thereon an Inescutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which Grants are Registred in the Books of *Lyon King of Arms* and the Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferr'd at the King's Pleasure, without Limitation of Number.

Knights *Batchelors*, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen, though a *Laird* in effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among such as profess Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profess *Theology*. 2. Such as profess *Canon-Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* preceed those that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities, are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital City*, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have born *Magistracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is this Precedency observ'd, that a younger *Alderman* or *Bailiff* takes not Precedency from his *Senior*, because he is Knighted. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all Knights in the Country; the *Burgesses* of a Town give place to those that have been *Magistrates* in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether such a Knight

Knight is obliged to give place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it's determin'd in the Herald's Office of *England*, that all such as have been Mayors of *London*, that is to say, Provosts in *Scotland*, ought to take place of all Knights *Batchelors* every where, because they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they serve.

In Families likewise, the Chief of the Family takes place of any Gentleman of the Family; and tho' 'tis generally believed, that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reason and Discretion allow, that a Gentleman of Three Generations ought to give place to a Gentleman of Ten, if there is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and that for the same Reason, that a Gentleman of Three Generations, claims Precedency from any ordinary Landman, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Fathers Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, tho' 'tis not so among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for since she is to be sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she should participate of his Advantages. In *France* the Wives of those who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Title, and therefore they say *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madame la Presidente*; but it is not so in *Scotland*, where Offices are believed to be bestowed on Husbands upon a Personal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives: And yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of Knight *Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, tho' this proceeded originally rather from Courtesy than Law: For by the Herald's Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, &c. when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marry a Person of inferior Dignity; but it's observable, that if the

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' she does not lose it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman, she receives a *Feudal* Dignity which suppresses the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only Personal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's *Women of the Bed Chamber* at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without Prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, &c. take place in this Order:

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

The Wives of other Dukes.

The Wives of the Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Wives of Marquesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.

The Daughters of Dukes. Countesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.

The Daughters of Marquesses.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.

Daughters of Earls

The Wives of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquesses.

The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.

The Daughters of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.

The Daughters of Barons.

The Wives of Knight Bannerets.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.

The Wives of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.

The Daughters of Bannerets.

The Wives of Knight Batchelors.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Baronets.

The Daughters of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Batchelors.

The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.

The Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Wives of Lairds.

The Daughters of Lairds.

The Wives of Gentlemen.

The Daughters of Gentlemen.

The Wives of Citizens.

The Wives of Burgeses.

Servants.]

Servants.] Servants are distinguished into a twofold Capacity in *Scotland*, the first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in this manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain Annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martimas* to *Whitsun-tide*, they may be detained by their Masters. or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire, from *Whitsunday* to *Martimas*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master. And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master or punish him.

C H A P. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEfore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Head was called *Canmore*, and was contemporary with King *William I.* of *England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws. The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he cou'd be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concern'd, which for that Reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, and Thirteen, or as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men in the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first Authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *the Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Law Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the *Civil Law*.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective; upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called *Prætiques*, a Word of the same Importance with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland*, than one wou'd imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scottish Proclamations* revive obsolete Statutes, and so do the *English*: The *Scottish Letters of Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jur relictæ*, i.e. the *Scottish Terces*, and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scottish Wadsets* and *Reversions* answer to the *English Mortgages* and *Defeasances*; their *Poinding* of Goods after Letters of *Horn-ing*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remission in *Scotland* free from *Assything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* forecloses an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The Municipal Law consists either of *Acts of Parliament*, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of Justice, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the Force of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of these contradicts, the Civil Law is of force, which in Truth is the *Common Law of Scotland*.

Forest Laws.] Forest-Laws were designed for the good Government of the King's Forests, Parks, Woods and Chases; to prevent *Pasturing* in Forests by such as have no Right to it, or without License from the *Comptrollers* or *Keepers*, who if they suffer it are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattels to be Escheated to the King: Also to punish *Fellers* of the King's Woods, *Slayers* of Deer or *Wild-Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or those that shoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or slay any Deer straying in time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods Escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within Six Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chases and Places, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King and half to the Delator (i. e. Informer) which Penalties the Keepers of Forests, and others having Right thereto by their Infeoffments, have Power to inflict upon Transgressors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inquest.

Registers.] The Law of *Scotland* is easy and regular, by reason of Publick Registers, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects; whereof one is General and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stewarties* and *Regalities*; they were first Establish'd by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James VI.* since

since which time they are the best Repositories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are so full, that Titles are much more easily understood, than can be done without them; for by this means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying Estates; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any Estate, but by his being *Seized* of it; and that must be Registered within sixty Days, otherwise 'tis of no Effect; by which Means all secret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizing* be pass'd upon them, or if they be not entred in the Register, which every one is at Liberty to search, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick *Registers*, and they being Registered, without any further Action, by a Charge of Six Days the Debtor must make *Payment*, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out; by the first of which the Party is under *Outlawry* and *Rebellion*, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate, and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life-rent* of his real Estate, in which the Creditor is preferr'd for his Interest, and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House a Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *distrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtor, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, till the Creditor is satisfied, and all is *Null* and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if these Letters be returned registred within Twenty-one Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, Discharges thereof, *Renunciations* of *Woodsets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seizing*, are to be registred in the General Registry, to be appointed by the *Clerk Register* at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Registers for that purpose, within Threescore Days after Date of the same; and *Extracts* out of the said Register, make *Faith* in all Cases, except in the Case of *Improbation*: And if any of the said *Writs* shall not be Registrated, they are Null in Prejudice of a third Party; but not against the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the *Clerk Register's* Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after the Receipt of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary; who are also to deliver back the Writs, mark'd with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twenty-six Shillings and Eight Pence for his *Fee*, and then they

they are deliver'd to the *Clerk Register*, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town-Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the *Magistrates* and not the *Clerk-Register*. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Interdictions*, *Seasins* and *Reversions*, are all to be registred; the first within 15 Days, the second and third within 40 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great Seal and Privy-Seal, must be registred by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no *Keeper* must append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are register'd.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

Diet.] THE Diet of the *Scots*, is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better or have greater Varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes, cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds; and for their Wines, the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and Common People are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh* as Men of the same Rank are in *England*. Milkmeats and Oatmeal several ways prepar'd, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People; (for *Roastmeat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy-Days*;) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

Attire.] Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom, None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks yearly*, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Person wear Broidery, Pearl or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women were allow'd to come to *Kirk* or *Morcat* with their Faces *Mussell'd* under Pain of the Escheat of the *Coutchy*, the solemn Apparel or Manner of Arrayments for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magistrates* of *Burghs*, *Lords* of Session and other inferior *Judges*, were appointed

pointed by the King. And all *Kirkmen* (i. e. Ministers) were order'd to wear Black; and by the Act of Trade in the Reign of K. Charles II. Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimm'd with Gold or Silver Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and Five Hundred Marks of Fine, *toties quoties*: Which has been carefully observ'd, and at present nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff, by Men of the best Quality of this Country; except Military Officers that are privileg'd in Time of Service to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of Service till they have worn them out. The *Meaner* Sort in the *Lowlands* are habited like the *English*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *Higlanders*, who are constant in their Cloathing in *Plaids*, which are only One Piece of 7 or 8 Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee excepting the Right Arm, which they manage so artificially, as to supply the Defect of *Drawers* and *Breeches*; they cover their Heads with *Thrum Caps*, Blue, Grey, or Sad-Colour, as the Buyer pleases.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horse-racing, Fishing, Fowling, Coursing, Bowling, and such Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants; the Sports call'd *Foot-Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there was no less than 3 Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the Use of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the *Sheriff* in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wisdom of the State Enacted, That *Weapon-Shawing* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Boroughs; all Men being sufficiently harness'd and arm'd, and *Butts* (or as they call them, *Bow-Marks*) set up for Shooting in every Parish, with the Use of Guns and Fire-Arms; that so the King's *Leiges* might be ready and fit for War upon 8 Days Warning. This was design'd to instruct the standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandour, and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in *Scotland*, by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were Magnificent Structures. Most of the *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* were, and those that remain are of *Free-Stone*, with which this Country abounds; and so were the *Abbeys*, *Convents*, and *Monasteries*; which the Rabble in the Beginning of the *Reformation* raz'd from the very Foundation; and converted the Stones and other useful Materials, to the Building of Houses and Cities, which in many Places are cover'd with *Slate*. The Houses
of

of the Nobility and Gentry are also built with *Free Stone*, and well-furnish'd, agreeable to their Qualities.

CHAP VII.

Of Punishments used in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are call'd *Capital*, *High-Treason* is the first: And for the Punishment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno Septimo ANNÆ Reginae*, Entituled, *An Act for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which statutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings, in the Tryal of such Criminals. Now, *High-Treason* consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving, and Intending the Death and Destruction of the *King* or *Queen*, or any bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Restraint upon their Persons; or to Deprive, Depose, or to Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this or any other His Majesty's Dominions; or to Suspend him from the Exercise of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms against him, or any commissionate by him; or to intice *Strangers*, or others, to invade any of his Dominions, and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions: And the Offenders are punish'd as Traytors, with Death, Loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same Manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But *Noblemen* are generally *Beheaded*; not with an *Axe* as in *England*; or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument call'd a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot square, very sharp on the lower Part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead that it's scarce to be lifted. At the Time of Execution it's pull'd up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Moldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About 4 Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastned as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose; and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine, was the first that suffer'd by it.

Bring.

Bringing in of any kind of Poyson into the Realm, through which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any manner of Use, is also *Treason*; and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the *States in Parliament*: Accusing another calumniously of *Treason*, is *Treason*; and if the Person accus'd be acquit, the *Accuser* must suffer as a *Traytor*. Murder and Slaughter of a Person, under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is also *Treason*; and punishable as such.

Robbers upon the Highway, Breakers of Houses, Re-setters of Thieves, or Intercommuners with them to that Effect, and Payers of Black-Maill are guilty of *Felony*, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But Stealers of Wood, Breakers of Hedges, Dykes, Fences, and Stealers of Fruit, Honey, or Fish out of Ponds or Locks, are punish'd with Pains Pecunial, not exceeding Forty Pounds Scots. And if Children under Age commit any of these Things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay 13 s. 4 d. or one Mark Scots, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipp'd. But such as sell the Goods of Thieves of Clans, that dare not come to Market in the Lowlands themselves, are punish'd with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables; half to the King, and the other half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, False Witnesses, or Men guilty of Subornation, and their Accomplices, are punish'd by piercing their Tongues, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, and Infamy: And further, at the Judge's Discretion.

But 'tis to be observ'd, although the Lords of Session punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Justices punish them with Death.

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Interest and Profit for the Loan of Money, than at the Rate of Ten Pounds or Five Bols Victual per Cent. for the Year, in case that be the present Legal Interest, forfeit the Principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Usury, if he reveal it, is discharg'd of the Debt: And if another reveal it, he has Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury, shall lose the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets, or Regrators, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it's presented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are punish'd by Imprisonment, and a Fine of Forty Pounds Scots for the first Fault; for the second, an Hundred Marks, and for the third, Loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint are diligently to inquire if the Deed was done on Forethought, Felony, or through Chaud Mella, i. e. upon a Rencontre in a Passion; if
upon

upon the former, the *Trespasser* is incontinently imprison'd, and his *Life* and *Goods* at the King's Will: But if the *Fact* is found to be done through *Chaud Mella*, upon Tryal he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Persons convicted for *Lese Majestie*, or *Treasons* of any kind, are punish'd by the King's Seizing all Lands holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confession extorted from suspected Criminals in *Scotland*, is by an Instrument, call'd the *Boot*, made of 4 Pieces of narrow Boards nail'd together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tite on all Sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the *Thumb*, which they call the *Thumkins*, for less suspected Offences.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion; whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

THE late Queen's Majesty understanding the Charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, For Raising a Voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance do mostly abound; did first by her Royal Proclamation, dated August 18, 1709, approve and recommend the foresaid Charitable Design; and afterwards granted her Letters Patent for Incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this Pious Design into a Body Politick; by the Name of The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge; granting them full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to Erect and Maintain Schools to teach to Read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other Good and Pious Books; and also to teach Writing, Arithmetick, and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners of Scotland. Appointing them a General Meeting Quarterly at Edinburgh in the Town-Hall the first Thursday of January, March, June, and November Yearly, and oftner when and where the Society shall think meet. Nine of their Number to be a Quorum, with Power by Plurality of Voices to elect a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary or Clerk, and other Officers, all which are oblig'd to take an Oath *de Fidei Administratione Officii*; with several other Rights, Privi-

Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this *Good Design*.

These *Letters Patent* bear Date the 25th of *May*, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, it must be observ'd, that they pass'd an *Act* to encourage the Design of *Charity-Schools* in *April* this very Year 1709, and *Subscriptions* were then begun to be made: And there appear'd a good Prospect of Success; for before the *Patent* which they now have receiv'd, the Design was really begun; and 2000*l.* *Sterling* was subscrib'd to it: And the *Duchess of Hamilton*, to her great Honour, settl'd some of these *Schools* in the Isle of *Arran*. For although every *Parish* in *Scotland* is oblig'd to maintain One *Schoolmaster*, yet it is but in some Places that the *School-Masters* are oblig'd to Teach the *Poor Gratis*. So that notwithstanding that Legal Provision, *Charity-Schools* are found to be highly necessary in *Scotland*, as well as in *England* and Foreign Countries. Two Noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, viz. that to *CARLAVROCK* near *DUMFRIES* in *Dumfriesshire*, a private Gentleman, gave last Year 1000*l.* towards Erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with *Papists*. And *James Fraser*, Esq; has lately done the same. The *General Assembly* having interested themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publishing their *Act and Recommendation* for furthering the Design of Propagating *Christian Knowledge*; an *Instrument* for a *Subscription* has been drawn up, and *Printed Copies* thereof sent to all the *Presbyteries*, to the End that the *Ministers* may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously dispos'd Persons for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subscriptions*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of *SCHOOLS*, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools. IN every *Parish* there is a *School* set up by *Act* of Parliament, as has been already mention'd, whose *Master* has a Salary from the Publick, and the *Scholars* allow him some small Matter Quarterly. In *Country Schools* they teach *Writing* and *Arithmetick*, and Reading *English*, and in some *Latin*. In the *Royal Burghs* they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries; besides that each *Scholar* gives 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and in these *Schools* they teach nothing else, hav-

ing *English* and *Writing-Schools* besides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In Country Parishes the School-Master is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Session Clerk*, which bring him in some Advantage; for he receives 1 s. and sometimes 1 s. 8 d. for Asking of *Banns of Marriage*; 6 d. for *Registring* a Child that is *Christned*; and 3 d. for a *Certificate* for any Person that removes out of the Parish. All *School-Masters* are oblig'd to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, to subscribe the *Confession of Faith*, and must submit to a Tryal from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of *Ministers* in the Kirk of Scotland, it was Ordain'd by the *General Assembly* sitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645, That a Number of Pious Youths of good Expectations and approv'd Abilities, should be chosen, and sent *Bursars* or *Exhibitioners* to the *Universities* by the several *Presbyteries* of Scotland, every *Presbytery* consisting of 12 Kirks, being requir'd to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*, and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to joyn with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the Overplus of the Number to be order'd and dispos'd by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allow'd for their Maintenance 100 l. Scots per Annum at least, which is to be taken out of the *Kirk Penalties*, and the said Maintenance to be collected by the *Moderator* of every *Presbytery*, by equal divided Portions, the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod, and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The Time of the *Bursars* Continuance at the *University*, is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All *Bursars* of *Theology*, are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the *Universities* where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

Besides *Bursars* from *Presbyteries*, there are also others maintained by *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, *Ministers* and others, who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King *William III.* divers Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Bishops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King *James VI.* whence it took the Name of the King's School; it has a Master, 4 Ushers, a Writing-Master, and a Jainitor; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except

except the Writing-Master, whose Benefit is Casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by Authority of the Town-Council, Anno 1658, principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classic Authors.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] *Edinburgh* is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all the other Cities of *North Britain* in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its publick and private Buildings, the Largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houses are parted into divers Tenements, and they very often have as many *Landlords* as *Stories*, having no Dependance upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*, and by the *Saxon* Ancestors, *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon an Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as some learned Men think, was mistaken for *Scottodeni*, the two first Letters *Sc* being thro' haste of the Copiers omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the *Greek* way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for besides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which something resemble *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South East by the Sea-side; for then those Rocks appear like *Wings* stretched forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true Reason of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side, a standing Pool, commonly called the *North Loch*; upon the South-side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South Loch*, as appears by some Leases of Houses in *St. Ninian's Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annex'd. These two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon those two Sides, as the *North Loch* does at present on the North; but the *South Loch* was drain'd above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cowgate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great part of

the City stands upon an Ascent; and it's very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of building the City; for first the Neighbours having built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insults of their Enemies.

This City is enclosed with something which seems to have been an old Roman Wall on every Side, except the North, where it's secured by the *Loch*. It has Six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the *East* is called the *Cowgate*, from which there is an Entry into the *Netherstreet*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cowgate-street*. The *Eastermost* of the Gates to the *South*, is called the *Potter Row Port*, from the Suburbs call'd the *Potter Row*. The *Westermost* of these is called the *Society Port*, properly the *Brewers Port*. In that Place is a great square Court with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North Gate*, which was last made at the lower End of the *North Loch*, is two-fold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb called the *Mutters Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *Highstreet*, is one of the broadest Streets in Europe; from it run many Lanes or *Winds*, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower Street* has also many *Winds* running to the *South*.

In the very Middle of the City is a *Cathedral Church*, call'd *St. Giles's*; so large that it's divided in Three Places for Preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It's built of Hewen Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this *Cathedral Church*, there are in the City

The *South Church*, called the *Grey-friars Church*, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying Place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church, and among which that of Sir George Mackenzie appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of Square Hewen Stone with a Tower, built Anno 1641, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity, was built by Mary of Gelders, King James II's Queen; where also she lies interr'd,

The Lady *Yster's* Church was built by the Lady *Yster*, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform *Divine Service* therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two *Chapels* in the City, *St. Mary Magdalen's* in the *Cowgate*, and *St. Mary's* in *Nedries Wind*.

There is another *Chapel* of the same Name, at the Foot of the *Cannon-Gate*; as likewise several *Meeting-Houses* lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the middle of the *Cannon-Gate*, on the North-side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-Yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Thomas Moodie* of *Sachton-Hall* for that Purpose.

Near the Cathedral Church is the *Parliament-House*, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court, wherein is a handsome Figure of King *Charle II.* on Horseback: The Court is bounded on the North by the Church it self: The West-Side is inclosed by the *Council-House*, where the *Town Council* assembles: The South is bounded by the *Session-House*, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer Chambers*. The rest of the South and East Side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

Almost 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vast Expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the middle of the *High-Street*, to serve the Town with Water.

Bank of Scotland] At the Foot of a Close on the North Side of the Land Market is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Business and Design is to make Payments, and lend Money at an easy Interest. The Office is managed by a Governor, a Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the first *Tuesday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed the Court of Directors: The ordinary Directors are subdivided into 4 Classes or Subcommittees, who attend by Turns weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Balloting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1st, a *Treasurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2d, A *Secretary*. 3d, An *Accomptant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the first Court of General Directors is holden the first *Thursday* in *April*.

Air.] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each Side of it, from North to South, and which send up the *Air* as it were in Pipes into the *High-Street*, and the Nearness of the two Hills called *Neils Craigs* on the North, and *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholesomeness of it, in so much that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily encreased by bringing in the Water above-mention'd, which as it has been order'd by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the *Suburbs*, among which, that which lies from the *Netherbow* to the *Abby*, call'd the *Cannon-Gate*, has the Pre-eminence; it's adorn'd with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the *Abby of Holy-Rood-House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consum'd by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotch* Kings and Queens are interr'd.

On the North Side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physick Garden*, of which the ingenious and Learned *Botanist* *Mr. James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder *Sir Andrew Balfour*; and who by his indefatigable Industry has brought together so many Plants, that though 'tis not above 30 Years since that Garden was founded, it is now one of the best stock'd Gardens in *Europe*.

Magnitude.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of old, the City is now stretched forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Cannon-Gate*, and the King's *Palace* is in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

Firth, Firth or Forth.] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands, and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Prolemy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Firth*; and the *English* *Edinburgh Firth*.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament House already describ'd, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle, call'd by the *Scots* the *Maiden Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings were said to have been taught here the use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West,

West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is upon the South, West, and North inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a design'd *Outwork*, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finish'd. In the *Castle* also is a *Royal Palace*, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, tho' it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamelings: Its Parts and Specifick Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Fillet which goes round the Head, adorn'd with Twenty-two large precious Stones, *viz.* Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeraulds, Rubies, and Hyacinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamelings: And betwixt each of these Collets of Stones, are interposed great *Oriental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. *2d.* Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. *3d.* The upper Circle is relevate, or heightned with ten Crosses Floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Cross, ten, one and one! But some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper Part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross Patee, are Fifty-one; and these Crosses-Floree are interchanged with other ten high *Flours de Lys*, all alternative with the foresaid great Pearls below, which top the Points of the second small Circle. *Nota.* This is said to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Achaisius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specifick Form of this Crown differing from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heigten'd with Crosses-Floree alternatively with *Flours de Lys*, and that of *England* with Crosses-Patee alternatively with *Flours de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, since King *James* the VI. went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradesmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses Patee: Whereas there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all Crosses-Floree: Such as we see in our old Coins, and these which top our old Churches: These Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495, being

ing designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward the Fifth in England, in the Year 1483, carried a close Crown, as is observ'd by Selden: And the Scotch Crown is arch'd thus. 4th, From the Upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorn'd with Enamelled Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Cœlestial Globe, Enamelled Blue-Semee, or powder'd with Stars, Crossed and Enamelled with a large Cross-Patee, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl; such a Cross tops the Church of *Holyrood House*, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-Patee there is a Square Amethyst which points the Forepart of the Crown, and behind, or on the other Side, is a great Pearl, and below it on the Foot of the paler Part of the Cross, are these Characters, *I. R. 5.* By which it seems, that King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a Mond or Cross-Patee. But it's evident, *Primo*, That the Money and Medals coin'd in the Reigns of King *James III* and *IV.* have a Close Crown; and it's no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the Making of the Crown; because, *Primo*, they are tack'd by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2d, The Workmanship of the Arch is not so good, and there is a small Distinction in Fineness betwixt the first and last; the latter being superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; Trial whereof has been made. 5th, The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 it got a Cape of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd as before with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appear between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turn'd up with Ermine; upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight small Holes disposed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have lac'd or ty'd Diamonds, or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-seven Inches about; and in Height, from the under Circle to the Top of the Cross-Patee six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter: The Stalk or Stem of the Scepter, being Silver double over-gilt, is two Foot in Length, of Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knops answering thereto; betwixt the first Button and the second, is the Handle of Hexagon Form, furling in the Middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three Sides engraven, on that under the Virgin *Mary*, one of the Statues that are on the Top, of the Stalk is the Letter *I*; upon the second Side under *St. James*, is the Letter *R*; and on the third under *St. Andrew*, is the Figure 5.

figure 5. The Side betwixt I and R, is engraven with fourteen *Flours de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5, and the Letter I, are ten Thistles continu'd from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital; the three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Medusa's* Heads, and Rullion Foliages; upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves Emboss'd; upon the *Abacus* whereof arises round the prolong'd Stem, surrounded with three Statues. First, That of the Blessed Virgin, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR; and in her Left Hand a Mond Ensign'd with a Cross: Next to her on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. *Andrew* in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scot's* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in his Left Elevate, a Book open, on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand. On St. *Andrew's* Right Hand, stands another Statue, seeming to represent St. *James* with the like Apostolical Garment, and a hanging Neck superadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum*: In his Right Hand half Elevate, a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff; the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the Virgin, which is little less, the finishing of a *Gothick* Niche. Betwixt each Statue arises in a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upward and affronted inward, and the turning of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinque Foil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues, stands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Crystal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe top'd with an *Oriental* Pearl, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Scepter in Length is Thirty-four Inches

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over-gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the middle of each there is of Emboss'd Work a Garland, and in the Center there have been two Enamelled Plates which are broke off; the Traverse or Cross of the Sword being of Silver over-gilt, is in Length seventeen Inches and an half: Its Form is like two Dolphins the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns, the Shell is hanging downwards; the Point of the Sword form'd like an Escalop flourish'd, or rather like a great Oak-Leaf. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold these Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, cover'd with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of

of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are plac'd four round Plates of Silver over-gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are Enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Character, *Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Neck, is a large square Plate of Silver Enamelled *Purple*, into a Cartouch *Azure* an Oak-tree eradicated and fructed, *Or.* And above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, *viz.* two Keys in Saltire Adosce, their Bowls form'd like Roses, or Cinque-Foils tied with Trappings and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environ'd with three Crowns, with two Labels turn'd up, adorn'd with Crosses. Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fructed, which is the Reason the Sword is adorn'd with such Figures, a Hill, a Star; which Figures I find not on any part of the Sword; if they have been on the two Enamell'd Plates, which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not. But it is certain this Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes* a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, stella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps,
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadematum.
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons teget à vento, Stellaque monstrat iter.*

This Account was copy'd from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the Neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it's saluted by such Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road; And perhaps the *Romans* cou'd not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governors of this Fortrefs since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury* and *Gordon*: After the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was chief Commander of *Edinburgh-Castle*, which Government was continu'd to him by her late Majesty.

The *Royal-Palace*, which stands where *Holy-Rood* Abbey formerly stood, has its Name from thence: It has four Courts; the outer Court, which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens, three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorn'd with noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which
toward

toward the *North*, were erected by King *James V.* and the rest by *K Charles II.* The Fabrick of the inner Court is very stately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From these *Piazza's* there are Passages to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent. But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus II.* downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South Side* lies the King's Park, which is stor'd with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which thro' Conduits serves the whole House.

Of the Government of the City of Bdinburgh.

- The *Ecclesiastical* Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Presbyterian* Discipline, as has been already discoursed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They assemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are absent, and if, without lawful Cause, upon Proof, are punishable as Prophanners of the *Sabbath*. No Sports or Recreations, no not so much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally thro' the Kingdom, are perform'd without any Ceremony of Words, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go; of which they have Notice by the Ringing of a Hand-Bell through the Street by the Cryer, who says, *All Brethren and Sisters, I let you to wit; that there is a Brother—or Sister—departed at the Pleasure of Almighty God, &c.* and then gives notice when he, or she, is to be interr'd. This is all the Invitation: And when the dead Corps is silently laid in the Grave, the Funeral Rites are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefest, though in most *Burghs* there are some Variation from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good Town of *Edinburgh*, as it is peculiarly call'd, are a *Provost*, 4 *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treasurer*, 6 *Deacons of Crafts*, and two *Craftsmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allow'd to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the 14 *Deacons of Crafts* may be conven'd. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, who are all annual, and usually chosen about *Michaelmas*, setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable. But what they anciently were, is not distinctly known, most of the ancient Charters of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other Royal Burgh in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlane in the passing of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxborough* were in the Hands of the *English*, King *David III.* in the Parliament of *Perth* 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*, in the room of *Berwick* and *Roxborough*; and in King *James* the IId's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtain'd a Charter, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inchbucklinbrae* East, to *Cramond Water* West, and as far to the South, as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal Sheriff, the *Bailiffs* are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convicted of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sherifffdom.

The *Lord Provost* of *Edinburgh*, as he is always stiled, calls the Convention of *Burghs* by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the *Burgh*, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Enchroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtain'd from the Sovereign.

The Power of Gathering and Regulating the Militia of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction; and as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodg'd in the Hands of the *Lord Provost*, and the Council of the City.

When King *Henry VI.* of *England* was an Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward IV.*'s Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertain'd; in Consideration whereof he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records

cords of that City, empowering the Merchants of that City to Trade and Traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be oblig'd to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders: They have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a Library.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society or Fellows, who upon *St. Andrew's Day* (if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after) elect seven Counsellors, who chuse the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter, the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the License of the College, and to fine them in five Pound *Sterl.* They are also empower'd to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Herald's.

The principal Officer in the *Scottish* Court of Honour, is *Lyon King at Arms*, who has six Herald's, six Pursivants, and a great Number of Messengers at Arms under him. He is oblig'd to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May* and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaint, and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their Cautioners. *Lyon* and his Brethren the Herald's, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such to bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and of 100 *l. Scots* to *Lyon* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lyon's* Pleasure:

ture: And by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates as required, shall concur with *Lyon* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lyon* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen is to have 20 Marks, of Knights and Barons 10 Marks, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 Marks. *Lyon* and his Brethren are also the Judges of the Malversation of Messengers, whose Business is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Personal. The last Step of Personal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to seize the Debtor's Person. In the Execution whereof, he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Messengers at Arms*, from the Impress of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Brass or Silver fix'd upon the Messenger's Breast, to discover his Warrant and Authority when he discharges the Duty of his Office: And the resisting him therein is a Crime in the Law of *Scotland* called *Deforcement*.

Hospitals.

Heriot's Hospital.] *Heriot's Hospital* is a Publick School founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had lost 2 Sons by Shipwreck going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, *Feb. 15, 1624.* left in Legacy to this Hospital, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Scots Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and instructed in *Arts* and *Sciences* till they were of mature Age; and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It's properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizens Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour, who according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars, they are sent to the College, and have an *Exhibition* of 7 l. Sterling per Annum, and if put to Trades, have 11 l. Sterling to bind them Apprentices, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning, till they are fitted for the Publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the Founder is erected upon the Inner Frontispiece. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorn'd with large Walks, and delightful Greens.

St. Thomas's.] Near the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in which the poorer Sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintain'd, and have their own proper Chaplain.

There

There was a *Maiden-Hospital* founded, and liberally endow'd here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by some of the *Merchant Company*, who were much encourag'd thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Drug-gist in *Edinburgh*, who not only purchas'd convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the *Hospital*, but also left 'em a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanc'd by *Mortifications* and *Donations* from other Persons both in the Town and Country; and out of a vertuous Emulation, the Tradesmen or *Artificers* of *Edinburgh* have instantly Founded and Endow'd another *Maiden Hospital*.

House of Correction.

Over-against the *Collegiat-Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is the *House of Correction*, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, in which there are divers *Manufactories* of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where dissolute Persons are forc'd to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Basse.

The *Basse* is a little Island within the *Forth*, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it as represented in *Slexer's Theatrum Scotiae*, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. Upon the Top of this Island is a Spring which furnishes the Garrison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of *May* and *June*, the Surface of it being almost cover'd with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different Sorts, are the *Soland Geese* and the *Kittie Waikie*. There is only one Island more in the *West* of *Scotland*, call'd *Ailsay*, where these *Geese* do breed, and from these two Places, the Country is furnish'd with 'em during the Months of *July* and *August*. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was bought of them, and annex'd to the Crown.

This Garrison is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers, whose Pay is as follows,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ensign's <i>per Diem</i> is,	00	4	0
The Serjeant,	00	2	0
The Corporal	00	1	4

The Soldiers are taken out of His Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with 'an Allowance of 2 *d.* Sterling to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 *d.* *per Diem*.

The

The Town-Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by 2 *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each 4*s.* *Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss, just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland*: The 3 chiefest of which are, *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these 3, are,

Island Donnand-Castle standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the West-side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

Inverness-Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Keeper of it, and there is a Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffage* on the West-Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to His Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness* has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Duart* possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire, has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the West-Coast over-against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It's capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Horses within it. There are 18 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bressa-Sound* in *Schetland*.

Universities in Scotland.

The Universities in *Scotland* are 4, *St. Andrew's*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing of these Universities, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every University by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study us'd in the University of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the English Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of St. Andrew's

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A. D. 1412, and endow'd with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that University; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is yearly chosen; and has the same

Autho.

Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, and by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of *Mathematicks* was lately added to this University. It has 3 Colleges, St. *Salvator's*, St. *Leonard's*, and St. *Mary's College*. St. *Salvator's*, commonly call'd the *Old College*, was founded by James Kennedy, Archbishop of St. *Andrew's*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument: He furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and endow'd it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a Provost, Masters and Professors. At the first Foundation it was endow'd with a Doctor, a Bachelor, and a Licentiate in Divinity: Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and 8 poor Scholars called *Bursars*, who are here instructed *Gratis*. Dr. Skene, late Principal of this College, repair'd and augmented it, and also founded a Library, which is now well furnish'd with Books.

St. *Leonard's College* was founded by John Hepburn, Prior of St. *Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endow'd it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a Doctor of Divinity, 4 Professors of *Philosophy* called *Regents*, and 8 poor Scholars. Sir John Scot added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which has since increas'd by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir John Wedderburn.

St. *Mary's* or *New College*, was founded by James Beaton, Archbishop of St. *Andrew's*, A. D. 1536, and endow'd with a Maintenance for 2 Professors, who are to be Doctors of Divinity: One stil'd *Principal Professor of Theology*, the other, only *Professor of Theology*. To these was lately added a *Professor of Mathematicks*; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor Mr. James Gregory, procur'd an *Observatory* to be erected in the College-Garden furnish'd with many *Mathematical Instruments*. No *Philosophy* is taught in this College.

The University of Glasgow

Was founded by Archbishop Turnbull, and by Pope *Nicolas V.* endow'd with the Privileges of a University after the manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden to teach Divinity and 3 Professors to teach *Philosophy*. The Privileges of this University were confirm'd by King James II. King James III. by James IV. and V. and by Queen Mary; and yet it was almost deserted, if King James VI. in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestow'd the Tythes of the Church of *Gavan* upon it, and countenanc'd it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, A. D. 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he establish'd 12 Persons in the College, viz. a Principal, 3 Professors of *Philosophy*, called *Regents*, 4 *Bursars*,

an *Oeconomus*, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a *Janitor*, and a *Cook*. *K. Charles* ratify'd all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabrick. The like did *K. Charles II.* at the Request of the Estates of *Parliament*. The Archbishops of *Glasgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarg'd and adorn'd by the Care and prudent Administration of the then Principal, *Dr. Fall*, lately *Precentor* of *York*. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, several Schools, a Common-Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The University of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of King *Alexander II.* *A. D.* 1213, here was a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonorum*, with 3 Professors, Doctors of *Divinity*, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned Men flourish'd therein.

King *James IV.* and *William Elphinston*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* the Privilege of an University in *Aberdeen*, *A. D.* 1494, which is endow'd with as ample Privileges as any University in *Christendom*, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*, and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because there were Wars at that Time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Bishops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons, and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of *Divinity* themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of *Vice-Chancellor* was then lodg'd in the Official or Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it's govern'd by a Rector annually chosen, who with the Assistance of his four Assessors takes Cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

In this University are 2 Colleges, one in Old *Aberdeen*, founded by Bishop *William Elphinston*, *A. D.* 1500, which is call'd *The King's College*, from King *James IV.* who assum'd the Patronage of it. 'Tis seated on the South-side of the Town, and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses; one Side is cover'd with *Slate*, and the other with *Lead*. This College has a Principal, a Professor of *Divinity*, a Professor of *Civil Law*, a Professor of *Physick*, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of *Philosophy*, 3 other Professors of *Philosophy*, and a Professor of *Languages*.

In New *Aberdeen* is a College call'd the *Mareschalian Academy*, founded by *George Keith*, Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, *A. D.* 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorn'd with several addi-

additional Buildings, besides adding a Primary Professor call'd *The Principal*. It has 4 Professors of *Philosophy*, one of *Divinity*, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is also a famous Library, founded by the Citizens; supply'd with *Books* by the Benefactions of several learned Men, and well furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. This College with that in the *Old Town* makes one University, call'd *The University of King Charles II.*

The University of Edinburgh

Was founded by King *James VI.* *A. D.* 1580; who endow'd it with as ample Privileges as any University in *Europe*. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are *Curators*, and the *Provost* is *Chancellor*. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a *Common-Hall*, *Schools* for every *Profession*, 2 *Libraries*, a *Printing-House*, and a good many *Chambers*, in which the *Students* may lye if they please. The *Students* do not eat in *Common*, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct *Habit*, as they have in other Universities of *Scotland*, where the *Students* wear *Red Gowns*. No *Test* or *Subscription* is offer'd to a *Student* at his *Admission*, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught, *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History* and *Greek*, for all which there is a *Professor*, and a *Principal* that oversees them all, and presides among 'em when they meet as a *Faculty*. Every one of their *Professors*, and all Officers in the University swear *To acknowledge the Government as now Establish'd, Civil and Ecclesiastical*; they subscribe to the *Confession of Faith*, and declare their *Conformity to the Kirk-Government*, and that they never will directly, or indirectly, endeavour the *Subversion of the same*.

From *June 20*, to *October 20*, is a *Vacation* of all *Professions* but *Humanity*, and from *August 1*, to *October 1*, for that too: All the *Professors* are paid by their Pupils, except those of *Divinity* and *Ecclesiastical History*, who for that Reason have larger Salaries than the rest.

The *Principal* confers all Degrees: Reads a *Lecture* in *Divinity* in the *Common Hall* once a Week, at which *Students* and *Professors* constantly attend. He presides at *Examinations* and *Tryals* of *Students*, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short, 'tis his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The *Students* in *Divinity* are divided into 4 or 5 Classes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their *Studies*, and to give each other an Account of what they have Read, and what Observations they have made upon their Reading. The *Professor* attends them every Day in the Week but *Saturday*. On *Mondays* the Exercises are in *English*,

which are a *Homily*, or *Practical Discourse*, a *Presbyterial Exercise*, or an *Exercise and Addition*, i. e. when one *Student* handles the *Text* critically, solves its *Doubts*, and paraphrases it at last; after which another *Student* opens its *Doctrines*, and confirms them with proper *Reasons*: These *Exercises* are to last but half an *Hour* a-piece. And last of all a *Lecture*, in which a *Portion* of *Scripture* is *Paraphrastically* and *Practically* explain'd. On *Tuesday* either the *Professor* reads a *Latin Lecture* in *Divinity*, or else they have a *Collatio Dogmatical*, the *Manner* of which is this: On the *Tuesday* preceding, the *Professor* gives the *Students* a *Question*, upon which they are to answer the *Questions* that shall be propos'd, which they do thus. The *Professor* begins with stating the *Question Historically*, and then desires any one *Student* to give an *Account* of the various *Opinions* about it; asks another which is the right *Side* of the *Question*, speaks to a *Third* to prove it, and commands a *Fourth* to defend it against his *Objections*; after which the *Professor* determines upon the whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wednesday* is appointed for *Students* newly enter'd, who are examin'd upon some little *System* which is put into their *Hands*; such as the *Confession of Faith*, *Markii Medulla*, *Paræus* upon *Ursin's Catechism*, and the like. *Thursday* is set apart for *Divinity Disputations*. They are open'd by a *Position* which they call an *Exegesis*, in which the *Question* is fully and clearly stated by the *Respondent*, who is then oppos'd by 2 or 3 other *Students* in their *Turns*, during which *Time* the *Professor* moderates, and solves the *Difficulties* which the *Respondent* cannot overcome. On *Friday* a *Question* in *Church-History* is debated, or else there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which *Questions* of *Sense* or *History*, or any other *Difficulties* observ'd in a *Chapter* of the *Bible*, propos'd the *Friday* preceding by the *Professor* are answer'd by the *Students*, as the *Professor* shall propose them; all which *Difficulties* the *Professor* is oblig'd to clear fully after the *Students* have given their *Judgments*.

In *Philosophy* there are 4 *Regents* or *Professors*; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his *Class*; which *Classes* are divided according to the *Years* that the *Students* have been enter'd in the *University*. The *Students* now do every *Year* change their *Regent* as well as their *School*, for one of the 4 *Professors* of *Philosophy* is establish'd constant *Professor* of *Greek*, under whose *Tuition* the *Students* continue the first *Year*. The second *Year* they learn *Logick* and *Metaphysics* from another *Professor*, and the third *Year* they come under the *Inspection* of a third *Professor*, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fix'd *Class*, but reads *Publick Lectures* of *Mathematicks*. *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the *New Scheme* of *Teaching* in the *College* of *Edinburgh*; but the *Philosophy Professors* in the other *Colleges*

leges are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow* they have already a fix'd and constant Professor of *Greek*. The first Year the *Students* who are call'd *Bajans* are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change the School, but not their *Regent*; they are then call'd the *Semi-Class*. That Year they learn *Logick*, and every Day read some *Greek*. The Professor, as he is now call'd, illustrates some printed System of *Logick*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every *Student* is oblig'd to recite an Oration publickly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where under the Name of *Batchelors*, they study *Metaphysicks* and *Ethicks*: The *Metaphysicks* which are read to them are usually *De Vrie's* or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethicks*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Puffendorf de Officio Hominis & Civis*, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc's* *Physicks* in the Book chiefly receiv'd; then also they read *Greek*. This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is call'd the *Magistrand Class*. Every *Student* at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium*, which is not settled, only never less than a Guinea is given by any Body; and this is his Tuition Money for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December* every Year, there are Publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examin'd first. They are examin'd by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is perform'd in the *Common Hall*.

Every *Saturday* the *Students* of the *Magistrand Class* repeat Oration publickly in the *Common Hall* before the Principal and Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Batchelor Classes* dispute also upon some *Philosophical Questions*, in which *Disputations* the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Batchelors* defend. The *Batchelor Regent* moderates; the *Batchelors* after that make *Speeches*, and oppose *Questions*, which the *Students* of the *Semi-Class* defend.

The Four Professors call their Classes together twice every Day in the *Week*, and three Days thrice. The Hours are from Seven to Nine, and from Ten to Eleven in the Mornings; and from Two to Three in Afternoons. Every *Sunday* after Evening-Sermon the *Students* are all convened and instructed in some System of *Divinity*.

After 4 Years Study, the *Students* expect to take the Degree of *Masters of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly examin'd, and if approv'd they take the Title of *Candidates*; at which Time they take an Oath to be true to the Protestant Religion, and the University of *Edinburgh*; and when they

they are register'd *Masters of Arts*, they pay 6 s. 8 d. a piece to the Library.

Upon the Day of *Laureation* the Magistrates of the City, and any other *Gentlemen* that please, attend the Principal and the Members of the University in the Common Hall, where the *Candidates* appear with their *Professor*, cloath'd with Black Gowns like his: The Ceremony is open'd by the *Professor*, with a short Prayer, and a Discourse suitable to the Occasion; after which, *Theses* which were printed and dispers'd some Days before upon any Part of *Philosophy*, are oppos'd by the Principal *Professors*, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the *Presidency* of their *Professor*. Then some of the *Candidates* make *Speeches* in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and demonstrate some *Physical Phenomena*, or some *Mathematical Propositions*. This being done, the Principal makes a *Latin Speech* upon the Occasion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is perform'd upon a Carpet spread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by Virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King *James VI.* declares them *Masters of Arts*, and in Testimony thereof puts a Cap upon their Heads; which Ceremony, *Mutatis Mutandis*, is observ'd in other Degrees.

The *Mathematick Professor* reads twice a Week in the Common Hall, and convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his *Lectures* about Nov. 1, and ends about May-Day. He is gratify'd by his Scholars in the same Manner as the ordinary *Regents*.

The *Professor of Ecclesiastical History* reads thrice a Week, once in the Common Hall, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 l. per Annum.

The *Professor of Humanity, Roman History, and Oratory*, teaches from October 1, to August 1, is paid by his Scholars, as the *Professors of Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same Times. Students usually stay 2 Years in this Class, before they learn *Greek*.

The *Professor of the Eastern Languages* reads once a Week in the Common Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a New Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 l. Sterling per Annum.

Any Member of the University may study in the Library, *Gratis*, and may for paying a Crown have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every Monday Morning from Seven to Nine, the *Professor* explains the *Confession of Faith*, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in Term-Time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

✱ *The following Account of the Royal Hospital for Disabled Seamen came too late to be inserted in its proper Place, but we hope the Goodness of it will make amends for our putting it in here.*

Greenwich-Hospital, built upon the South Side of the River Thames, not much farther distant from London-Bridge Eastward, than Chelsea-Hospital is Westward, doth as much excel the latter in Magnificence, Strength, and Usefulness, as it doth in its Capaciousness, being designed for about 1500 Seamen.

The great Court to the River is One hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and Ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone-Building, near One hundred Yards in Length; which for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactness of Workmanship, may vie with any in Europe; that upon the West having been designed as part of a Palace for King Charles the Second. Parallel to these, upon the East and West, are other Ranges of Building of the same Extent, making two Courts of about twenty Yards wide, between these and the forementioned.

The Ends of these Buildings, facing the River, form most beautiful Pavilions of Stone-Work, of near Sixty Yards in Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole Extent of Building to the North, about two hundred Yards.

The Facades of these Buildings to the River, as well as the Portico's in the middle of their East and West Fronts, consist of a noble Disposition of *Corinthian* Architecture, formed upon eight Columns, and as many Pilasters on each Side, of near Twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which surrounds the Building, upon which at each Extremity there is raised a well-proportioned Attick and Ballustrade.

The Body of these Fabricks is of Rustick-Work in *Portland-Stone*, admirably fitted to the Ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone-Wharf to the River, of more than Three hundred Yards in Length, in the middle of which are very handsome Stairs to the Hospital, as well as others at each End, for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a small Ascent, is a Piazza, running Southward One hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and Forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Colonnade with Dorick Pillars, One hundred and fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature and Ballustrade; making a

Communication in the Dry, between the Buildings adjoining. These Collonades lead to the Vestibules of the Hall on the West Side, and of the Chapel on the East Side, over each of which rises a noble Cupola of about Twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than Forty Yards in Height.

The Ceiling of the great Hall, about Thirty-seven Yards long, and Five Yards broad, has been very finely Painted by our famous Countryman, Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed and Immortal Memory, with a vast Variety of Historical Figures, chiefly respecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which is laid open to the other by one great Arch, making about Sixteen Yards in Length, and Twelve in Breadth, is now Painting both upon the Ceiling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of the late Queen *Anne*, and of his present Majesty King *George*; and as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in *Europe* of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design and Beauty of Painting; so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance, and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Collonades before-mentioned, make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent in Architecture, than the Prospect this Hospital affords from the River, extending it self Two hundred Yards in Front, and in Depth near Two hundred and twenty Yards, all of the most beautiful Stone-Work. The View through the Piazza is closed by a noble House belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governour's Habitation, seated at the Foot of the Park, above Four hundred Yards distant from the River; but the most agreeable Terminations of the whole, are the Plantations and rising Ground of the Park it self, which at the Interval of less than half a Mile, is near as high as the top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hospital, to the East and West, are very handsome Dormitories or Wards for the Sailors, of more than Two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.

A GENE-

A GENERAL
LIST
OR
CATALOGUE
OF ALL THE
Offices and Officers

EMPLOYED

In the several Branches of His MA-
JESTY's Government, Ecclesiastical,
Civil, Military, &c.

- I. In *South Britain*, or *England*.
- II. In *North Britain*, or *Scotland*.

RANGED

In the Order in which those Heads are treated in
the foregoing Books ; and the Subordinate
Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand
Offices, to whose Direction and Disposal they
immediately appertain.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1722.

LIST
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EMPLOYED
in the Royal Branches of His Majesty's
Government; Ecclesiastical,
Civil, Military, &c.

I. In South Britain, or England.
II. In North Britain, or Scotland.

RANGED
in the Order in which those Heads are treated in
the foregoing Books; and the subordinate
Officers and Officers placed under the Grand
Officers, to whose Direction and Disposal they
immediately appertain.

N U M B. I.

A LIST of all the PEERS and PEERESSES of that Part of Great Britain called ENGLAND.

His Royal Highness George-Augustus (Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsaye, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven and of Carreck, Viscount North-Allerton, Baron of Tewkesbury and of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.

His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Bishop of Osnabrug, Knight of the Garter) Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster.

His Highness Frederick-Lewis, (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh) Duke of Gloucester.

The second Title of Dukes, &c. Or, Titles given by Curtesy to their Eldest Sons.

Great Officers who precede DUKES.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.

Marquis of Dorchester

DUKES.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England.

Earl of Arundel.

John Campbel, Duke of Greenwich, Lord-Steward of the King's Household.

Lord Chatham, or Lord Lorn.

Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

Marquis of Clare.

Charles Seymour, <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	<i>Earl of Hertford.</i>
Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>	<i>Earl of Southampton and Chichester.</i>
Charles Lenos, <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>	<i>Earl of March.</i>
Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>	<i>Earl of Euston.</i>
Henry Somerset, <i>Duke of Beaufort.</i>	<i>Marquis of Winchester.</i>
Charles Beauclair, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>	<i>Earl of Burford.</i>
Charles Pawlet, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>	<i>Marquis of Winchester.</i>
Peregrine Osborne, <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>	<i>Marquis of Carmarthen.</i>
Wriothesly Russel, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>	<i>Marquis of Tavistock.</i>
William Cavendish, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	<i>Marquis of Hartington.</i>
Edmund Sheffield, <i>Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.</i>	<i>Marquis of Normanby.</i>
John Mannors, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	<i>Marquis of Granby.</i>
John Montagu, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>	<i>Marquis of Monthermen.</i>
James Grahme, <i>Duke of Montrose.</i>	<i>Lord Grahme.</i>
John Ker, <i>Duke of Roxburgh.</i>	<i>Lord Cesford.</i>
Henry de Grey, <i>Duke of Kent.</i>	<i>Earl of Harald.</i>
Robert Bertie, <i>Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.</i>	<i>Marquis of Lindsey.</i>
Henry Bentinck, <i>Duke of Portland.</i>	<i>Marquis of Titchfield.</i>
Philip Wharton, <i>Duke of Wharton.</i>	<i>Lord Winchendon.</i>
William Montague, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>	<i>Earl of Manchester.</i>
James Brydges, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>	<i>Earl of Carnarvon.</i>
Lyonel-Cranfield Sackville, <i>Duke of Dorset.</i>	<i>Earl of Middlesex.</i>
Scroop Egerton, <i>Duke of Bridgewater.</i>	<i>Earl of Bridgewater.</i>

MARQUISSES.

William Herbert, <i>Marquis of Powis.</i>	<i>Lord Powis.</i>
John Hay, <i>Marquis of Tweedale.</i>	<i>Lord Yester.</i>

E A R L S.

Gilbert Talbot, <i>Earl of Shrewsbury.</i>	
James Stanley, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>	<i>Lord Strange.</i>
Theophilus Hastings, <i>Earl of Huntingdon.</i>	<i>Lord Hastings.</i>
Thomas Herbert, <i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>	<i>Lord Herbert.</i>
Henry Clinton, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>	<i>Lord Clinton.</i>

Edward Howard, <i>Earl of Suffolk.</i>	<i>Lord Walden.</i>
James Cecil, <i>Earl of Salisbury.</i>	<i>Lord Cranborn.</i>
Brownlow Cecil, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>	<i>Lord Burghley.</i>
John Sidney, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>	<i>Lord Lisle.</i>
George Compton, <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>	<i>Lord Compton.</i>
Edward Rich, <i>Earl of Warwick and Holland.</i>	<i>Lord Rich.</i>
William Fielding, <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>	<i>Lord Fielding.</i>
Thomas Fane, <i>Earl of Westmorland.</i>	<i>Lord Despencer.</i>
Henry Bowes Howard, <i>Earl of Berkshire, Deputy to the Earl Marshal of England.</i>	<i>Lord Andover.</i>
John Savage, <i>Earl Rivers.</i>	<i>Lord Savage.</i>
Charles Mordaunt, <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>	<i>Lord Mordaunt.</i>
Harry Grey, <i>Earl of Stamford.</i>	<i>Lord Grey of Grooby.</i>
Heneage Finch, <i>Earl of Winchelsea.</i>	<i>Lord Maidstone.</i>
Philip Stanhope, <i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>	<i>Lord Stanhope.</i>
Thomas Tufton, <i>Earl of Thanet.</i>	<i>Lord Clifford.</i>
Robert Spencer, <i>Earl of Sunderland.</i>	<i>Lord Wormeleighton.</i>
Nicholas Leke, <i>Earl of Scarsdale.</i>	<i>Lord Deincourt.</i>
Edward Montagu, <i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>	<i>Lord Hinchinbrook.</i>
Edward Hyde, <i>Earl of Clarendon.</i>	<i>Lord Cornbury.</i>
William Capel, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>	<i>Lord Maldon.</i>
George Brudenel, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>	<i>Lord Brudenel.</i>
Arthur Annesley, <i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>	<i>Lord Annesley.</i>
Charles Howard, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>	<i>Lord Morpeth.</i>
Thomas Bruce, <i>Earl of Aliesbury.</i>	<i>Lord Bruce.</i>
Richard Boyle, <i>Earl of Burlington.</i>	<i>Lord Clifford of Lansborough.</i>
Anthony-Ashley Cooper, <i>E. of Shaftesbury.</i>	<i>Lord Ashley.</i>
George-Henry Lee, <i>Earl of Litchfield.</i>	<i>Lord Quarendon.</i>
Charles-Bodvile Roberts, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>	<i>Lord Bodmyn.</i>
William Paston, <i>Earl of Yarmouth.</i>	<i>Lord Paston.</i>
James Berkeley, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>	<i>Lord Dursley.</i>
Daniel Finch, <i>Earl of Nottingham.</i>	<i>Lord Daventry.</i>
Henry Hyde, <i>Earl of Rochester.</i>	<i>Lord Hyde.</i>
Montagu-Venables Bertie, <i>Earl of Albion.</i>	<i>Lord Norreys.</i>
Baptist Noel, <i>Earl of Gainsborough.</i>	<i>Lord Viscount Campden.</i>
Robert Darcy, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>	<i>Ld Darcy, or Ld Conniers</i>
Other Windesor-Hickman, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>	<i>Lord Windsor.</i>
William Stafford-Howard, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>	<i>Lord Stafford.</i>
Richard Lumley, <i>Earl of Scarborough</i>	<i>Lord Lumley.</i>

George Booth, <i>Earl of Warrington.</i>	<i>Lord Delamere.</i>
Richard Newport, <i>E. of Bradford.</i>	<i>Lord Newport.</i>
Frederick Zulestein, <i>E. of Rochford.</i>	<i>Lord Tunbridge.</i>
William-Ann Van Keppel, <i>E. of Albemarle.</i>	<i>Lord Berry.</i>
William Coventry, <i>E. of Coventry.</i>	<i>Lord Deerhurst.</i>
Edward Russel, <i>E. of Orford.</i>	<i>Lord Barfleur.</i>
William Villiers, <i>E. of Jersey.</i>	<i>Lord Villiers.</i>
Henry D'Auverquerque, <i>E. of Grantham.</i>	<i>Lord Boston.</i>
John Poulet, <i>E. Poulet.</i>	<i>Lord Hinton.</i>
Francis Godolphin, <i>E. of Godolphin.</i>	<i>Lord Rialton.</i>
Hugh Cholmondeley, <i>E. of Cholmondeley.</i>	<i>Lord Cholmondeley.</i>
John Sutherland, <i>E. of Sutherland.</i>	<i>Lord Strathnaver.</i>
John Leslie, <i>E. of Rothes, dead.</i>	
David Areskine, <i>E. of Buchan.</i>	
Thomas Hamilton, <i>E. of Haddington.</i>	
Hugh Campbel, <i>E. of Loudoun.</i>	
Charles Hamilton, <i>E. of Selkirk.</i>	
George Gordon, <i>E. of Aberdeen.</i>	
George Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkney.</i>	
John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair.</i>	
James Stewart, <i>E. of Bute.</i>	
Charles Hop, <i>E. of Hoptoun.</i>	
Henry Scot, <i>E. of Delorlane.</i>	<i>Lord Hermitage.</i>
Archibald Campbel, <i>E. of Ilay.</i>	
Robert Harley, <i>E. of Oxford and E. Mortimer.</i>	<i>Lord Harley.</i>
Washington Shirley, <i>E. of Ferrars.</i>	<i>Lord Tamworth.</i>
Thomas Wentworth, <i>E. of Strafford.</i>	<i>Lord Wentworth.</i>
William Legg, <i>E. of Dartmouth.</i>	<i>Lord Lewisham.</i>
Henry Paget, <i>E. of Uxbridge.</i>	<i>Lord Paget.</i>
Lewis Watson, <i>E. of Rockingham.</i>	<i>Lord Sondes.</i>
Charles Bennet, <i>E. of Tankerville.</i>	<i>Lord Ossulton.</i>
Heneage Finch, <i>E. of Aylesford.</i>	<i>Lord Guernsey.</i>
John Harvey, <i>E. of Bristol.</i>	<i>Lord Harvey.</i>
George Montague, <i>E. of Halifax.</i>	<i>Lord Sunbury.</i>
Talbot Yelverton, <i>E. of Suffolk.</i>	<i>Lord Longueville.</i>
Will Cowper, <i>E. Cowper.</i>	<i>Lord Fordwich.</i>
Philip Stanhope, <i>E. Stanhope.</i>	<i>Lord Elvaston.</i>
William Cadogan, <i>E. Cadogan.</i>	<i>Lord Caversham.</i>
Bennet Sherrard, <i>E. of Harborough.</i>	<i>Lord Sherrard.</i>
Thomas Coningsby, <i>E. Coningsby.</i>	<i>Lord Conningsby.</i>
James Saunderson, <i>E. Castleton.</i>	<i>Lord Castleton.</i>

Thomas Farmer, *E. of Pomfret*, *alias* } *Baron Lempster.*
Pontefract.

David Graham, *E. Graham.*

Robert Ker, *E. Ker.*

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Vis. Hereford.*
Anthony Browne, *Vis. Montacute.*

Laurence Fiennes, *Vis. Say and Sele.*

Thomas Bellasyse, *Vis. Falconberg.*

Charles Townshend, *Vis. Townshend.*

Thomas Thynne, *Vis. Weymouth.*

William Hatton, *Vis. Hatton.*

Henry Lowther, *Vis. Lonsdale.*

Henry O-Brian, *Vis. Tadcaster.*

Henry St. John, *Vis. St. John.*

Richard Temple, *Vis. Cobham.*

Hugh Boscawen, *Vis. Falmouth.*

John Wallop, *V. Lymington.*

Simon Harcourt, *Vis. Harcourt.*

George Bing, *Vis. Torrington.*

BARONS.

John Carteret, *Lord Carteret*,
one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

George Nevil, *Ld Abergavenny.*

James Touchet, *Ld Audley*,
[*E. of Castlehaven.*]

Peregrine Bertie, *Ld Willoughby of Eresby.*

John West, *Ld De la War.*

Charles Mildmay, *Ld Fitzwalter.*

Hugh Fortescue, *Ld Clinton.*

Edward Ward, *Ld Dudley and Ward.*

Thomas Stourton, *Ld Stourton.*

Dr. George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Broke.*

Hugh Willoughby, *Ld Willoughby of Parham.*

Thomas Howard, *Ld Howard of Effingham.*

William North, *Ld North, and Ld Gray of Rolleston.*

William-Ferdinand Cary, *Ld Hunston.*

Rowland St. John, *Ld. St. John of Bletsho.*

James Compton, *Ld Compton.*

Robert Petre, *Ld Petre.*

Thomas Arundel, *Ld Arundel of Wardour.*

Charles Dormer, *Ld Dormer.*

Henry Roper, *Ld Teynham.*

William Grevill, *Ld Brooke.*

Nevil Lovelace, *Ld Lovelace.*

Henry Maynard, *Ld Maynard.*

Charles Bruce, *Ld Bruce.*

Edward Leigh, *Ld Leigh.*

William Byron, *Ld Byron.*

Robert Sutton, *Ld Lexington.*

Marmaduke Langdale, *Ld Langdale.*

William Berkeley, *Ld Berkeley of Stratton.*

Charles Cornwallis, *Ld Cornwallis.*

Anthony De Grey, *Ld Lucas of Crudwell.*

John Arundel, *Ld Arundel of Trerice.*

William Craven, *Ld Craven.*

Hugh Clifford, <i>Ld Clifford of Chudleigh.</i>	George Hay, <i>Ld Hay (E. of Kinnoul.)</i>
Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, <i>Ld Osborne.</i>	Thomas Windesor, <i>Ld Mountjoy.</i>
William Stawell, <i>Ld Stawell.</i>	Thomas Mansell, <i>Ld Mansell.</i>
Francis North, <i>Ld Guildford.</i>	Thomas Willoughby, <i>Ld Middleton.</i>
James Waldegrave, <i>Ld Waldegrave.</i>	Thomas Trevor, <i>Ld Trevor.</i>
John Ashburnham, <i>Ld Ashburnham.</i>	George Granville, <i>Ld Lansdowne.</i>
Charles Butler, <i>Ld Butler of Weston. (E of Arran.)</i>	Samuel Marsham, <i>Ld Marsham.</i>
Henry Herbert, <i>Ld Herbert of Cherbury.</i>	Thomas Foley, <i>Ld Foley.</i>
Maurice Thompson, <i>Ld Haveringham.</i>	Allen Bathurst, <i>Ld Bathurst.</i>
Christopher Vane, <i>Ld Barnard.</i>	Robert Benson, <i>Ld Bingley.</i>
John-LevesonGower, <i>L Gower.</i>	Thomas Onslow, <i>Ld Onslow.</i>
Francis-Seymour Conway, <i>Ld Conway.</i>	Robert Marsham, <i>Ld Romney.</i>
Charles Boyle, <i>Ld Boyle, (E of Orrery)</i>	George Cholmondeley, <i>Lord Newburgh.</i>
	Matthew-Ducie Moreton, <i>Ld Ducie.</i>
	Nicholas Lechmere, <i>Ld Lechmere.</i>

Note, That the following Persons are Peeresses of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Descent.

Louise de Queroualle, <i>Duchess of Portsmouth.</i>	borough, <i>Marchioness of Blandford.</i>
Isabella Fitz-Roy, <i>Duchess of Grafton, Countess of Arlington.</i>	Martha, <i>Lady Johnson, Baroness Wentworth.</i>
Melusina Erengart Shulenburg, <i>Duchess of Kendal.</i>	Lady Theodosia Blyth, <i>Baroness Alton of Leighton-Bromf-wold.</i>
— Schulenburg, <i>Countess of Walsingham.</i>	Grace, <i>Lady Carteret, Viscountess Carteret, and Countess of Granville.</i>
Henrietta, <i>Duchess of Marl-</i>	

NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster, on the Second Day of May, 1722.

Bedfordshire 4.

Honorable Charles Leigh Esq;
Sir Rowland Alston Bar.
Town of Bedford.

George Huxley Esq;
William Farrer Esq;

Berkshire 9.

Sir John Stonehouse Bar.

Robert Packer Esq;

New Windsor.

Rt. Hon. Charles E. of Burford.

Rt. Hon. William E. of Inchequin
Reading.

Anthony Blagrave Esq;

Clement Kent Esq;

Wallingford.

Rt. Hon. George Lord Parker.

William Hucks Esq;

Abingdon.

Robert Hucks Esq;

Bucks 14.

Montague Garrard Drake Esq;

Sir Thomas Lee Bar.

Buckingham.

Alexander Denton Esq;

Richard Grenville Esq;

Chipping-Wicomb.

Hon. Charles Egerton Esq;

Rt. Hon. E. of Shelbourne.

Ailesbury.

Richard Abell Esq;

John Guise Esq;

Agmondesham.

Montague Garrard Drake Esq;

Rt. Hon. Ralph, Ld. Vis. Fermagh.

Wendover.

Rt. Hon. Richard Hampden Esq;

Sir Richard Steele Kt.

Great Marlow.

Sir John Guise Bar.

Edmund Waller Esq;

Cambridgeshire 6.

Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Harley.

Sir John Hynde Cotton Bar.

University of Cambridge.

Hon. Dixy Windsor Esq;

Hon. Thomas Willoughby Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Hynde Cotton Bar.

Thomas Bacon Esq;

Cheshire 4.

Charles Cholmondeley Esq;

John Crew Esq;

City of Chester.

Sir Richard Grosvenor Bar.

Sir Henry Bunbury Bar.

Cornwall 44.

Sir William Carew Bar.

Sir John St. Aubyn Bar.

Launceston.

Alexander Pendarves Esq;

John Friend Esq; M. D.

Leskard.

Edward Eliot Esq;

John Lansdell Esq;

Lestwithiel.

Rt. Hon. William Marquis of Hartington.

Rt. Hon. Philip Dormer Lord Stanhope.

Truro.

Hon. Spencer Cowper Esq;

Thomas Wyndham Esq;

Bodmin.

Isaac le Heupe *Esq*;
Richard West, *Esq*;

Helston.

Sir Robert Raymond *Kt.*
Walter Cary *Esq*;

Saltash.

Thomas Swanton *Esq*;
Edward Hughes *Esq*;

Camelford.

Rt. Hon. Henry, *E. of Drogheda.*
William Sloaper *Esq*;

Portpigham, *alias Westlow.*

Sir John Trelawney *Bar.*
George Delavall *Esq*;

Grampound.

William Cavendish *Esq*;
Humphry Morice *Esq*;

Eastlow.

Rt. Hon. John Smyth *Esq*;
Horace Walpole *Esq*;

Penryn.

Sidney Meadows *Esq*;
Edward Vernon *Esq*;

Tregony.

John Merryl *Esq*;
James Cooke *Esq*;

Bosiny.

Robert Corker *Esq*;
Henry Kelsall *Esq*;

St. Ives.

Sir John Hobart *Bar.*
Henry Knollys *Esq*;

Fowey.

Nicholas Vincent *Esq*;
John Goodall *Esq*;

St. Germans.

Rt. Hon. John Lord Binny.
Philip Cavendish *Esq*;

Mitchell.

Charles Selwyn *Esq*;
John Hedges *Esq*;

Newport.

Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar.*
Sir William Pole *Bar.*

St. Maws.

Sidney Godolphin *Esq*;
Samuel Travers *Esq*;

Callington.

Thomas Copleston *Esq*;
Thomas Lutwyche *Esq*;

Cumberland 6.

Sir Christopher Musgrave *Bar.*
Gilfrid Lawson *Esq*;

City of Carlisle.

Henry Aglionby *Esq*;
James Bateman *Esq*;

Cockermouth.

Sir Thomas Pengelly *Kt.*
Sir Wilfred Lawson *Bar.*

Derbyshire 4.

Sir John Curzon *Bar.*
Godfrey Clarke *Esq*;

Derby.

Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish.
Thomas Bayley *Esq*;

Devonshire 26.

Sir William Courtney *Bar.*
Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfylde *Bar.*

City of Exeter.

John Rolle *Esq*;
Francis Drewe *Esq*;

Totness.

Rt. Hon. Charles Wills *Esq*;
Joseph Banks *Esq*;

Plymouth.

Hon. Pattee Bing *Esq*;
Hon. William Chetwynd *Esq*;

Town of Okehampton.

Robert Pitt *Esq*;
John Crowley *Esq*;

Barnstaple.

Sir Hugh Ackland *Bar.*
Thomas Whetham *Esq*;

Plympton.

Rt. Hon. Richard Edgcumbe *Esq*;
George Treby *Esq*;

Honiton.

Sir William Pole *Bar.*
William Yonge *Esq*;

Tavistock.

Sir John Cope *Kt. and Bar.*

Sir

Sir Francis-Henry Drake Bar.
Ashburton.

Roger Tuckfield *Esq;*
Richard Reynel *Esq;*
Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness.

George Treby, *Sen. Esq;*
Thomas Martyn *Esq;*
Borlston.

Sir John Hobart Bar.
St. John Brodrick *Esq;*
Tiverton.

Thomas Bere *Esq;*
Arthur Arscott *Esq;*

Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangways *Esq;*
George Chaffin *Esq;*
Dorchester.

Edmund Morton Pleydell *Esq;*
Joseph Damer *Esq;*
Lyme Regis.

Henry Holt Henley *Esq;*
John Burridge *Jun. Esq;*
Weymouth.

William Betts *Esq;*
Sir James Thornhill Kt.
Melcomb Regis.

Thomas Pearse *Esq;*
John Ward *Esq;*
Bridport.

Sir Dewey Bulkeley Kt.
Peter Walter *Esq;*

Shafton, *alias* Shaftesbury.
Edward Nicholas *Esq;*
Sir Edward Des Bouverie Bar.

Wareham.
Sir Edward Ernley Bar.
Joseph Gascoigne *Esq;*
Corfe-Castle.

John Banks *Esq;*
Denis Bond *Esq;*
Poole.

George Trenchard *Esq;*
Thomas Ridge *Esq;*

Durham 4.

Sir John Eden Bar.
John Hedworth *Esq;*

City of Durham.

Charles Talbot *Esq;*
Thomas Conyers *Esq;*

Essex 8.

William Harvey *Esq;*
Robert Honeywood *Esq;*
Colchester.

Sir Thomas Webster Bar.
Matthew Martin *Esq;*
Maldon.

John Comyns, *Serjeant at Law.*
Thomas Bramston *Esq;*
Harwich.

Sir Philip Parker Bar.
Humphry Parsons *Esq;*

Gloucestershire 8.

Hon. Henry Berkeley Esq;
Kinard De la Bere *Esq;*
City of Gloucester.

Charles Hyett *Esq;*
John Snell *Esq;*
Cirencester.

Thomas Master *Esq;*
Benjamin Bathurst *Esq;*
Tewkesbury.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Ld Visc. Gage.
Hon. George Reade Esq;

Herefordshire 8.

Velter Cornwall *Esq;*
Sir Edward Goodere Kt. and
Bar.

City of Hereford.

Herbert Rudhale Westfaling
William Mayo *Esq;* *Esq;*
Leominster.

Sir Archer Croft Bar.
Sir George Caswall Kt.
Weobly.

John Birch *Esq;* *Serjeant-at-Law.*
Nicholas Philpott *Esq;*

Hertfordshire 6.

Ralph Freeman *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright
Bar.

St. Albans.

William Gore *Esq*;
William Clayton *Esq*;
Hertford.

Charles Cæsar *Esq*;
Edward Harrison *Esq*;

Huntingdonshire 4.

Rt. Hon. Edward *Ld* Hinch-
broke.

John Bigg *Esq*;
Huntingdon.

Edward Wortley, *alias* Mon-
tague *Esq*;

Roger Handasyde *Esq*;

Kent 10.

Sir Edward Knatchbull *Bar.*

Sir Thomas Twisden *Bar.*

City of Canterbury.

Sir Thomas Hales *Bar.*

Samuel Milles *Esq*;

City of Rochester.

Sir Thomas Palmer *Bar.*

Sir John Jennings *Kt.*

Maidstone.

Hon. John Finch *Esq*;

Sir Thomas Colepepyr *Bar.*

Queenborough.

James Littleton *Esq*;

John Cope *Esq*;

Lancashire 14.

Richard Shuttleworth *Esq*;

Sir John Bland *Bar.*

Preston.

Thomas Hesketh *Esq*;

Rt. Hon. Daniel Pultney *Esq*;

Lancaster.

Sir Thomas Lowther *Bar.*

William Heysham *Esq*;

Newton.

Sir Francis Leicester *Bar.*

William Shippen *Esq*;

Wigan.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh *Bar.*

Rt. Hon James *E.* of Barrimore.

Clithero.

Thomas Lister *Esq*;

Nathaniel Curzon *Esq*;

Liverpool.

William Cleiveland *Esq*;

Sir Thomas Johnson *Kt.*

Leicestershire 4.

Rt. Hon. Lord William Maners.

Edmund Morris *Esq*;

Leicester.

Laurence Carter *Esq*;

Sir George Beaumont *Bar.*

Lincolnshire 12.

Sir William Mailingberd *Bar.*

Henry Heron *Esq*;

City of Lincoln.

John Monson *Esq*;

Sir John Tyrwhitt *Bar.*

Boston.

Richard Ellys *Esq*;

Henry Pacey *Esq*;

Great Grimsby.

Benjamin Collyer *Esq*;

Charles Pelham *Esq*;

Stamford.

Hon. Brownlow Cecil *Esq*; now

Earl of Exeter.

Charles Bertie *Esq*;

Grantham.

Rt. Hon John *Ld* *Visc.* Tyrcon-
nell.

Francis Fisher *Esq*;

Middlesex 8.

Hon. James Bertie *Esq*.

Sir John Austin *Bar.*

City of Westminster.

Archibald Hutcheson *Esq*;

John Cotton *Esq*;

City of London.

Francis Child *Esq*; *Alderman.*

Richard Lockwood *Esq*;

Peter Godfrey *Esq*;

John Barnard *Esq*;

Norfolk

Monmouthshire 3.
Hon. William Morgan *Esq*;
 John Hanbury *Esq*;
 Monmouth-Town.
Edward Kemyes Esq;

Norfolk 12.
Thomas Coke Esq;
Thomas de Grey Esq;
 City of Norwich.
Waller Bacon Esq;
Robert Britiffe Esq;
 Town of Lynn-Regis.
Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole *Esq*;
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Turner *Kt.*
 Town of Great Yarmouth.
Hon. Charles Townshend *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole Esq;
 Thetford.
Sir Edmund Bacon *Bart.*
Robert Jacomb Esq;
 Castlerising.
Hon. William Fielding *Esq*;
Charles Churchill Esq;

Northamptonshire 9.
Sir Justinian Isham *Bar.*
Thomas Cartwright Esq;
 City of Peterborough.
Rt. Hon. John Earl Fitz-Wil-
 liam.
Hon. Sidney Wortley, alias
 Mountague *Esq*;
 Town of Northampton.
Hon. Edward Mountague *Esq*;
William Wilmer Esq;
 Town of Brackley.
Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen *Esq*;
Hon. William Egerton *Esq*;
 Higham-Ferrers.
Hon. Tho. Wentworth *Sen. Esq*;

Northumberland 8.
Rt. Hon. Algernoon, Earl of
 Hertford.
Sir William Middleton *Bar.*

Morpeth.
Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Viscount
 Morpeth.
George Carpenter Esq;
 Newcastle upon Tine.
William Carr Esq;
Sir William Blackett *Bar.*
 Town of Berwick upon Tweed.
Grey Neville Esq;
Rt. Hon. John Lord Viscount Barrington.

Nottinghamshire 8.
Rt. Hon. Scrope Lord Viscount Howe.
Hon. Sir Robert Sutton *Kt.*
 Town of Nottingham.
John Plumptre Esq;
George Gregory Esq;
 East-Retford.
Thomas White Esq;
Patrick Chaworth Esq;
 Newark upon Trent.
Hon. Richard Sutton *Esq*;
Hon. James Pelham *Esq*;

Oxon 9.
Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson
Bar.
Henry Perrot Esq;
 University of Oxon.
William Bromley Esq;
George Clarke L. L. D.
 City of Oxon.
Sir John Walter *Bar.*
Thomas Rowney, jun. Esq;
 New-Woodstock.
Sir Thomas Wheate *Bar.*
Samuel Trotman Esq;
 Banbury.
Monoux Cope Esq;

Rutlandshire 2.
Sir Thomas Mackworth *Bar.*
Rt. Hon. Daniel Lord Finch.

Salop 12.
John Kynaston Esq;
Robert Lloyd Esq;

*Town of Salop.*Corbet Kynaston *Esq*;Richard Lyfter *Esq*;Bruges, *alias* Bridgnorth.William Whitmore *Esq*;John Weaver *Esq*;

Ludlow.

Abel Ketelby *Esq*;Acton Baldwyn *Esq*;

Great Wenlock.

Sir Humphry Briggs *Bar.*Samuel Edwards *Esq*;

Bishops-Castle.

William Peire Williams *Esq*;Bowater Vernon *Esq*;

Somersetshire 18.

Sir William Wyndham *Bar.*Edward Phellips *Esq*;*City of Bristol.*Joseph Earle *Esq*;Sir Abraham Elton *Bar.**City of Bath.*George Wade *Esq*;John Codrington *Esq*;*City of Wells.*Thomas Edwards *Esq*;Francis Gwyn *Esq*;

Taunton.

John Trenchard *Esq*;John Smith *Esq*;

Bridgwater.

Rt. Hon. George Dodington *Esq*;Thomas Palmer *Esq*;

Minehead.

Hon. Robert Mansell *Esq*;Thomas Hales *Esq*;

Ilchester.

William Burroughs *Esq*;Daniel Moore *Esq*;

Milborne-Port.

Michael Harvey *Esq*;George Speke *Esq*;

Southampton 16.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Powlett.

Rt. Hon. Lord Nassau Powlett.

City of Winchester.

Rt. Hon. Lord William Powlett.

George Bridges *Esq*;*Town of Southampton.*Thomas Lewis *Esq*;Thomas Missing *Esq*;*Town of Portsmouth.*Hon. Sir John Norris *Kt.*Hon. Sir Charles Wager *Kt.*

Yarmouth.

Anthony Morgan *Esq*;Thomas Stanwix *Esq*;

Petersfield.

Norton Pawlet *Esq*;Edward Miller *Esq*; Serjeant at
Law.

Newport.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of March.

Rt. Hon. the Lord Whitworth.

Stockbridge.

Martin Bladen *Esq*;John Cherwynd *Esq*;

Newtown.

William Stephens *Esq*;Charles Worsley *Esq*;

Christchurch.

Sir Peter Mews *Kt.*Francis Gwyn *Esq*;

New-Lymington.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Pawlett.

Paul Burrard *Esq*;

Whitchurch.

Thomas Vernon *Esq*;John Conduit *Esq*;

Andover.

William Guidott *Esq*;Hon. James Brudenell *Esq*;

Staffordshire 10.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Pagett.

Hon. William Leveson Gower
Esq;*City of Litchfield.*Walter Chetwynd *Esq*;Richard Plummer *Esq*;

Stafford.

Thomas Foley *Esq*;John Dolphin *Esq*;

Newcastle

Newcastle under Line.

Hon Tho. Leveson Gower *Esq*;

Sir Brian Broughton *Bar.*

Tamworth.

Hon. Francis Willoughby *Esq*;

Samuel Bracebridge *Esq*;

Suffolk 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer *Bar.*

Sir Robert Davers *Bar.*

Ipswich.

Sir William Thompson *Kt.*

Hon. Francis Negus *Esq*;

Dunwich.

Sir George Downing *Bar.*

Edward Vernon *Esq*;

Orford.

Dudley North *Esq*;

William Acton *Esq*;

Aldeborough.

Samuel Lowe *Esq*;

Walter Plummer *Esq*;

Sudbury.

John Knight *Esq*;

William Wyndham *Esq*;

Eye.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton *Esq*;

Edward Hopkins *Esq*;

St. Edmund's Bury.

James Reynolds *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law.*

Jermyn Davers *Esq*;

Surrey 14.

John Walter *Esq*;

Sir Nicholas Carew *Bar.*

Southwark.

George Meggot *Esq*;

Edmund Halsey *Esq*;

Guilford.

Arthur Onslow *Esq*;

Thomas Broderick *Esq*;

Blechingley.

William Clayton *Esq*;

George Evelyn *Esq*;

Ryegate.

Right Hon. *Sir* Joseph Jekyl *Kt.*

Master of the Rolls.

James Cocks *Esq*;

Gatton.

Paul Docminique *Esq*;

William Newland *Esq*;

Haslemere.

James Oglethorpe *Esq*;

Peter Burrell *Esq*;

Sussex 20.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton *Esq*;

Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham *Esq*;

City of Chichester.

Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of March.

Sir Thomas Miller *Bar.*

Horsham.

Hon. Henry Ingram *Esq*;

Charles Eversfield *Esq*;

Midhurst.

Rt. Hon. Alan Ld. Visc. Middleton.

Bulstrode Peachy *Esq*;

Lewes.

Henry Pelham *Esq*;

Thomas Pelham *Esq*;

New Shoreham.

Sir Nathaniel Gould *Kt.*

Francis Chamberlayne *Esq*;

Bramber.

Hon. William Charles Vanhulst *Esq*;

Sir Richard Gough *Kt.*

Steyning.

John Gumley *Esq*;

John Pepper *Esq*;

East-Grimsted.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton *Esq*;

John Conyers *Esq*;

Arundel.

Hon. Thomas Lumley *Esq*;

Joseph Micklethwaite *Esq*;

Warwickshire 6.

Hon. Robert Digby *Esq*;

William Peyto *Esq*;

City of Coventry.

Sir Adolphus Oughton *Kt. and Bar.*

John Neale *Esq*;

H h 4

Warwick

Warwick.

Hon. Doddington Grevile *Esq*;
William Colemore, jun. *Esq*;

Westmoreland 4.

Hon. Anthony Lowther *Esq*;
James Grahme *Esq*;
Appleby.

Sackvill Tufton *Esq*;
Sir Richard Sandford *Bar*.

Wiltshire 34.

Sir Richard Howe *Bar*.
Robert Hyde *Esq*; dead.

City of New Sarum.

Anthony Duncomb *Esq*;
Francis Kenton *Esq*;

Wilton.

Rt. Hon. Tho. Ld Londonderry.
Hon. Robert Herbert *Esq*;

Downton.

Hon. John Verney *Esq*;
Gyles Eyre *Esq*;

Hindon.

Henry Ludlow Coker *Esq*;
Robert Gray *Esq*;

Heytesbury.

Edward Ash *Esq*;
Pierce A Court *Esq*;

Westbury.

Hon. James Bertie *Esq*;
Francis Annesley *Esq*;

Calne.

Benjamin Haskin Stiles *Esq*;
George Duckett *Esq*;

Devizes.

Benjamin Haskin Stiles *Esq*;
Joseph Eyles *Esq*;

Chippenham.

Edward Rolt *Esq*;
Sir John Eyles *Bar*.

Malmesbury.

Right Hon. Trevor Lord Viscount
Hillsborough.

Sir John Rushout *Bar*.
Cricklade.

Thomas Gore *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Reade *Bar*

Great Bedwin.

Hon. Robert Bruce *Esq*;
Charles Longueville *Esq*;
Ludgerhall.

Hon. John Richmond, *alias*
Webb, *Esq*;
Borlace Richmond *alias* Webb,
Esq;

Old Sarum.

Thomas Pitt *Esq*;
Robert Pitt *Esq*;

Wooton Bassett.

Hon. Robert Murray *Esq*;
William Chetwynd *Esq*;

Marlborough.

Right Hon. Algernoon Earl of
Hertford.

Gabriel Roberts *Esq*;

Worcestershire 9.

Sir Thomas Littleton *Bar*.
Sir John Packington *Bar*.

City of Worcester.

Thomas Wylde *Esq*;
Samuel Sandys *Esq*;

Droitwich.

Richard Foley *Esq*;
Edward Jeffreys *Esq*;

Evesham.

Sir John Rushout *Bar*.
John Rudge *Esq*;

Bewdley.

Crew Offley *Esq*;

Worcestershire 30.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount
Downe.

Sir Arthur Kay *Bar*.

City of York.

Sir William Milner *Bar*.
Edward Thompson *Esq*;

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin *Bar*.
Nathaniel Rogers *Esq*;

Knaresborough.

Hon. Richard Arundell *Esq*;
Henry Slingsby *Esq*;

Scarbo.

Scarborough.
 John Hungerford *Esq*;
 William Strickland *Esq*;
 Rippon.
 William Aislabie *Esq*;
 John Scroop *Esq*;
 Richmond.
 Hon. Conyers Darcy *Esq*;
 John York *Esq*;
 Heydon.
 Rt. Hon. William Pulteney *Esq*;
 Rt. Hon. Daniel Pulteney *Esq*;
 Borrough-Bridge.
 Hon. Conyers Darcy *Esq*;
 James Tyrrel *Esq*;
 Malton.
 Thomas Wentworth jun. *Esq*;
 Sir William Strickland *Bar.*
 Thirske.
 Thomas Frankland *Esq*;
 William St. Quintin *Esq*;
 Aldborough.
 William Jessop *Esq*;
 Charles Stanhope *Esq*;
 Beverley.
 Sir Charles Hotham *Bar.*
 Michael Newton *Esq*;
 North Allerton.
 Leonard Smelt *Esq*;
 Henry Peirse *Esq*;
 Pontefract.
 Sir William Lowther *Bar.*
 John Lowther *Esq*;

Barons of the Cinque-Ports 16.

Hastings.
 Sir William Ashburnham *Bar.*
 Archibald Hutcheson *Esq*;
 Dover.
 Hon. George Berkley *Esq*;
 Henry Furnese *Esq*;
 Sandwich.
 Sir George Oxenden *Bar.*
 Josiah Burchett *Esq*;
 Hyeth.
 Sir Samuel Lennard *Bar.*

Hercules Baker *Esq*;
 New Romney.
 Sir Robert Furnese *Bar.*
 David Papillon *Esq*;
 Town of Rye.
 Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Aylmer.
 Philip Gibbon *Esq*;
 Town of Winchelsea.
 Robert Bristow *Esq*;
 George Doddington *Esq*;
 Town of Seaford.
 Sir William Gage *Bar.*
 Sir Philip Yorke *Kt.*

W A L E S 24.

Anglesey 2.
 Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount
 Bulkeley.
 Beaumaris.
 Hon. Henry Bertie *Esq*;
 Brecon 2.
 William Gwyn Vaughan *Esq*;
 Town of Brecon.
 William Morgan *Esq*;
 Cardigan 2.
 Francis Cornwallis *Esq*;
 Town of Cardigan.
 Stephen Parry *Esq*;

Caermarthen 2.
 Edward Rice *Esq*;
 Town of Caermarthen.
 Richard Vaughan *Esq*;

Carnarvon 2.
 John Griffith *Esq*;
 Town of Carnarvon.
 Thomas Wynne, *Esq*;

Denbigh 2.
 Watkin Williams Wynne *Esq*;
 Town of Denbigh.
 Robert Middleton *Esq*;

Flint

*Flint 2.**Sir Roger Mostyn Bar.**Town of Flint.**Thomas Eyton Esq;**Glamorgan 2.**Sir Charles Keymis Bar.**Town of Cardiffe.**Edward Stradling Esq;**Merioneth 1.**Richard Vaughan Esq;**Montgomery 2.**Hon. Pryce Devereux Esq;**Town of Montgomery.**John Pughe Esq;**Pembroke 3.**Sir Arthur Owen Bar.**Town of Pembroke.**Thomas Ferrers Esq;**Town of Haverford-West.**Francis Edwards Esq;**Radnor 2.**Sir Humphrey Howorth Kt.**Town of New Radnor.**Thomas Lewis jun. Esq;***SCOTLAND 45.***Shire of Aberdeen.**Hon. Archibald Grant Esq;**Burghs of Kintore, &c.**Hon. William Frazer Esq;**Shire of Ayr.**Hon. John Montgomery Esq;**Shire of Argyll.**Sir James Campbell Kt. & Bar.**Burghs of Campbeltoun, &c.**William Stewart Esq;**Shire of Bamff.**Alexander Abercromby Esq;**Shire of Berwick.**Hon. George Baillie Esq;**Burghs of Lauder, &c.**Sir James Dalrymple Bar.**Shires of Bute and Cathness.**Patrick Campbel Esq;**Shires of Clackmannon and Kinross.**Sir John Schaw Bar.**Shire of Dumbarton.**Mungo Haldane Esq;**Shire of Dumfries.**Hon. Charles Areskine Esq;**Burghs of Sanquhair, &c.**William Douglas Esq;**Shire of Edinburgh.**Robert Dundas, his Majesty's Advocate.**City of Edinburgh.**John Campbell Esq;**Shire of Elgin.**Alexander Brodie Esq;**Shire of Fife.**John Anstruther Esq;**Burghs of Anstruther, &c.**David Scott Esq; Advocate } D. R.**Philip Anstruther Esq; } D. R.**Burghs of Dysert, &c.**Thomas Leslie Esq;**Shire of Forfar.**James Scot Esq;**Burghs of Perth, &c.**Hon. Charles Leslie Esq; } D. R.**William Erskine Esq; } D. R.**Shire*

Shire of Wadington.
Hon. John Cockburne Esq;

Shire of Inverness.
James Grant Esq;
Burghs of Inverness, &c.
Hon. Alexander Gordon Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.
Hon. James Scott Esq;
Burghs of Inverbervie, &c.
Hon. William Ker Esq;

Stewartry of Kirkcubright.
Alexander Murray Esq;
Burghs of New-Galloway, &c.
Hon. William Dalrymple Esq;

Shire of Lanerk.
Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton.
Burghs of Glasgow, &c.
Daniel Campbell Esq;

Shire of Linlithgow.
George Dundas Esq;
Burghs of Linlithgow, &c.
Daniel Weir Esq;
Burghs of Queensferry, &c.
Henry Cunningham Esq;

Shire of Nairn.
John Forbes Esq;

Orkney and Zetland.
Hon. George Douglas Esq;
Burghs of Kirkwall, &c.
Robert Munro Esq;

Shire of Debles.
John Douglas Esq;

Shire of Perth.
Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray.

Shire of Kenfrew.
Thomas Cockrane Esq;

Shire of Ross.
Alexander Urquhart Esq;

Shire of Roxburgh.
Sir Gilbert Eliot Bar.

Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle Esq;

Shire of Sterling.
John Grahme jun. Esq;

Shire of Sutherland.
Hon. Sir William Gordon Bar.

Shire of Wigton.
Hon. John Stewart Esq;

NUMBER III.

A List of the Two Houses of Convocation in the Provinces of Canterbury and York, Anno Domini, 1722.

The Names of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members of the Upper House, within the Province of Canterbury, Sitting in the Jerusalem-Chamber, Westminster.

DR William Wake, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President.
 Dr John Robinson, Lord Bishop of London.
 Dr Charles Trimnel, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
 Dr John Hough, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Dr George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Dr John Tyler, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
 Dr William Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Dr Thomas Manningham, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Dr Adam Ottley, Lord Bishop of St. David's.
 Dr Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Dr Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 Dr John Wynn, Lord Bishop of St Asaph.
 Dr John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
 Dr Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 Dr Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Dr Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
 Dr Edward Chaundler, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 Dr. White Kennet, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
 Dr Hugh Boulter, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
 Dr Thomas Green, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 Dr Joseph Wilcocks, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 Dr Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

The Names of the Deans, and Archdeacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, and Members of the *Lower House*, within the said Province, sitting in King *Henry VIIth's* Chapel.

Diocese of Canterbury.

George Stanhope, S. T. P. Dean of Canterbury
 Richard Bowers, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Canterbury
 Elias Sydall, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
 Edward Lunn, A. M. }

Diocese of London.

Henry Godolphin, S. T. P. Dean of *St. Paul's*.
 Francis Astry, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Stanley, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *London*
 Roger Altham, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Middlesex*
 Thomas Gooch, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Essex*
 Jonas Warley, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Colchester*
 Philip Stubbs, A. M. Archdeacon of *St. Albans*, Dean of the
 Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's, Westminster*
 William Bedford, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
 John Pelling, S. T. P. }
 John Watson, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter of *St. Peter's,*
Westminster

Diocese of Winton.

William Trimnel, S. T. P. Dean of *Winton*
 Ralph Brideoake, A. M. Archdeacon of *Winton*
 Samuel Billingsley, A. M. Archdeacon of *Surrey*
 Thomas Newey, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter
 William Lowth, S. T. B. Proctor for the Archdeaconry of *Win-*
ton
 Samuel Edgley, A. M. Proctor for the Archdeaconry of *Surrey*

Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

William Walmisley, S. T. P. Dean of *Litchfield*
 Edward Maynard, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter
 Henry Rider, Archdeacon of *Derby*
 Thomas Allen, Archdeacon of *Stafford*
 William Wilson, Archdeacon of *Coventry*
 Griffith Vaughan, Archdeacon of *Salop.*
 Henry Felton, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
 Edmund Byver, S. T. P. }

Diocese

Diocese of Sarum.

John Younger, S. T. P. Dean of *Sarum*
Francis Eyres, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy
Martin Benson, A. M. Archdeacon of *Berks*
John Hoadley, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Sarum*
Thomas Roundle, L. L. B. Archdeacon of *Wilts*
Thomas Coker, Clerk, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy
Roger Kay, Clerk, A. M. }

Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Matthew Bradford, S. T. P. Dean of *Wells*
Henry Layng, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Wells*
Edmund Archer, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Taunton*
William Hunt, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Bath*
John Rogers, S. T. P. Sub-Dean of *Wells* for the Chapter
Thomas Coney, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
Escot Richards, Clerk, A. M. }

Diocese of Norwich.

Humphry Prideaux, S. T. P. Dean of *Norwich*
Christopher Clark, A. M. Archdeacon of *Norwich*
Thomas Tanner, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Norfolk*
Nicholas Claget, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*
Humphry Prideaux, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, Proctor for
 the Chapter
James Bedingfield, L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy
Charles Cock, A. M. }

Diocese of Chichester.

Thomas Sherlock, S. T. P. Dean of *Chichester*
Thomas Hayley, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter
James Barker, A. M. Archdeacon of *Chichester*
Richard Bowchier, S. T. B. Archdeacon of *Lewen*
Thomas Milner, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy
Henry Miller, A. M. }

Diocese of Rochester.

Samuel Prat, S. T. P. Dean of *Rochester*
Henry Bridges, S. T. P. Archdeacon of *Rochester*
Edmund Barrel, Clerk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter
William Wall, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
Thomas Moore, Clerk, A. M. }

Diocese

Diocese of Hereford.

Lord Bishop of Landaff, Dean of Hereford
 Thomas Fox, A. M. Archdeacon of Hereford
 Robert Comyn, A. M. Archdeacon of Salop
 Robert Morgan, S. T. P. Procurator for the Chapter
 Robert Phillips, S. T. P. } Procurators for the Clergy
 Thomas Bisse, S. T. P. }

Diocese of St. David's.

John Davies, S. T. P. Precentor of St. David's
 John Medley, A. M. Archdeacon of St. David's
 Edward Tenison, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Carmarthen
 John Parry, A. M. Archdeacon of Cardigan
 Joseph Stephens, A. M. Archdeacon of Brecknock
 William Needham, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Chapter
 Edward Cuthbert }
 Thomas Williams, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy
 Walter Howell, A. M. }

Diocese of Bristol.

Robert Booth, S. T. P. Dean of Bristol
 Robert Cowper, A. M. Archdeacon of Dorset
 Charles Livesay, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter
 Thomas Dibben, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
 John Stevenson, A. M. }

Diocese of Gloucester.

John Waugh, S. T. P. Dean of Gloucester
 Nathaniel Lye, S. T. P. Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester
 Richard Blechinden, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter
 Theophilus Leigh, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy
 Thomas Gwillim, A. M. }

Diocese of Oxon.

Lord Bishop of Bristol, Dean of Christ Church
 William Baker, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Oxon
 William Stratford, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter
 William Delaune, S. T. P. } Proctors for the Clergy
 Robert Friend, S. T. P. }

Diocese of Exeter.

Edward Trelawny, A. M. Dean of Exon

Ditto ————— Archdeacon of Ditto

Bishop of Exeter, Archdeacon of Cornwall

Nicholas Kendall, A. M. Archdeacon of Totness

Thomas Lindford, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Barum

Peter Foulkes, S. T. P. Proctor for the Chapter of Exon.

Charles Pole, L. B.

Philip Woolcombe, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

These are all the Returns that have been yet made to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Nomina Prælatorum & Cleri totius Provincia Eboracensis, Comparentium seu Comparere Debentium in Convocatione sive Synodo Provinciali Inchoatâ in Domo Capitulari Ecclesiæ Cathedralis & Metropolitana Beati Petri Eboracensis, die Veneris Decimo Octavo die Maij Anno Dom. 1722.

Dominus Archiepiscopus Ebor'
 Gulielmus Episcopus Dunelmensis
 Franciscus Episcopus Cestriensis
 Samuel Episcopus Carliolensis
 Thomas Episcopus Sodorensis

Decanus Ebor' Honorabilis Henricus Finch A. M.
 Dunelm' Honorabilis Johannes Mountague, S. T. P.
 Cestrien'
 Carliolen' Tho. Tullie S. T. P.

Archidiaconus Ebor' Carolus Blake S. T. P.
 Nottingham' Robertus Marsden S. T. B.
 East-Riding, Heneageus Dering L. L. D.
 Cleveland' Johannes Richardson A. M.
 Dunelm' Honorabilis Robertus Boothe S. T. P.
 Northumbr', Johannes Morton S. T. P.
 Cestrien' Johannes Thane S. T. P.
 Richmond' Gulielmus Stratford S. T. P.
 Carliol' Georgius Fleming A. M.
 Sodoren' Robertus Horrobin

Capitulum Ebor' Honorabilis Edvardus Finch }
 A. M. } Eor' Procur'
 Tho. Lamplugh A. M. }
 Dunelm'

Dunelm' Tho. Eden L. D. eor' Procur'
 Cestrien' Arthurus Fogge S. T. P. eor' Procur'
 Carliolen' Hugo Todd S. T. P. eor' Procur'
 Southwellen' Tho. Layburne A. M. eor' Procur'
 Rippon, Johannes Blower A. M. eor' Procur'

Cler' Archidiaconat' { Johannes Drake S. T. B. } eor' Procur'
 Ebor' { Tho. Scott A. M. }
 Nottingham, Johannes Lloyd } eor' Procur'
 Gulielmus Bridges }
 East-Riding, Johannes Witty A. M. } eor' Procur'
 Richardus Osbaldeston }
 A. M. }
 Cleveland' Johannes Wakefield A. M. } eor' Procur'
 Gulielmus Walker Cler' }
 Dunelm' Jacobus Fynney S. T. P. } eor' Procur'
 Tho. Eden L. D. }
 Northumb' Tho. Sharp A. M. } eor' Procur'
 Hugo Farrington A. M. }
 Cestrien' Honorabilis Vir Hen. Moor L. D. eor' Pro-
 cur'
 Richmond' Hen. Stapylton A. M. eor' Procur'
 Carliol' Tho. Benson S. T. P. } eor' Procur'
 Johan. Christopherson S. T. P. }
 Sodoren' Guliel' Walker } Clerici } eor' Procur'
 Johannes Curchy }
 Cler' Jurisdic' De- { Johannes Bradley A. M. } Procur'
 can' & Cap. Ebor' { Valentin' Nalson A. M. }
 Capit. de Southwell, Geo. Mompeyson A. M. eor'
 Procur'
 Custos Jurisdic' Pecul' de Howden & Howdenshire,
 Edvard' Bell L. B.
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Episcopum Dunelm'
 Spectan' Johannes Brookbanck L. D.
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Dec' & Cap. Dunelm'
 Spectan' Dominus Geo. Wheeler S. T. P.
 Clerus Jurisdic' Pecul' de Howden & Howdenshire
 Richardus Colton Cl' } eor' Procur'
 Robertus Jackson }
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Episcopum Dunelm'
 Spectan' Christopherus Hobson A. M. eor' Procur'
 ad Dec' & Cap. Dunelm' Spectan'
 Chris. Hunter A. M. eor' Procur'

NUMBER IV.

The LORDS, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

H is Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.	Edward Earl of Orford
William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.	Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley.
Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor.	John Earl of Sutherland.
William Lord Archbishop of York.	Hugh Earl of Loudon
Henry Lord Carlton, Lord President.	Archibald Earl of Ilay.
Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.	John Earl of Stair.
John Duke of Argyle, Lord Steward.	Henry Earl of Uxbridge.
Thomas Duke of Newcastle Lord Chamberlain.	George Earl of Halifax.
Charles Duke of Somerset.	William Earl Cowper.
Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	William Earl Cadogan.
William Duke of Devonshire.	Thomas Earl Coningsby.
Henry Duke of Kent.	David Earl of Portmore.
James Duke of Montrose.	Charles Earl of Orrery.
John Duke of Roxburgh.	Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.
Robert Duke of Ancafter and Kestevan, Lord Great-Chamberlain of England.	Richard Lord Viscount Cobham.
James Duke of Chandos.	Hugh Lord Viscount Falmouth.
Lionel Duke of Dorset.	Simon, Ld Viscount Harcourt.
James Earl of Derby.	George Ld Viscount Torrington.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.	John Lord Bishop of London.
Henry Earl of Lincoln.	William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.
George Earl of Northampton.	John Lord Carteret.
Thomas Earl of Westmorland.	Nicholas Lord Lechmere.
Arthur Earl of Anglesey.	Paul Methuen Esq; Comptroller.
Charles Earl of Carlisle.	Thomas Coke Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.
Charles Earl of Radnor.	Robert Walpole Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
James Earl of Berkeley.	Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench.
Daniel Earl of Nottingham.	Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls.
Montague Earl of Abingdon.	Sir Peter King, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas.
William Earl of Coventry.	Spencer Compton Esq;
Richard Earl of Bradford.	William Pulteney Esq;
	John Smith Esq;
	Richard Hampden Esq;
	Charles Wills Esq;
	Sir Robert Sutton.

Clerks

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Rt. Hon. *Edward Southwell*,
James Vernon,
Robert Hales,
Temple Stanyan,
 } Esqs.

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

The Honourable *John West*,
 The Honourable *George Berkley*,
Walter Carey,
 } Esqs.

Charles Greenwood,
Thomas Beake Esq; Under-Keeper of the Council Records.

Clerks in the Council-Office.

Thomas Beake,
William Sharpe,
 } Esqs.

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Robert Armsworth, | *Mr. Edward Salter*.
 Under-Keeper.

Edward Dickinson.

NUMBER V.

Secretaries of State and their Officers.

THE Right Honourable *Charles Viscount Townshend* for the
 Northern Province.

George Tilson,
Charles de la Fay,
 } Esqs; Under-Secretaries.

John Wall Esq; Chief Clerk.

Mr. Thomas Smith
Mr. Isaac Burrows
 } Office-Keepers.

The Right Honourable *John Lord Carteret*, for the Southern Province.

Temple Stanyan
Thomas Tickell
 } Esqs; Under-Secretaries.

— *Wace* Esq; Chief-Clerk.
 — *Prevero*, Office-Keeper.

The

The most Noble John Duke of Roxborough, for North-Britain.

Thomas Scott Esq; Under-Secretary.

Mr. F. Turner, Office-Keeper.

Clerks of the Signet.

William Cooke

Joseph Moyle

Peter Alexander

Gauntlet Fry

Nicholas Fountain, Office-Keeper.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State.

Hugh Howard Esq; Salary 160 l. per Annum.

The Reverend and Honourable Mr. Hill, Latin Secretary, 80 l. per Annum.

— Dead, Decypherer of Letters, 100 l. per Annum.

Sir Thomas Brand, Embellisher, &c.

Samuel Buckley Esq; Writer of the Gazette, at 300 l. per Annum.

NUMBER VI.

A Scheme of the Sovereign, and Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

On the Sovereign's Stall.	On the Prince's Side.
1 The SOVEREIGN.	1 The Prince of Wales.
2 Prince Frederick.	2 Duke of York.
3 Duke of Cleveland.	3 Duke of Richmond.
4 Duke of Somerset.	4 Earl of Pembroke.
5 Void.	5 Duke of Devon.
6 Duke of Argyle.	6 Duke of Kent.
7 Earl Poulet.	7 Earl of Oxford.
8 Earl Strafford.	8 Earl of Peterborough.
9 Void.	9 Duke of Dorset.
10 Duke of St Albans.	10 Duke of Montagu.
11 Duke of Newcastle.	11 Earl Berkeley.
12 Duke of Kingston.	12 Void.
13 Duke of Grafton.	13 Earl of Lincoln.

NUMBER VII.

A List of the Lord-Lieutenants in England and Wales.

E N G L A N D.

Bedford,
 Berks,
 Bucks,
 Cambridge,
 Chester,
 Cornwall,
 Cumberland,
 Derby,
 Devon,
 Dorset,
 Durham,
 Essex,
 Gloucester,
 Hereford,
 Hertford,
 Huntingdon,
 Kent,
 Lancashire,
 Leicester,
 Lincoln,
 Middlesex and Westminster,
 Monmouth,
 Norfolk,
 Northampton,
 Northumberland,
 Nottinghamshire, and Town and
 County of Nottingham.
 Oxon,
 Rutland,
 Salop,
 Somerset,
 Southampton,
 Stafford,
 Suffolk,
 Surrey,
 Sussex,
 Tower-Hamlet,
 Warwick,
 Westmorland,
 Wilts,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*
 Charles, *Duke of St. Albans.*
 Scroop, *Duke of Bridgewater.*
 Edward, *Earl of Orford.*
 Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
 Charles, *Earl of Radnor.*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
 William, *Duke of Devonshire.*
 Hugh, *Lord Clinton.*
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
 Lord Bishop of Durham.
 Henry, *Earl of Thomond.*
 James, *Earl of Berkeley.*
 James, *Duke of Chandos.*
 William, *Earl of Essex.*
 Edward, *Lord Hinchinbrook.*
 Lewis, *Earl of Rockingham.*
 James, *Earl of Derby.*
 John, *Duke of Rutland.*
 Robert, *Duke of Ancafter and*
 Kesteven.
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 Will. Morgan, *of Tredegar Esq;*
 Charles, *Lord Visc. Townshend.*
 John, *Duke of Montague.*
 Richard, *Earl of Scarborough.*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 Francis, *Earl of Godolphin.*
 Bennet, *Earl of Harborough.*
 Richard, *Earl of Bradford.*
 George Doddington, *Esq;*
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
 Henry, *Lord Viscount Newport.*
 Charles, *Duke of Grafton.*
 Richard, *Lord Onslow.*
 Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford.*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
 John, *Duke of Montague.*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
 Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke.*

Worcester,
York, *East-Riding*,
York, *the County of York, West-*
Riding, and of the City of
York, and County of the same
City, and the Ansty of York.
North-Riding,

William, *Earl of Coventry.*
William Pulteney *Esq;*

Richard, *Earl of Burlington.*

Conyers Darcy *Esq;*

W A L E S.

Cardigan,
Caermarthen,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Montgomery,
Merioneth,
Caernarvon,
Anglesey,
Monmouth and Brecknock,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

John, *Lord Viscount Lisburne.*

Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*

Wil. Morgan of Tredegar *Esq;*
Sir Arthur Owen *Bar.*
James, *Duke of Chandos.*

N U M B E R V I I I.

A List of the Custodes Rotulorum in England and Wales.

Bedford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Cambridge,
Cheshire,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset,
Durham,
Essex,
Gloucestershire,
Hereford,
Hertford,
Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancashire,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*
Charles, *Duke of St. Albans.*
Scroop, *Duke of Bridgwater.*
Edward, *Earl of Orford.*
Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
Charles Bodvile, *Earl of Radnor.*
Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
William, *Duke of Devon.*
Hugh, *Lord Clinton.*
Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

Henry, *Earl of Thomond.*
James, *Earl of Berkeley.*
James, *Duke of Chandos.*
William, *Earl of Essex.*
Edward, *Lord Hinchinbrook.*
Lewis, *Earl of Rockingham.*

Leicestershire,

Leicestershire,
 Lincoln,
 Middlesex and Westminster,
 Monmouth,
 Norfolk, and City of Norwich,
 Northampton,
 Northumberland,
 Nottingham,
 Oxon,
 Peterborough Liberty,
 Rutland,
 Salop,
 • Somerset,
 Southampton,
 Staffordshire,
 Suffolk,
 Surrey,
 Sussex,
 Warwick,
 Westmorland,
 Wiltshire,
 Worcestershire,
 Yorksh. { East-Riding,
 { West-Riding,
 { North-Riding,

John, *Duke of Rutland.*
 Robert, *Duke of Ancafter.*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 Wil. Morgan, *of Tredegar Esq;*
 Charles, *Viscount Townshend.*
 Thomas, *Earl of Westmorland.*
 Richard, *Earl of Scarborough.*
 Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
 Francis, *Earl of Godolphin.*
 { William, *Lord Fitz-William,*
 { *of the Kingdom of Ireland.*
 Bennet, *Earl of Harborough.*
 Richard, *Earl of Bradford.*
 George Doddington *Esq;*
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
 Henry, *Viscount Newport.*
 Charles, *Duke of Grafton.*
 James, *Earl of Berkeley.*
 Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford.*
 Thomas, *Earl of Macclesfield.*
 Henry, *Viscount Lonsdale.*
 Evelyn, *Duke of Kingston.*
 William, *Earl of Coventry.*
 William Pultney *Esq;*
 Richard, *Earl of Burlington.*
 Conyers Darcey *Esq;*

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
 Brecon,
 Carnarvon,
 Carmarthen,
 Cardigan,
 Flint,
 Glamorgan,
 Merioneth,
 Montgomery,
 Pembroke,
 Radnor,
 Haverford West,
 Denbigh,
 Tower-Hamlets,
 Sea-Ports,

Owen Meyricke *Esq;*
 { Peregrine Berry, *Lord Wil-*
 { *loughby of Eresby.*
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
 { John, *Viscount Lisburn, of the*
 { *Kingdom of Ireland.*
 Robert Davies *Esq;*

 Richard, *Earl of Bradford.*
 Sir Arthur Owen *Bar.*
 James, *Duke of Chandos.*

 Sir Rob. Salusbury Cotton *Bar.*
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
 Lionel, *Duke of Dorset.*

NUMBER IX.

An Alphabetical List of the Baronets in England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611, until the Ninth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE, 1722.

A Ston, Walter, S. B. 1611
 Appleton, Roger
 Ayloffe, William
 Armine, Will. *ex.* Nov 28, 1619
 Aston, Ralph. 28 June, 1620
 Ashby, Francis, *ex.* 18 June, 1622.
 Ashby, Anthony, *ex.* July 3
 Ashfield, John, July 27, 1626.
 Aylesbury, Tho. *ex.* April 19
 Ashton, Thomas, July 25, 1628
 Anderson, John, *ex.* January 3, 1628
 Acton, William, *ex.* May 30, 1629
 Alleyn, Edward, *ex.* June 24
 Abdy, Tho. July 7, 1641
 Andrew, William, Decemb. 11
 Armitage, Francis, — 15
 Astley, Isaac, *ex.* January 21.
 Alston, Thomas, June 30, 1642
 Anderson, Henry, *ex.* July 3, 1643
 Acland, H. January 31, 1678, with a special Clause of Precedency from the Date of the Writ, 1644
 Acton, Edward, — January 17
 Abdy, Robert, June 9, 1660
 Adams, Thomas, — 13
 Atkins, Richard, — 13
 Allen, Thomas, — 14
 Abdy, John, *ex.* — 22
 Astley, Jacob, — 25
 Austen, Robert, July 10
 Aubrey, John, — 23
 Ashton, Ralph, August 17
 Ash, Jos. September 19
 Anderson, Edmund, Dec. 12

Ashburnham, Denny, May 10, 1661.
 Andrew, Henry, — 27
 Astley, Ric. August 13, 1662
 Anderson, Stephen, June 13, 1664
 Aucher, Anthony, July 7, 1666
 Allen, Thomas, Febr. 7, 1672.
 Anderton, Francis, October 8, 1677
 Ackland, Hugh, Jan. 21, 1677
 Alston, Jos. January 20, 1681
 Ashurst, Henry, July 21, 1688
 Ayschombe, Oliver, May 28, 1696
 Anguish, *al.* Allen, Rich. December 14, 1699
 Abercrombie, James, 21 March, 1709
 Austin, John, November, 1714

B.

B Acon, Nicholas, 1611
 Booth, George, E. E.
 Barrington, Francis
 Berkely, Henry
 Bellasyse, Henry, E. V.
 Brudenel, Thomas, E. E.
 Bendish, Thomas, *ex.*
 Baker, Henry, *ex.*
 Bayning, Paul. E. V. *ex.*
 Blackston, Thomas, *ex.* May 27, 1615.
 Boynton, Matthew, May 25, 1618
 Burdet, Thomas, February 25
 Beaumont, Thomas, September 16, I. V. 1619

Bamberg

- Bamberg, William, *ex.* Decem-
ber 1.
 Boteler, John, *ex.* April 12,
1620
 Bereney, Richard, May 5
 Biggs, Thomas, *ex.* May 26
 Bellingham, Henry, *ex.* May 30
 Bishop, Tho. 24 July, 1620
 Brown, Rob. *ex.* 21 Sept. 1621
 Barker, John, 17 March
 Button, William, 18 March
 Bedell, Capel, *ex.* June 3, 1622
 Burton, Thomas, July 22
 Barkham, Ed. *ex.* June 28, 1623
 Beaumont, John, *ex.* June 29,
1626
 Brereton, Will. *ex.* March 10
 Bridges, Giles, E. B. May 17,
1627
 Bagot, Harvey, May 30
 Brown, Ambrose, *ex.* July 7
 Benet, Simon, *ex.* July 17
 Bowyer, Thomas, *ex.* July 23
 Bacon, Buts, — 29
 Bolles, John, — July 24, 1628
 Beaumont, Rich. *ex.* August 19
 Boteler, Will. July 3, 1641
 Bampfield, Tho. — 15
 Burgoyne, John, 15
 Brownloe, John, — *ex.* 26
 Brownloe, William, — 27
 Boughton, Will. Aug. 4
 Briggs, Morton, — 12
 Bindlofs, Rob. *ex.* — 16
 Burlase, John, *ex.* May 4, 1642
 Blackstone, Ralph, *ex.* July 30
 Bland, Tho. — Aug. 30
 Blount, Walter, — Oct. 5
 Badd, Tho. *ex.* — Feb. 29
 Bale, John, *ex.* Nov. 9, — 1643
 Butler, John, — Dec. 7
 Bathurst, Edw. — 9
 Bard, Henry, I. V. *ex.* Octob. 8,
1644
 d'Boreel, Will. March 21
 Browne, Ric. *ex.* Sept. 1, 1649
 Bond, Thomas, — 1658
 Brown, Henry, — *ibid.*
- Bridgman, Orlando, June 7,
1660
 Bowyer, Will. — 25
 Barkeley, Maurice, I. V. July 2
 Bufwell, George, *ex.* — 7
 Boothby, Will. — 13.
 Bright, John, *ex.* — 16.
 Brown, Rich. — 22
 Bovey, Ralph, *ex.* August 30
 Bowyer, John, Sept. 11
 Beal, John, *ex.* — Oct. 16
 Boothby, Tho. *ex.* — Nov. 9
 Backhouse, Will. *ex.* — *ibid.*
 Bennet, Thomas, *ex.* — 22
 Buck, John, Dec. 22
 Beddingfield, Hen. Jan. 2
 Beaumont, Tho. Feb. 21.
 Broughton, Brian, March 10
 Bromfield, John, — 20
 Brook, Rob. *ex.* May 21, 1661
 Barkham, Edw. July 21
 Banks, John, *ex.* Aug. 22
 Bickley, Fra. Sept. 30
 Bacon, Nich. *ex.* Feb. 7.
 Braham, Rich. *ex.* Ap. 16, 1662
 Bernard, Rob. July 1
 Brook, Henry, Dec. 12
 Brograve, Tho. March 18
 Barnadiston, Tho. Ap. 7, 1663
 Barnadiston, Samuel, May 11
 Bellot, John, June 30
 Barnham, Rob. August 15
 Bateman, Tho. Aug. 31, 1664
 Biddulph, Theoph. Novemb. 2,
1664
 Brown, John, May 16, 1665
 Burdet, Francis, July 25
 Barker, Abel, Sept. 9
 Bettensons, Rich. Feb. 6. 1666
 Bridgman, Orlan. Oct. 12, 1673
 Blacket, Will. Dec. 12
 Barker, Will. March 29, 1676
 Brooks, John, June 13
 Barlow, John, July 13, 1677
 Bowyer, James, May 18, 1678
 Brodshaigh, Roger, Novemb. 17,
1679
 Blount, Tho. Pope, Jan. 16
 Beckwith,

Beckwith, Roger, *Ap.* 15, 1681
 Banbury, Tho. *June* 29
 Blacket, Will. *Jan.* 23, 1684
 Bloys, Cha. *Ap.* 15, 1686
 Blackham, Rich. *Ap.* 13, 1696
 Buckworth, John, *Ap.* 1, 1697
 Brown, Will. *Dec.* 14, 1699
 Brown, Robert, *Feb.* 24, 1709
 Beck, Justus, *Nov.* — 1714
 Byng, George, *Nov.* — 1715
 Blount, Eusebius, of Clipston
 in Northamptonshire
 Bridges, Brook
 Blackwell, Lambert
 Blunt, John, 7 *Junij*

C.

CLifton, Gervase, 1611
 Cope, Anthony
 Constable, Will. *ex.*
 Cotton, Robert
 Cholmondeley, Rob. *ex.*
 Carr, Edw. *ex.*
 Clarke, Sim. *May* 1, 1617
 Chester, Anth. *March* 23, 1619
 Chaloner, William, *ex.* *July* 20,
 1620
 Clare, Henry, *ex.* *July* 27
 Colbrand, John, *Dec.* 21, 1621
 Courtenee, Peter, *May* 18, 1622
 Cooper, John, E. E. *ex.* *July* 4
 Chudleigh, George, *August* 1
 Cottington, Fra. E. B. *ex.* *Feb.*
 16
 Corbet, John, *ex.* *July* 4, 1623
 Curwen, Patricius, *ex.* *March*
 12, 1626
 Cornwallis, Fred. E. B. *May* 4,
 1627
 Crane, Rob. *ex.* — 11
 Colepepper, Will. — 17
 Carleton, John, *ex.* — 28
 Crowe, Sackville, *July* 8
 Corbet, John, *Sept.* 19, 1627
 Conyers, John, *July* 14, 1628
 Colepepper, Will. *Sept.* 20
 Cole, Nich. *March* 4, 1640

Cave, Tho. — *June* 30, 1641
 Cotton, John, — *July* 14
 Chichester, John, *August* 4
 Carew, Rich. — 9
 Castleton, Will. — 9
 Cholmondeley, Hugh, *ex.* — 10
 Curson, John, — 11
 Coke, Edw. — *Dec.* 30
 Cunningham, Dav. *ex.* *Jan.* 21
 Corbet, Vincent, *ex.* *Jan.* 29
 Cowper, Will. E. B. *March* 4
 Corbet, Edw. *June* 20, 1642
 Constable, Philip, *July* 20
 Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr.* 4
 Crane, Rich. *ex.* *March* 20
 Carteret, Geo. *ex.* *May* 9, 1645
 Charlton, Ed. *ex.* *March* 6
 Curtius, Will. *April* 2, 1652
 Cullum, Tho. *June* 18, 1660
 Cutts, John, *ex.* — 21
 Cordell, Rob. *ex.* — 22
 Covert, John, *ex.* *July* 2
 Conway, Henry, — 25
 Carpenter, Ar Marigny, 1648
 Cutler, John, *ex.* *Nov.* 9, 1660
 Colleton, John, *Feb.* 18
 Clifton, Tho. *ex.* *March* 4
 Crofts, John, *ex.* — 16
 Cambel, John, *ex.* *Ap.* 9, 1661
 Caledy, William, — 20
 Curson, Thomas, — 30
 Cropley, John, *May* 7
 Crook, George, — 10
 Charnock, John, — 21
 Craven, Anthony, *June* 4
 Clavering, John, — 8
 Cullen, Abraham, — 17
 Copely, Godfrey, — *ibid.*
 Clarke, Clement, — 18
 Carew, Thomas, *August* 2
 Coriton, John, *February* 27
 Cocks, Rich. *April* 7, 1662
 Can, Rob. *September* 13
 Cob, Tho. *December* 9
 Cook, Will. *June* 29, 1663
 Cambell, Tho. *February* 12
 Cookes, William.
 Crispe, Nich. *April* 14, 1665
 Carteret,

Carteret, Philip, *June 4, 1670*
 Chater, Will. *June 28, 1671*
 Croft, Herbert, *Nov. 18, ibid*
 Clargis, Walter, *Octob 26, 1674*
 Coldon, Robert, *Mar. 29, 1677*
 Cust, Rich. *September 29*
 Curll, Walter, *June 22, 1678*
 Child, Josias, *July 18*
 Chute, George, *Sept. 16, 1684*
 Child, John, *Feb. 5, 1684-5*
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton, Job, ——— 12
 Colt, Henry Dutton, *March 2,*
1692
 Clark, Sam. *July 25, 1698*
 Chetwood, John, *Ap. 11, 1700*
 Cairnes, Alex. *May 6, 1708*
 Claverley, Walter. — 1711
 Cross, Thomas, *July 13, 1713*
 Cope, Jonathan, *March 1, 1713*
 Carew, Nicholas, *March — 1714*
 Chaplain, Rob. *Septem. 19, 1715*
 Chardin, John, *28 May, 6*
Georgij
 Coleby, Tho. *21 June*
 Chapman, Will. *21 June*
 Codrington, Will. *21 April,*
1721

D.

DEvereux, Edw. *E. V. 1611*
 Dormer, Rob. *E. E. June*
10, 1615
 Dryden, Erasmus, *November 16,*
1619
 Delves, Tho. *May 8, 1621*
 Darnel, Tho. *ex. September 6*
 Darell, John, *ex. June 13, 1622*
 Drake, Francis, *August 2*
 Dering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*
 Drury, Drue, *May 7, 1627*
 Dyer, Lodowick, *ex. June 8*
 Dixwell, Basil, *February 18*
 Dillington, Rob. *ex. Septemb. 6,*
1628
 Ducey, Rob. *I. V. ex. November*
28, 1629

Dalston, William, *February 15,*
1640
 D'Ewes, Simonds, *July 15, 1641*
 Drake, Will. *ex. — 17.*
 Davie, John, *September 9.*
 Dawney, Christ. *I. V. May 19.*
1642.
 Denny, Will. *ex. — June 3.*
 Danvers, Sam. *March 21.*
 Draper, Thomas, *ex. June 9,*
1660.
 Dixwell, Basil, — 19.
 Darcy, Tho. *ex. — 20.*
 Dixey, Wolstan, *July 14.*
 Dudley, William, *August 1.*
 Drake, John, — 31.
 Dicer, Rob. *ex. March 18.*
 Derham, Tho. *June 8, 1661.*
 Duke, Edw. *July 17.*
 Dormer, John, — 23.
 Duncomb, Fra. *ex. February 4.*
 Daws, John, *June 4, 1663.*
 Downing, George, *July 1.*
 Doyley, William, *July 29.*
 Duckenfield, Robert, *June 16,*
1665.
 Diggs, Maurice, *March 6.*
 D'oyley, John, *July 7, 1666.*
 Dike, Thomas, *March 3, 1676.*
 Dutton, Ralph, *June 20, 1678.*
 Dyer, William, *July 6.*
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682.*
 Dashwood, Rob. *September 16,*
1684.
 Davies, George, *Jan. 11, 1685.*
 Duck, John, *March 19, 1686.*
 Duddleston, John, *January 11,*
1691.
 Denton, Edm. *May 12, 1699.*
 Dolbin, Gilb. *April 1, 1704.*
 Dashwood, Francis, *June 28,*
1707.
 Desbouverie, William, *Februa-*
ry 19, 1713.
 Dixwell, William, *June 11,*
1716.
 Dutree, Dennis, *June 19, 1716.*
 D'Aeth, Thomas, *July 1716.*
 Decker,

Decker, Matthew, *July 20,*
1716.

E.

Englefield, Francis, 1611.

Essex, William, *ex.*

Egerton, Rowland, *April 5,*
1617.

Estcourt, Giles, *ex. March 17,*
1626.

Everard, Richard, *January 29,*
1628.

Earl, Richard, *ex. July 2,* 1629.

Every, Simon, *May 26,* 1641.

Eldred, River, *ex. January 29.*

Enyon, James, *ex. April 9,*
1642.

Evelyn, John, S. N. *ex. May 29,*
1660.

Elve, Jervase, *June 22.*

Ellis, Thomas, — 30.

Ernley, Walter, — *Feb. 2.*

Eden, Rob. *Nov. 12,* 1672.

Edwards, Francis, *April 22,*
1678.

Evelyn, Edw. *Feb. 17,* 1682.

Edwards, James, *Dec. 7,* 1691.

Elwill, John, *August 25,* 1709.

Evilyn, John, *August 6,* 1713.

Eyles, Francis, *Dec. 1,* 1714.

Elton, Abraham, *Nov. 1717.*

F.

Finch, Moyle, E. E. 1611.

Fleetwood, Rich.

Fitton, Edw. *ex. Octob. 2,* 1617.

Foulis, David, *February 6,* 1619.

Forster, Claud. *ex. March 7.*

Forster, Hump. *May 20,* 1620.

Frier, Ed. *ex. July 11.*

Felton, Henry, *July 20.*

Fisher, Robert, *Dec. 7,* 1622.

Fisher, Thomas, *July 19,* 1627.

Fowler, Thomas, *ex. May 21,*
1628.

Fenwick, John, *ex. June 9.*

Ferrers, Henry, *December 19.*

Fletcher, Henry, *Feb. 19,* 1640.

Farmer, William, E. B. *Septem-*
ber 3, 1663.

Forester, Rich. *ex. 1649.*

Fanshaw, Richard, *ex. Septem-*
ber 3, 1649.

Finch, Heneage, E. E. *June 7,*
1663.

Franklin, Rich. *October 16.*

Foot, Tho. *ex. November 21.*

Fetherston, Hen. *Dec. 4.*

Fagg, John, — 11.

Frankland, William, — 24.

Fettiplace, John, *March 30,*
1661.

Fowell, Edm. *ex. April 30.*

Forster, Reginald, *ex. July 21.*

Freisendorf, J. Fred. *October 4.*

Fust, Edw. *August 21,* 1662.

Fortescu, Edm. *Mar. 31,* 1664.

Fortescu, Peter, *January 29,*
1666.

Filmer, Rob. *Dec. 22,* 1674.

Fitch, Tho. *September 7,* 1688.

Farrington, Richard, *Decem-*
ber 17, 1697.

Firebrace, Basil, *July 28,* 1698.

Fowler, William, *Nov. 1,* 1704.

Fleming, William, *October 4,*
1705.

Furnese, Henry, *June 27,* 1707.

Freke, Ralph, *May 25,* 1713.

Fryer, John, *December 1713.*

Fellowes, John

G.

Gerard, Thomas, 1611.

Greseley, Geo.

Gostwick, William.

Gorges, Edward, I. B.

Grimston, Harbottle, *ex.*

Grey, William, E. E. and B. *ex.*
June 15, 1619.

Gerard, Gilbert, *April 13,* 1620.

Gower, Thomas, *June 2.*

Gerrard, John, *Feb. 16.* 1621.

Grosvenor, Richard, *Feb.* 23
 Gage, John, *March* 26, 1622
 Goring, Will. *May* 14
 Griffith, Hen. *ex.* *June* 1, 1627
 Graham, Rich. *March* 29, 1629
 Grenville, Richard, *ex.* *April* 9, 1630
 Goodrick, John, *August* 14, 1641
 Gurney, Richard, *ex.* *December* 14
 Gell, John, *Jan.* 29
 Golding, Edw. *September* 27
 Gould, Nicholas, *ex.* *June* 13, 1660
 Green, Edw. *ex.* *July* 26
 Gresham, Marmaduke, *July* 33
 Gifford, Henry, *November* 21
 Gardner, Will. *December* 30
 Gifford, Tho. *ex.* *March* 4
 Gawdy, Cha. *April* 20, 1661
 Godolphin, Will. *April* 29
 Glinne, Will. *May* 20
 Guise, Chris. *July* 10
 Gage, Edw. *July* 15, 1662
 Gerrard, Jacob, *August* 16
 Graham, Rich. *November* 17
 Gawdy, Will. *July* 13, 1663
 Green, Will. *November* 2, 1664
 Glean, Peter, *March* 6, 1665
 Gerrard, Gilbert, *November* 17, 1666
 Gans, Cornelius, *June* 29, 1682
 Guldeford, Rob. *Feb.* 4, 1685
 Germaine, John, *March* 25, 1698
 Goodere, Edw. *Dec.* 5, 1707

H.

Houghton, Rich. 1611
 Hobart, Henry
 Harrington, James
 Hufley, Edward
 Hales, Edward
 Holt, Thomas
 Harvey, Will. *E. and I. B. ex.* *May* 31, 1619

Hicks, Will. *July* 21
 Hartop, Edw. *December* 3
 Hicks, Baptist, *E. V. ex.* *July* 1, 1620
 Hanmer, John, *July* 8
 Hewet, John, *OZ.* 11, 1621
 Hide, Nich. *ex.* *Nov.* 8
 Hotham, John, *Jan.* 4
 Haselrigg, Tho. *July* 21, 1622
 Herbert, Piercy, *E. M.* *Nov.* 16
 Harris, Tho. *ex.* *Dec.* 22
 Harris, Tho. *ex.* *Ap.* 12, 1623
 Harpur, Hen. *Sept.* 8, 1626
 Heale, Tho. *ex.* *May* 28, 1627
 Holland, John, *June* 15, 1629
 Hatton, Tho. *July* 5, 1641
 Hare, Ralph, *July* 23
 Hayman, Hen. *August* 12
 Holford, Rich. *December* 18
 Hamilton, John, *May* 11, 1642
 Hampson, Tho. *June* 3
 Hardres, Rich. *ib.*
 Hungat, Philip, *August* 15
 Halton, Will. *September* 10
 Hene, Hen. *ex.* *October* 1.
 Hunloke, Hen. *February* 28
 Haggerston, Thomas, *Aug.* 15, 1643
 Hickman, Willoughby, *November* 16
 Hawley, Fran. *I. B.* *March* 14
 How, George Grubbam, *June* 20, 1660
 Humble, Will. *June* 21
 Hildyard, Robert, *June* 25
 Holles, Francis, *E. B. ex.* — 27
 Henley, Andrew, — 30
 Hudson, Henry, *July* 3
 Herbert, Tho. *ib.*
 Hales, Robert, — 12
 Harby, Job, *ex.* — 17
 Hewet, Tho. *I. V. ex.* — 19
 Honywood, Edw. *ib.*
 Hales, John, *August* 28
 How, John, *Sept.* 22
 Herbert, Matthew, *ex.* *December* 18

Husbaud,

Hubaud, John, *Feb. 2*
Hendley, Walter, *ex. April 8,*
1661.

Husley, Cha. *July 21*
Hooke, Tho. *July 22, 1662*

Heron, Cuthbert, *ex. November 20*

Holman, John, *ex. June 4,*
1663.

Hoby, Edw. *July 12, 1666*

Hastings, Rich. *May 7, 1667*

Hanham, Will. *May 20, 1667*

Harris, Arthur, *Dec. 1, 1673*

Head, Rich. *August 19, 1676*

Hoskins, Bennet, *December 19*

Hawkesworth, Walter, *Dec. 6,*
1678

Humble, Will. *March 17, 1686*

Hodges, Will. *March 31, 1697*

Halford, Will. *1706.*

Humphreys, Sir William, *No-*
vember 30, 1714

I.

Ernegan, Hen. *Oct. 16, 1621*

Isham, John, *May 30, 1627*

Jenoure, Kenelm, *July 30,*
1628

Jacques, John, *ex. Sept. 2*

Ingilby, Will. *May 17, 1642*

Jones, Hen. *ex. July 25, 1643*

Juxon, Will. *December 28*

Jackson, John, *Jan. 7*

Jenkinson, Robert, *May 18,*
1661

Ingoldsby, Hen. *August 30*

Jason, Robert, *September 5*

Jacob, John, *Jan. 11, 1664*

Jocelyn, Robert, *June 8, 1665*

Jefferies, Geo. *E. B. ex. Novem-*
ber 7, 1681

James, Cane, *June 28, 1682*

Jenkinson, Paul, *Dec. 17, 1685*

Irby, Edw. *April 13, 1704*

Janßen, Sir Theodore, *March*
1715

K.

K Nevet, Ph. *ex. 1611*

K Kniveton, Will. *ex.*

Kemp, Geo. *ex. Feb. 5, 1626*

Kirle, John, *ex. May 17, 1627*

Knatchbull, Norton, *August 4,*
1641

Kay, John, *Feb. 4*

Kemp, Rob. *March 13*

Knollys, Hen. *ex. May 6, 1642*

Kemys, Nich. *May 13*

Keate, Jonath. *ex. June 12,*
1660

Knightley, John, *ex. Aug. 30*

Keyt, John, *Dec. 22*

Killegrew, Will. *ex. ib.*

Kenrick, Will. *March 29, 1679*

Kneller, Sir Godfrey

L.

L Eake, Fran. *E. E. 1611*

L Leigh, Tho. *E. B.*

Lee, Hen. *E. E.*

Lucy, Rich. *March 11, 1617*

Littleton, Tho. *July 15, 1618*

Leigh, Fran. *E. E. ex. Decem-*
ber 24

Ley, James, *E. E. ex. July 20,*
1619

Lee, Humphr. *May 3, 1620*

Leventhorpe, John, *ex. May 30,*
1622

Littleton, Edw. *June 21, 1617*

Livefay, Mich. *ex. July 11*

Lewes, Will. *ex. September 14,*
1628

Lawrence, John, *Oct. 9.*

Luckin, Will. *March 2, 1628*

L'Estrange, Nich. *June 1, 1619*

Lumley, Martin, *Jan. 8, 1640*

Langley, Will. *May 29, 1641*

Lawley, Tho. *August 14*

Lowther, Christopher, *June 11,*
1642

Lennard, Stephen, *August* 13
 Littleton, Adam, *Oct.* 14
 Liddell, Tho. — *Nov.* 2
 Lawday, Rich. *ex.* — 9
 Lucas, Jervase, *ex.* *May* 20,
 1644
 Lanham, John, *June* 7, 1660
 Lear, Peter, *ex.* *July* 2
 Leicester, Peter, *August* 10
 Lee, Tho. — 16
 Lewis, John, *ex.* — *Oct.* 15
 Legard, John, — *Dec.* 29
 Lane, Rich. I. E. *Feb.* 9
 Long, Walter, *March* 26, 1661
 • Lloyd, Cha. *May* 10
 Lackin, Will. *ex.* *Nov.* 15
 Lloyd, John, *ex.* *Feb.* 28
 Lort, Rog. *ex.* *July* 15, 1662
 Long, Robert, *Sept.* 1
 Leeke, Fra. *Dec.* 15, 1663
 Lorrayne, Tho. *Sept.* 27, 1664
 Leman, Will. *March* 3
 Lawson, John, *July* 6, 1665
 Langhorn, Will. *Aug.* 28, 1668
 Lear, Tho. *Aug.* 2, 1683
 Lawson, Wilfred, *March* 31,
 1688
 Leighton, Edw. *March* 2, 1692
 Lowther, Will. *June* 15, 1697
 Lloyd, Cha. *April* 1, 1699
 Lambert, John, *Feb.* 16, 1709
 Lake, Bibe, *Aug.* 17, 1711
 Lowther, Will. *Dec.* 1714.

M.

Molineux, Rich. I. V. 1611
 Mansel, Thomas
 Musgrove, Rich.
 Mounson, Thomas.
 Molineux, John
 Mordaunt, L'Estrange
 Morrison, Cha. *ex.*
 Monins, Will. *ex.*
 Mildmay, Thomas, *ex.*
 Maynard, William, E. B.
 Morton, George, *ex.* *March* 1,
 1618

Mackworth, Thomas, *June* 4,
 1619
 Mill, John, *December* 31, 1619
 Masham, William, *December* 20,
 1611
 Mansel, Fran. *ex.* *January* 4
 Moody, Hen. *ex.* *March* 11
 Meredith, William, *August* 13,
 1622
 Middleton, Hugh, *ex.* *October*
 1622
 Moor, Henry, *May* 21, 1627
 Maples, Tho. *ex.* — 30
 Mannock, Fra. *June* 1
 Mosely, Edward, *ex.* *July* 20,
 1640
 Maney, John, *ex.* *June* 29,
 1641
 Maulever, Tho. *Aug.* 2
 Meux, John, *ex.* *December* 11
 Morgan, Edw. *May* 12, 1642
 Moore, Poynings, *ex.* — 18
 Middleton, George, *ex.* *June*
 24
 Markham, Rob. — *Aug.* 15
 de Merces, Anth. *ex.* 1660
 Middleton, Tho. *July* 4
 Morland, Sam. — 18
 Massingberd, Henry, *Aug.* 22
 Mottet, Giles — *Nov.* 16
 Manwaring, Tho. — 22
 Monoux, Humph. *December* 4
 Marwood, George — 31
 Morgan, Tho. *ex.* *Feb.* 7
 Modyford, James, *ex.* 18
 Maurice, William, *April* 20,
 1661
 Milbank, Mark, *August* 7
 Matthews, Phil. *June* 15, 1662
 Middleton, Will. *October* 24
 Marsham, John, *Aug.* 11, 1667
 Muddiford, Tho. *March* 1
 Moor, Geo. *July* 26, 1665
 Martin, Roger, *March* 28,
 1667
 Mostyn, Edward, *April* 28,
 1667

Martin,

Martin, Cornelius, *March 25,*

1674

More, Edw. *Nov. 22,* 1675

Maddox, Benj. *March 11*

Marrow, Sam. *July 16,* 1679

Middleton, Hugh, *December 6,*

1681

Maynard, Will. *Feb. 1*

Morden, John, *Sept. 20,* 1688

Molesworth, Henry, *July 19,*

1689

Maunsel, Edw. *Feb. 22,* 1696

Moyer, Sam. *March 25,* 1701

Miller, Tho. *Oct. 29,* 1705

Milner, William, *Feb. 1706*

Mosely, Oswald, *18 June,* 6

Georgij

N.

Noel, Edw. *E. F.* 1611

Napier, *alias* Naper, *alias*

Sandy, Robert, *Sept. 24*

Newton, Adam, *ex. April 2,*

1620

Norton, Rich. *ex. May 23,* 1622

Nightingale, Thomas, *Sept. 1,*

1628

Napper, Gerard, *June 25,* 1641

Northcote, John, *July 16*

Norwich, John—24

Nichols, Francis,—28

North, Henry, *ex. June 14,*

1660

Noel, Verney, *July 6*

Newton, John, *Aug. 16*

Newton, Robert, *ex. Jan. 25*

Napier, *alias* Sandy, John,

March 4

Nevil, Tho. *May 25,* 1661

Norton, Tho. *ex. July 23*

Nelthorpe, John, *May 10,* 1666

Nevil, Edward, *Feb. 24,* 1674

Newdegate, Richard, *July 24,*

1677

Napier, Rob. *Feb. 25,* 1681

Narborough, John, *Novemb. 15,*

1688

Norris, Will. *ex. Dec. 3,* 1698

Newman, Richard, *Decemb. 19,*

1699

De Neufville, Rob. *March 18,*

1709

O.

Osborne, Edward, *E. D. Ju-*
ly 12, 1620

Owen, Hugh, *Aug. 11,* 1641

O Nele, Brian, *Nov. 13,* 1643

Orby, Tho. 1658

Oldfield, Anth. *Aug. 6,* 1660

Osborn, John, *Feb. 11*

Osbaldeston, Littleton, *July 25,*

1664

Oglander, Will. *Dec. 12,* 1665

Oxinden, Hen. *May 8,* 1678

Oughton, Adolphus

P.

Elham: Tho. 1611

Peyton, John

Pope, Will. *I. E. ex.*

Peyton, Samuel

Peyniston, Thomas

Portman, John, *ex. Novemb. 25,*

1612

Puckering, Thomas, *ex.*

Perthal, John

Philips, Tho. *Feb. 16,* 1619

Packington, John, *June 22,*

1620

Palmer, Thomas, *June 29,*

1621

Philips, John, *Nov. 9*

Powel, Edward, *ex. Jan. 10*

Prideaux, Edmund, *July 17,*

1622

Playters, Thomas, *August 13,*

1623

Pollard, Lewis, *ex. May 31,* 1627

Pennyman, Will. *ex. May 6,*

1628

Price, John, *ex. Aug. 15*

Pile, Fran, ——— *Sept. 12*

Pole,

Pole, John ——— 12
 Powel, Tho. Jan. 31, 1618
 Pye, Edmund, ex. April 27, 1641
 Paston, Will. E. E. June 8
 Palgrave, John ——— 24
 Prat, Henry, ex. July 28
 Price, Rich. ex. August 10
 Potts, John ——— 14
 Pettus, Tho. Sept. 22
 Player, Edward, ex. June 28, 1642
 Pate, John, ex. Oct. 28, 1643
 Preston, John, ex. April 1, 1644
 Prestwich, Tho. ex. ——— 25
 Palm, Geof. June 7, 1660
 Peyton, John, ex. Decemb. 10
 Pickering, Hen. Jan. 2
 Plomer, Walker, ex. Jan. 4, 1660
 Powel, Will. ex. ——— 23
 Parsons, Will. April 9, 1661
 Powel, Nath. May 10, 1661
 Parker, Phil. July 16
 Proby, Tho. ex. March 7
 Purefoy, Henry, ex. Dec. 4, 1662
 Pindar, Peter ——— 22
 Pim, Char. July 14, 1663
 Pennyman, James, Feb. 22
 Pye, John, Jan. 13, 1664
 Put, Tho. July 20, 1666
 Peytan, Algernoon, March 21
 Parker, Robert, May 22, 1674
 Pennington, William, June 21, 1676
 Poole, James, Nov. 8, 1677
 Parkins, Tho. May 18, 1681
 Parker, Hugh, July 1
 Pinsent, Will. Sept. 13, 1687
 Powel, Thomas, July 19, 1698
 Pelsant, Euseby-Bufwel. March 5, 1714
 Page, Gregory, Decemb. 1, 1714

R.

R Idgeway, Thomas, I. E. 1611

Radcliffe, Fran. E. E. Jan. 31, 1619
 Roberts, Thomas, July 3, 1620
 Roberts, Rich. E. E. July 13, 1621
 Rivers, John, July 19
 Russel, William, ex. March 12, 1626
 Rird, Rice, ex. Dec. 8, 1628
 Russel, Will. Jan. 19
 Rous, Thomas, July 23, 1641
 Rhodes, Fran. Aug. 14
 Ranay, John, Dec. 22
 Read, John, ex. March 16
 Reresby, John, May 16, 1642
 Rudston, Walter, August 29
 de Read, Gualter, May 30, S. N. 1660
 Robinson, John, June 22
 Robinson, Metcalf, ex. July 30
 Rous, John, August 17
 Russel, Will. Nov. 8
 Rokeby, Will. ex. Jan. 29
 Read, Compton, March 4
 Richard, Thomas, ——— 20
 Rushout, James, June 17, 1661
 Roswell, Richard, ex. Aug. 12
 Roberts, Will. ex. Nov. 8
 Reeve, Geo. ex. Jan. 22, 1662
 Rawden, Geo. May 20, 1665
 Robertson, Alexander, Feb. 22, 1676
 Roberts, John, Feb. 2, 1680
 Robinson, Thomas, Jan. 26, 1681
 Richards, James, Feb. 22, 1683
 Ramsden, John, Nov. 30, 1689
 Robinson, Will. Feb. 13
 Rogers, John, Feb. 21, 1698

S.

S Hirely, Geo. E. B. 1611
 Stradling, John
 St. John, John
 Shelley, John
 Savage, John, E. E. June 29, 1611

K k Seymour,

Seymour, Edward
 Savile, George
 Savile, Henry, *ex.*
 St. Paul, George, *ex.*
 Spencer, Tho. *ex.*
 Sidley, William, *ex.*
 Saunderson, Nicholas, *I. V.*
 Sandys, Miles, *ex.*
 Salisbury, Henry, *ex. Nov. 10,*
 1622
 Scudamore, John, *I. V. June 1,*
 1620
 Sidley, Isaac, *Sept. 14, 1621*
 Stepney, John, *November 24*
 Shipwith, Henry, *ex. Decem-*
 ber 20, 1626
 Seabright, Edward, *Decemb.*
 20, 1626
 Spencer, John, *ex. March 14,*
 1626
 Stile, Thomas, *Ap. 21, 1627*
 Sheffington, Will. *I. V. May 8*
 Stiles, Humphrey, *ex.—20*
 Stewkely, Hugh, *June 9*
 Standley, Edward — 26
 Stonehouse, William, *May 7,*
 1628
 Slingsby, Anth. *Oct. 23*
 Stonehouse, James, *June 11,*
 1641
 Sydenham, John, *July 28*
 Strickland, William — 30
 Spring William, *August 11*
 Standford, Thomas — 12
 Springnel, Richard, *ex. 14*
 Strut, Denner, *ex. March 5*
 St. Quintin, William — 8
 Spencer, Bocket, *ex. Septemb.*
 26, 1642
 Smith, William — 27
 Scudamore, John, *July 23,*
 1644
 Slingsby, Arthur, *ex. Oct. 9,*
 1657
 Speke, Hugh, *ex. June 12, 1660*
 Swale, Solomon — 21
 Stapleton, Henry — 22
 Stanley, Thomas — 25
 Shuckburgh, John — 26

Steward, Nich — 27
 Sclater, Thomas, *ex. July 25*
 Stapely, John — 28
 Smithson, Hugh, *August 2*
 Smith, Thomas — 16
 St. George, Oliver, *Sept. 5*
 Swinburn, John, *September 27,*
 1660
 Stiddolph, Rich. *ex. Dec. 24*
 Springer, Herbert, *ex. Jan. 8*
 Staughton, Nich. *ex.—29*
 Smith, Edw. *Feb. 28*
 Slingsby, Rob. *ex. March 16*
 Smith, Edw. *March 20*
 Smith, Will. *May 10, 1661*
 Smith, Hugh — 15
 Stanley, William, *June 17*
 Selyard, John, *ex.—18*
 Smith, Tho. *Nov. 28*
 Sadlier, Edwin, *Dec. 3*
 Southcote, Geo. *Jan. 24*
 Stapleton, Miles, *March 20*
 Savile, John, *ex. July 24, 1661*
 Slaning, Nich. *ex. Jan. 19*
 St. Barbe, John, *December 30,*
 1663
 Selby, Geo. *March 3*
 Smith, Robert, *March 30,*
 1665
 Shaw, John, *April 15*
 Swan, Will. *March 1*
 Shirley, Anthony — 6
 Scroop, Carr, *Jan. 16, 1665*
 Stonehouse, Geo. *May 5, 1670*
 Skipwith, Fullwar, *Jan. 25*
 Sabin, John, *March 22*
 St. Awbin, John, *December 11,*
 1671
 Sherard, John, *May 25, 1674*
 Samwell, Thomas, *Decemb. 21,*
 1675
 Standish, Richard, *February 8,*
 1676
 Simeon, James, *Octob. 18, 1677*
 Skipwith, Tho. *July 27, 1678*
 Snowe, Jer. *Jan. 25*
 Stapleton, William, *Decemb. 20,*
 1679

Sas Van Bosch, Gellebrand,
Oct. 22, 1680

Seymour, Henry. July 4, 1681

Sheers, George, ex. Oct. 16,
1684

Sands, Rich. Dec. 15

Soame, Will. Feb. 5, 1684.5

Sudbury, John. June 25, 1685

Sherburn, Nicholas, Feb. 4

Speelman, Com. September 9,
1686

Stych, Will. Oct. 8, 1687

Smith, John, April 20, 1694

Stanley, John, April 13, 1699

Sedley, Charles, July 10, 1702

Smith, James, December 1, 1714

St. John, Francis, Sept. 10,
1715

Sloan, Hans. April 3, 1716

Sanderfon, William, 19 June

T,

TAlmash, Lionel, S. B. 1611

Tracy, Paul, ex.

Tresham, Lewis, ex.

Terwit, Philip

Throckmorton, Will. ex.

Tufton, John, E. E.

Twisden, William

Temple, Thomas

Townsend, Roger, E. V. April
16, 1617

Tryon, Sam. March 28, 1620

Titchbourne, Benj. March 14

Thornhurst, Gifford, ex. Nov.
12, 1622

Tempest, Nich. Dec. 23

Tirrell, Edw. Oct. 31, 1627

Trelawny, John, July 1, 1628

Twisleton, George, ex. Ap. 2,
1629

Thynne, Hen. Fred. E. V. July
15, 1641

Trevor, Tho. ex. August 11

Tufton, Humph. ex. Dec. 24

Trollop, Tho. Feb. 5

Thomas, Edw. March 3

Thorold, Will. Aug. 25, 1642

Throckmorton, Robert, Sept. 1

Thorold, Rob. June 14, 1614

Thomas, Will. July 23, 1660

Trott, John, ex. Oct. 11.

Trevillian, George, Jan. 24,
1661

Tankard, Tho. Nov. 16, 1662

Tuke, Sam. March 31, 1664

Tempest, John, May 25

Tucker, Giles, July 1

Taylor, Tho. Jan. 18

Tyrrel, Phil. July 20, 1665

Temple, Will. Jan. 31

Twisden, Thomas, June 13,
1666

Tyrrel, John, Oct. 22

Top, Francis, July 25, 1668

Thompson, John, December 16,
1673

Tynte, Halfswell, Jan. 26

Tulpe, Rich. April 23, 1675

Thornhill, Timothy, Dec. 24,
1682

Thomas, John, Dec. 24, 1694

Tichburne, Henry, July 12,
1697

Tipping, Tho. March 14

Thornycroft, John, August 11,
1701

Thorold, George, Sept. 9, 1709

Thorpe, St. John Francis 1715

Tench, Fisher, Aug. 8, 1715

V.

VAvasor, Charles, 1611

Villars, William, July 19,
1619

Vincent, Francis, July 26, 1620

Van-Loor, Peter, ex. Oct. 3,
1628

Vavafor, Thomas, October 24,
1628

Vavafor, Charles, ex. June 22,
1631

Valkenburgh, Matthew, July
20, 1642

Vavafor, William, *ex.* July 17,
1643
Vivian, Rich. Feb. 12, 1644
Van-Colster, Will. — 28
De Vic, Henry, *ex.* September
3, 1649
De la Val, Ralph, June 29,
1660
Vernon, Henry, July 23
Verney, Ralph, *I. V.* March 16
Viner, Tho. *ex.* June 18, 1616
Viner, Rob. May 10, 1666
Vitus, *alias* White, Ignatius,
June 29, 1677
Vanderbrand, Peter, June 9,
1699
Van Acker, Nicholas, Jan. 31,
1700

W.

Wentworth, Will. *E. B.*
1611
Wentworth, John, *ex.*
Wortley, Fran. *ex.*
Woodhouse, Philip
Willoughby, Henry, *ex.*
Wynne, John
Worsely, Robert
Wray, William, *ex.*
Wyvill, Marmaduke
Wilbraham, Richard, *ex.* May
5, 1621
Watson, Lewis, *E. B.* June 23
Wake, Baldwin, Dec. 5
Williams, Will. *ex.* June 15,
1622
Wastneys, Hardolph, Dec. 18
Wingfield, Anthony, May 17,
1627
Wray, Will. *ex.* June 30, 1628
Wiseman, William, Aug. 29
Wolsey, Robert, Nov. 24
Wiseman, Rich. *ex.* Dec. 18
Whitmore, Tho. *ex.* June 28,
1641
Wolrich, Tho. August 2
Windham, Hugh, *ex.* Aug. 4
Walter, William — 16

Willis, Tho. Dec. 15
Williams, Edm. *ex.* April 19,
1642
William, John, *ex.* — 22
Wintour, Geo. — 29
Williams, Trevor, May 14
Williamson, Tho. June 3.
Widrington, William, *E. B.*
July 9
Widrington, Edw. *ex.* Aug. 8
Wrotesley, Walter — 30
Waldgrave, Edward, August 1,
1643
Webb, John, *ex.* Ap. 2, 1644
Williams, Hen. May 4
Windibank, Thomas, Nov. 25,
1645
Wright, Benjamin, Feb. 7, *su-*
perseded.
Willis, Richard, *ex.* June 11,
1646
Whitchcote, Jer. April 2, 1660
Winch, Humph. *ex.* June 9
Wright, Henry, *ex.* — 12
Wiseman, Will. *ex.* — 15
Wray, Will. — 17
Warburton, Geo. — 27
Warner, John, *ex.* July 16
Willoughby, William, Aug. 4,
1660
Wheeler, William — 11
Wild, Will. *ex.* Sept. 13
Wroth, John, Nov. 29
Wynne, Geo. Dec. 3
Ward, Edw. — 19
Wakeman, Geo. Feb. 13, *never*
sealed.
Wright, Benj — 15
Wilson, Will. March 4
Williams, Griffith, June 16,
1661
Winchcombe, Henry, *ex.* June
18
Windham, Will. December 9
Witterong, John, May 2, 1662
Wandesford, Christopher, *I. V.*
August 5
Wenman, Fran. Nov. 29
Went-

Wentworth, Thomas, Sept. 27, 1664	Windford, Tho. July 3, 1702
Wolstenholm, John, Jan. 10	Webster, Tho. May 10, 1703
Werden, John, Nov. 28, 1672	Williams, Nicholas, July 30, 1707
War, Fra. June 2, 1673	Warrender, George, June 2, 1715
Windham, Fra. Nov. 13	
Williams, Tho. Nov. 2, 1674	
Willoughby, Francis, April 7, 1677	Y.
Wharton, Geo. Dec. 19.	Y Elverton, Will. ex. May 31, 1620
Walker, Geo. Jan. 18, 1679	Young, Rich. ex. March 20, 1627
Wytham, John, Dec. 13, 1683	Yeiverton, Christ. E. V. June 30, 1641
Williams, William, July 6, 1688	Young, John, Sept. 26, 1661
Wentworth, John, July 28, 1692	Yeomans, Jon. Jan. 12, 1664
Wheate, Tho. May 2, 1696	Yeomans, Rob. Dec. 31, 1666
Westcombe, Martin, March 23, 1699	

NUMBER X.

His Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

TO the States of Holland, William Earl Cadogan, Ambassador.
James Dayrole Esq; Resident.
 Ottoman Port, Abraham Stanyan Esq; Ambassador.
 Emperor of Germany, ——— Coleman Esq; Resident.
 Mr. de St. Saphorin, Envoy.
 French Court, Sir Luke Schaul, Minister.
 King of Sweden, ——— Finch Esq; Envoy.
 King of Denmark, Lord Glenarthy.
 King of Prussia, ——— Scott, Envoy Extraordinary.
 King of Poland, ——— Scott, Envoy Extraordinary.
 King of Spain, Col. Stanhope, Envoy Extraordinary.
 King of Portugal, ——— Lumley, Envoy Extraordinary.
 Czar of Muscovy, ——— Jefferies Esq; Return'd.
 Prince of Hesse-Cassel, ——— Halden Esq;
 Spanish Netherlands, William Leathes Esq; Return'd.
 King of Sardinia, ——— Molesworth Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
 Great Duke of Tuscany, ——— Davenant Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.
 Republick of Genoa, ——— Davenant Esq; Resident.
 Republick of Venice, Elizeus Burges Esq; Return'd.

To the Canton of Berne, *Francis Manning Esq;* Resident.
 Republick of the Grisons, *Francis Manning Esq;* Envoy.
 Hambourg and Hans-Towns, *Cyril Wych Esq;* Resident.
 Republick of Geneva, *Count de Massey,* Resident.
 Republick of Francfort, ——— *Halden Esq;*

NUMBER XI.

*The Names and Titles of the Publick Ministers residing
 in Great Britain.*

Count *Staremberg*, Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty.
 The Marquis *de Pozzo Buono*, Minister and Plenipoten-
 tiary of the King of Spain.

The Baron *de Solenthal*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King
 of Denmark.

Baron *Sparre*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden.

Baron *de Wallingrodt*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of
 Prussia.

Senhor *Castello Branco*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King
 of Portugal.

Monsieur *Le Coque*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of
 Poland.

The Marquis *de Courtense*, Envoy Extraordinary from the
 King of Sardinia.

The Heer *van Borselen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-
 General, &c.

Monsieur *Hallungius*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke
 of Saxen-Gotha.

Signor *Cazzola*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of
 Parma.

Mons. *Hoffman*, the Emperor's Resident.

Mons. *Hopmann*, Resident from the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Signor *Riva*, Resident from the Duke of Modena.

Messieurs *des Touches* and *Chamorel*, Secretaries from the
 Court of France.

Signor *Vincenzo Pucci*, Secretary from the Great Duke of
 Tuscany.

Mons. *Vicetti*, Secretary from the Republick of Genoa.

Mons. *de l'Ermitage*, Agent for the States-General.

NUM-

NUMBER XII.

Governors of His Majesty's Dominions and Territories in America, and the Officers there.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the *Bahama-Islands*,
George Phenny Esq;
 Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of the Island of *Bar-*
badoes, *Henry Worsley Esq;*
 Secretary of the said Island, *Francis Whitworth Esq;*
 Chief Clerk, Register, &c. *Anthony Cracherode Esq;*
 Governor of *Jamaica*, *Duke of Portland*.
 Secretary of the said Island, *William Congreve Esq;*
 Provost-Marshal-General; *John Rigby Esq;*
 Register, *Thomas Windham Esq;*
 Governor of *New-England*, and *New-Hampshire*, *Samuel Shute Esq;*
 Lieutenant-Governor, *William Dummer Esq;*
 Governor of *Newfoundland*, *Richard Philips Esq;*
 Lieutenant-Governor ——— *Purcet Esq;*
 Governor of *Nova Scotia*; *Richard Philips Esq;*
 Lieutenant-Governor, *John Doucett Esq;*
 Governor of the *Leward Islands*, *John Hart Esq;*
 Lieutenant-Governor, *William Matthews Esq;*
 Lieutenant-Governor of *Antegoa*, *Edward Byam Esq;*
 ——— *St. Christophers*, *William Matthews Esq;*
 ——— *Montserrat*, *Charles Dilk Esq;*
 ——— *Nevis*, Major General *Sibourg*.
 Secretary to the *Leward Islands*, ——— *Knight Esq;*
 Provost-Marshal-General, *Henry Douglas Esq;*
 Clerk of the Naval Office, *Edward Perry Esq;*
 Governor of *New-York*, and *New-Jersey*, *William Burnett Esq;*
 Secretary, *George Clarke Esq;*
 Governor of *Virginia*, the Earl of *Orkney*.
 Deputy-Governor, Major *Drysdell*
 Secretary, *Thomas Tickell Esq;*
 Attorney-General, *John Clayton Esq;*
 Governor of *Maryland*, *Charles Calvert Esq;*
 Secretary, *Thomas Beake Esq;*
 Governor of *Pensilvania*, *William Keith Esq;*
 Governor of *South Carolina*, *Francis Nicholson Esq;*
 Governor of *North-Carolina*, *Charles Eden Esq;*

*A List of his Majesty's Consuls Abroad.**John Fuller Esq; Consul at Leghorn.**Neil Brown Gent. Consul General at Venice.**George Henshaw Esq; Consul at Genoa.**Tho. Chamberlain Gent. Consul at Sicily and Malta.**Count Dormis, Consul at Sancta Maura.**James Paul, Esq; Consul at Zant.**Richard Lawrence, Agent and Consul General at Tunis.**Benjamin Loddington Esq; Consul at Tripoli.**Charles Hudson Esq; Agent and Consul General at Algier.**Thomas Burnet Esq; Consul General at Lisbon.**John Parker Esq; Consul at the Groyne.**Nicholas Holway Gent. Consul at Malaga.**John Black Esq; Consul at Cadiz.**George Crowe Gent. Consul at Barcelona.**John Richards Gent. Consul at Cartagena.**David Fowles Gent. Consul at Sevil and Lucar.**Robert Barker Gent. Consul at Alicant.**———— at St. Sebastian in Biscay**John Cross, jun. Esq; Consul at the Canary Islands.**John Fleetwood Esq; Consul at Naples**John Cook Esq; Consul at Smirna. (Deceased)*

NUMBER XII.

*A LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and other Officers.*Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord
High Treasurer.**T**HE Right Honourable Robert Walpole Esq;

George Bailie Esq;

Sir Charles Turner.

Richard Edgeworth Esq;

Henry Pellham Esq;

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable Robert Walpole Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

William Lowndes Esq;

| Horatio Walpole Esq;

Four Chief Clerks.

Christopher Tilson Esq;

Richard Powis Esq;

| William Lowndes jun. Esq;

| Henry Keilsal Esq;

Ten

Ten Under Clerks.

Edward Webster
Mark Fricker
Thomas Bowen
Robert Burnbury
Charles Chevallier

William Wyatt
Peter Leheupe
John Robinson
Christopher Lowe
Charles Lowndes

Chamber-Keeper, *Thomas Mann.*

Messenger of the Chamber, *Thomas Thirkettle.*

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the *Exchequer.*

• Joseph Richards
John Barrett

Samuel Clarke
Thomas Lowther

A LIST of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of
EXCHEQUER.

Auditor's Office.

Auditor, the Right Honourable *George Earl of Halifax.*

Chief Clerk, *William Ireland Esq;*

His Clerk, *Nathaniel Cowdery Gent.*

Clerk of the Debentures, *Alexander Chocke Esq;*

Clerk of the Registers, *Joseph Fox Gent.*

Messenger, *Edward Milward.*

For Managing Exchequer Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Edmund Ball, Esq;*

Other Clerks, *Thomas Fletcher*

Abraham Ball

William Beever

} Gent.

In the Annuity-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *John Dive Esq;*

| Chief Clerk, *Henry Segar Esq;*

Other Clerks,

Other Clerks,

William Wright, Sen. Gent.

Conley Windham Gent.

John Mulcaster Gent.

William Wright, Jun. Gent.

John Dawson Gent.

Messenger, *William Betts.*

John Baugh Gent.

Henry Bury Gent.

John Frampton Gent.

William Beever Gent.

Charles Segar Gent.

| Messenger, *Henry Hodgson.*

Examiners

Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

*Thomas Railton Esq;**Thomas Gremer Gent.*} Clerk, *Robert White Gent.*Porter at the Gate, *Edward Milward.*

Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, *Robert Walpole, Jun. Esq;*His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler Esq;*First Clerk, *James Morris Esq;*Clerk of the Exitus, *Thomas Withers Gent.*Clerk of the Declarations, *George Bryers Gent.*Clerk of the Patent, &c. *Nathaniel Blackerby Esq;*Recording and Engrossing Clerk, *John Smith Gent.*————— Clerk, *Jonathan Smith Gent.*

In the Annuity Pell-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *Edward Fleetwood Esq;*

Other Clerks.

*Edward Symondson Gent.**William Chocke Gent.**Richard Glyd Gent.**Edward Newton Gent.**Edmund Britiffe Gent.*Chief Clerk, *James Nicholson Esq;*

Other Clerks.

*John Smith Gen.**Peter Daudè Gent.**George Spooner Gent.**John Sherman Gent.**John Fearne Gent.*

The Four Tellers, and their Clerks.

First Teller,

The Right Honourable *John Smith Esq;*His First Clerk, *John Dive Esq;*Second Clerk, *John Stockwell, Gent.*

Other Clerks.

*Charles Alder Gent.**John Walworth Gent.*

Second Teller,

The Right Honourable Lord *William Powler.*His First Clerk, *John Grainger Esq;*

Other Clerks.

*Christopher Gerrard Gent.**Henry Walter Gent.**Lawrence Squibb Gent.*

Third Teller.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Onslow.*His Deputy and first Clerk, *Samuel Edwards Esq;*

Fourth Teller.

The Honourable *George Lord Parker.*His Deputy and first Clerk, *Lancelot Burton Esq;*Second Clerk, *Robert Stiles Gent*

Other

Other Clerks,

John Wingfield Gent.
Robert Pennant Gent.
Barwell Smith Gent.
John Spicer Gent.

Other Clerks.

Edward Wharton Gent.
Robert Hindley Gent.
John Parker Gent.

P O R T E R S.

Rene Breham.
John Robinson.

Thomas Hawthorne.

The Chamberlains and Officers of the Tally-Court.

<i>Sir Simeon Stewart Bar.</i>	<i>Si William Ashburnham Bar.</i>
<i>His Deputy, Patrick Leslie, Gent.</i>	<i>His Deputy, John Lawton Gent.</i>
<i>Tally-Writer, Hopton Haynes Esq;</i>	
<i>Assistant Clerk, Robert Manning Gent.</i>	
<i>Clerk of the Introitus, John Aubrey Gent.</i>	
<i>Tally-Cutter, John Taylor Esq;</i>	
<i>Usher of the Exchequer, Samuel Edwin Esq;</i>	
<i>His Chief Clerk, John Edwin Esq;</i>	
<i>Clerk, John Haver Gent.</i>	
<i>Yeoman-Usher, John Wilkinson.</i>	

NUMBER XIV.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Note, Those mark'd with a P in the Margin, are by Patent under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Commissioners.

GENERAL-OFFICERS.

Commissioners,	<i>Sir Walter Young Bar.</i>	Salaries. l. s. d. Each 1000 l. per Ann.
	<i>Sir John Stanley Bar.</i>	
	<i>Robert Baylis Esq;</i>	
	<i>Sir John Evelyn Bar.</i>	
	<i>Thomas Walker Esq;</i>	
	<i>Sir Charles Peers Bar.</i>	
	<i>Thomas Maynard Esq;</i>	

P. Secretary,

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P. Secretary,	<i>Charles Carkefs</i> Esq; for him- self and Clerks	}	860	00 00
	Clerk for the <i>Western</i> Ports and Plantations, <i>John Manley</i> Esq,		150	00 00
	For the <i>Northern</i> Ports, <i>Mr. J. Savage</i>		140	00 00
P. Sollicitor,	<i>Robert Stephens</i> Esq; ———	}	500	00 00
	Assistant Sollicitor, <i>George Metcalfe</i> Esq; from the King ———		100	00 00
P. Receiver-Gen.	<i>John Selwyn</i> Esq; ———	}	1000	00 00
	His Assistant ———		100	00 00
	A Chief Teller ———		50	00 00
	Another Teller ———		40	00 00
	Two Clerks to get Bills accepted.		100	00 00
	Another Clerk ———		40	00 00
	Pay-Master of the Incidents <i>William Leech</i> ———		50	00 00
	A Messenger ———		26	00 00
P. Comptroler upon the Issues and Payments of	the Receiver-General, <i>Charles</i> <i>Killigrew</i> Esq; ———	}	400	00 00
	Three Clerks ———		180	00 00
P. Comptroler-General of the Accompts of the	Customs, <i>Robert Hunter</i> Esq; ———	}	1000	00 00
	His Assistant, <i>Robert Paul</i> ———		150	00 00
	Four Clerks ———		200	00 00
P. Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Ac-	compts, <i>John Jacob, jun.</i> Esq; ———	}	400	00 00
	Four Clerks ———		200	00 00
P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports,	<i>Anthony Balam</i> Esq; for himself and Clerks ———	}	780	00 00
	His Assistant, <i>John Oxenford</i> ———		120	00 00
P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to	<i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Robert Pringle</i> Esq; ———	}	500	00 00
	Five Clerks. ———		190	00 00

P. Surveyor

P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, *John Byde Esq;* — l. s. d.
366 16 08

P. Register of Seizures, *Thomas Woodford Esq;* — 200 00 00

P. Inspector of Prosecutions, *William Wynd,*
Esq; he has 1 s. per Pound of
what is paid into the Exche-
quer — — — — —
Four Examiners of the Out-
Port Books — — — — — 400 00 00

• Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Se-
curities, and to sollicite the
Payment of Debts standing
out in the Plantation Re-
ceipt, *Benjamin Coode* — — — — — 100 00 00

Surveyor-General of the Riding-Officers ap-
pointed for the Guard of Kent
and Suffex, *Richard Wyatt Esq;* } 500 00 00

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroler, *Charles Downing Esq;* besides Fees l. s. d.
675 00 00
Four Deputies — — — — —

P. Surveyor-General — — — — — 500 00 00
The Earl of Bradford, in Trust for Denton Ni-
cholas, *John Nicholas*, and *Ed-
ward Rumbold*, during the
Lives of *Edward Rumbold* and
James Clayton. — — — — —
A Deputy — — — — —

P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Petty Customs,
both Inward and Outward,
John Goodwin and *Thomas Cary*
Esqs; besides Fees — — — — — 200 00 00
A Deputy — — — — —

Viewer

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco both In-ward and Outward, <i>Thomas Hudson</i> —————	250	00	00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Sampson St. Hill</i> ———	80	00	00
18 Land-Carriage Men, each ———	35	00	00
Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, <i>Francis Haslewood</i> .	60	00	00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, each ———	40	00	00
Sollicitor of the Coast Bonds, <i>George Metcalf Esq;</i> ———	50	00	00
Clerk of <i>Ditto</i> , and to make out Bills of Store, <i>John Ellis</i> ———	50	00	00
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each ———	60	00	00
Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each ———	35	00	00
<i>East-India</i> prohibited Goods ———			
Two Ware-house-keepers, each ———	100	00	00
Two Comptrolers, each ———	50	00	00
One Inspector of the Ware-houses ———	120	00	00
Preventive Officers two, <i>Christopher Gibbons</i> , <i>Robert Leslie</i> , each ———	40	00	00
Four Water-men, each ———	30	00	00
Eleven Key-men at the Keys, and the <i>East-India</i> Ware-houses, per Week. each ———	00	15	00

INWARDS.

P. Collectors, <i>Henry Hare</i> and <i>Robert Mann Esqs;</i> —	466	13	04
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them —	400	00	00
Examiner of the Duty on Wine, <i>Charles Mein</i> —	40	00	00
Examiner of the Duties of other Goods, <i>Hugh Grainger</i> ———	60	00	00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Landwaiters, <i>Henry Mory</i> ———	40	00	00
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Mich. Honnor</i> ———	60	00	00
P. Register of the Warrants has 2 <i>d.</i> per Warrant Fee, <i>Marmaduke Bealing Esq;</i> ———			
			P. Customer,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P. Customer of Petty Customs Inwards, <i>Daniel</i> } <i>Lawrence</i> ———— A Deputy ————	62	06	08
Three Jerquers, <i>per Ann.</i> each ————	100	00	00
Assistant Surveyor of Paper, <i>Thomas Jekyl</i> ————	100	00	00
Nine Land-Surveyors, each ————	200	00	00
P. Nineteen King's-Waiters, <i>per Ann.</i> each ————	50	00	00
Thirty-one Land-Waiters, <i>per Ann.</i> each ————	80	00	00
Six Additional Land-waiters, <i>per Ann.</i> each ————	60	00	00
A Surveyor of the Keys ————	100	00	00
Eight Tide-Surveyors, each ————	60	00	00
Eighty Tides-men, each ————	40	00	00
120 Tides-men, each ————	35	00	00
Eight Pair of Oars attending } the Tide-Surveyor, each ————	60	00	00
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyor, } and to set the Weighing- } Porters on Work, <i>Ric. Evans.</i> }	50	00	00
Register of Ships in this Of- } fice, <i>Richard Walker</i> ————	50	00	00
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges } and coarse Goods, <i>Robert Ar-</i> } <i>cher</i> ————	26	00	00
Two Watermen to attend such } Land-Waiters as are appoint- } ed for the Delivery of Timber } Ships, each <i>per Ann.</i> ————	30	00	00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. The Husband for receiving and } taking up all Goods con- } sign'd from the Plantations, } on Account of the said Du- } ty, <i>Tho. Scot</i> ————	100	00	00
A Check on the said Husband, } <i>John Savage</i> ————	40	00	00
Three Gaugers, each <i>per Ann.</i> ————	60	00	00
Collector of the Duty on Coal, <i>Richard Pierce</i> ————	200	00	00
Comptroler of the said Duty, <i>Euclid Speidel</i> ————	50	00	00

OUTWARD.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P. Collector, Duke of Manchester, besides Fees —	276	13	04
Three Deputies.			
Five Clerks.			
Copying Clerk Outward, Joseph Bicknell —	10	00	00
P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool }			
and Leather exported, <i>Herbert</i> }	50	00	00
<i>Lewis Esq;</i> besides Fees —			
P. Comptroler of the Great Customs on Wool }			
and Leather exported, <i>Joseph</i> }	50	00	00
<i>Somers,</i> besides Fees —			
P. Customer of the Cloth, and Petty Customs }			
Outwards, <i>Henry Waterland,</i> }	50	00	00
besides Fees —			
P. Chief Searcher, Sir William Fowlis, besides Fees —	120	00	00
Five Under-Searchers, besides			
Fees, each —	12	00	00
Five more Searchers, each <i>per</i>			
<i>Ann.</i> —	60	00	00
Two Watermen attending them,			
each —	30	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>Richard Burren</i> —	200	00	00
Two Watermen attending him,			
each —	30	00	00
Register of the Certificate Coquets, Henry Crispe.	60	00	00

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

Warehouse Surveyor, Samuel Grice —	350	00	00
His Assistant, <i>John Tillotson</i> —	80	00	00
Additional Assistant, <i>John Em-</i>			
<i>merson</i> —	50	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for the Com-			
missioners <i>John Redman</i> —	60	00	00
Ware-house-keeper for the Col-			
lector, <i>George Toriano</i> —			
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, Stephen }	100	00	00
<i>Scot</i> —			
Two Watermen to attend him,			
each —	30	00	00
Inspectors			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inspectors of the River three, each	100	00	00
Two Pair of Oars, each <i>per Ann.</i>	60	00	00
P. Usher of the Custom-house, <i>William Taylor Esq;</i>	06	00	00
<i>David Grill</i> House keeper, <i>per Ann.</i>	80	00	00
For two Door-keepers and Messengers	06	00	00
For four Under-Messengers	89	00	00
Two Appraisers, Mr. <i>Thomas Moor</i> , and <i>Henry Hawkins</i> , each	30	00	00
Cooper, 20 <i>s.</i> <i>per Week.</i>			
Forty-two Watchmen, each <i>per Ann.</i> besides nightly Pay	06	15	00
Eighteen Noon-tenders, each <i>per Ann.</i> <i>At Blackwall.</i>	16	00	00
Surveyor, <i>Thomas Carpenter</i> , <i>per Ann.</i>	40	00	00
A Waiter and Searcher	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> <i>At Erith.</i>	30	00	00
Surveyor, <i>John Seaman</i> , <i>per Ann.</i>	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> <i>At Gravesend.</i>	30	00	00
P. Two Searchers, each <i>per Ann.</i> besides Fees	12	00	00
Another Searcher, <i>per Ann.</i>	40	00	00
Four Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i>	30	00	00
A Smack Commander, <i>Nic. Nash</i> <i>At Leigh.</i>	140	00	00
Surveyor, <i>Samuel Stevens</i> , <i>per Ann.</i>	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> <i>At Shobury.</i>	30	00	00
Waiter and Searcher, <i>Gervaise Sully</i> <i>At Greenwich.</i>	40	00	00
Surveyor, <i>Griffith Evans</i>	60	00	00
A Pair of Oars	60	00	00
<i>At Barkin.</i>			
Surveyor, <i>Henry Hopkins</i>	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each	30	00	00
Total of the Port of London.			

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mention'd establish'd Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as Extraordinary Tides-men, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are also paid by them.

			l.	s.	d.
Sandwich.					
John Ball Esq; Customer	_____	_____	72	08	04
William Veale, Comptroler	_____	_____	15	06	08
Mark Antony and Alexander Antony, Searcher	_____	_____	10	00	00
Chichester.					
Thomas Kennedy, Customer	_____	_____	61	00	00
John Sanden, Comptroler	_____	_____	25	00	00
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher	_____	_____	10	00	00
Southampton.					
James Cardonel, Customer Outwards	_____	_____	62	13	04
John Arnold, Customer Inwards	_____	_____	62	13	04
_____ Harris, Comptroler	_____	_____	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher	_____	_____	30	00	00
Pool.					
Roger Clavell, Customer and Collector	_____	_____	48	00	00
William Smith, Comptroler	_____	_____	10	00	00
Warren Lisle, Searcher	_____	_____	08	00	00
Plymouth.					
Thomas Harrison, Customer	_____	_____	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroler	_____	_____	10	16	08
_____ Huggins, Searcher	_____	_____	30	00	00
Exon.					
Paget Walter, Customer	_____	_____	83	06	08
Thomas Arrys, Comptroler	_____	_____	10	06	08
Charles Northcote, Searcher	_____	_____	20	00	00
Gloucester.					
Richard Cossley, Customer	_____	_____	16	13	04
Robert Ludlam, Comptroler	_____	_____	10	06	08
Gabriel Harris, Searcher	_____	_____	08	13	04
Bristol.					
Humphrey Fitzherbert Esq; Customer	_____	_____	57	00	00
Nathaniel Stephens, Customer Inwards	_____	_____	57	00	00
Pierce Griffiths, Comptroler	_____	_____	13	13	04
William Clutterbuck, Searcher	_____	_____	34	00	00
Four Land-Waiters, each per Ann.	_____	_____	15	00	00
Bidegwater.					
John Allen, Customer	_____	_____	28	00	00
James Mellier, Comptroler	_____	_____	25	06	08
John Silver, Searcher	_____	_____	00	00	00

Cardiff

Cardiff and Swansea.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Hoskins, Customer	16	06	08
Daniel and John Man, Comptrolers	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, Searcher	10	00	00

Bilford and Bembers.

Arthur Price, Customer and Collector	15	05	00
William Hall, Comptroler	10	00	00
Rosendale Lloyd, Searcher	10	00	00

Ipswich.

Cooper Gravenor, Customer	55	06	08
Francis Edwards, Comptroler	1	00	00
Erasmus Darwin, Searcher	08	00	00

Barmouth.

Thomas Norgate, Customer	38	00	00
Walter Saltonstall, Comptroler	10	00	00
James Pitt, Searcher	08	00	00

Lynn.

Henry Hare, Customer	82	07	04
Thomas Burdekin, Comptroler	15	04	04
George Slee, Searcher	12	00	00

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, Customer	31	16	08
Matthew Oliver, Comptroler	12	09	02
John Oliver, Searcher	02	00	00

Hull.

Charles Best, and Robert Jackson, Customers, each } per Ann.	39	00	00
Henry Segar, Comptroler	16	13	04
William Draper, Searcher	12	00	00

Newcastle.

Leonard Pinkney, Customer Inwards	27	00	00
Ferdinando Latus, Customer Outwards	27	00	00
Thomas Archer, Comptroler	20	00	00
William Dawson, Searcher	10	00	00

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, Customer	24	00	00
William Franklyn, Comptroler	05	00	00
George Selby, Searcher	30	00	00

Carlisle.

Richard Gibson, Customer	40	00	00
William Gilpin, Comptroler	20	00	00
William Tate, Searcher	12	00	00

Chester.

John Manley, Customer	78	06	08
George Herbert, and William Nicholls, Comptrolers	20	00	00
Hugh Briggs Searcher	03	06	08

Total

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

Rochester.		l.	s.	d.
John Oliver, Collector	_____	50	00	00
Surveyor, Searcher, and Four other Officers, } one with another, per Ann.	_____	137	11	00
Faversham.				
Emanuel Walker, Collector, per Ann.	_____	50	00	00
A Clerk, with other Officers, their Salary, one } with another, amounts to per Ann.	_____	457	04	08
Sandwich.				
Benjamin Fisher, Collector, per Ann.	_____	70	00	00
A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers, per Ann.	_____	610	00	00
Deal.				
Alfred Lawson, Collector, per Ann.	_____	110	00	00
Daniel Boughton, Tide-Surveyor.	_____	50	00	00
Riding-Officers, Thirteen Tides-men and Boat- } men, their Salary amounts to per Ann.	_____	485	00	00
Dover.				
Thomas Wickes, Collector	_____	140	00	00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Land-waiter, Ware-house- } keeper, twenty-nine Riding-Officers, and ten } Tidesmen and Boatmen, their Salaries are	_____	294	00	00
Rye.				
James Ben, Collector	_____	60	00	00
The Salaries of the Deputy-Collector, and twenty } other Officers, come to	_____	2040	00	00
Shoresham.				
Samuel Firth, Collector, 45 l. per Ann. and three } other Officers, come to in the whole	_____	240	00	00
Brundel.				
John Peckham, Collector, 40 l. per Ann. and two } other Officers, per Ann. amount to	_____	210	00	00
Newhaven.				
Edward Polhill, Collector	_____	60	00	00
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroler, two Boatmen } and four Riding-Officers come to	_____	576	14	06
Chichester.				
Henry Baker, Collector	_____	60	00	00
Twenty Subordinate Officers	_____	1272	00	00
Portsmouth.				
John Arnold, Collector and Customer, who has for } himself, per Ann.	_____	60	00	00
And for a Clerk, per Ann.	_____	30	00	00
Southampton.				

Southampton.

<i>Charles Tyrrel</i> , Customer and Collector	_____	l.	s.	d.
A Clerk, and 12 other Officers, with 15 more	_____	140	00	00
belonging to the <i>Calshot</i> Sloop	_____	880	00	00

Doole.

<i>Benjamin Skutt</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	70	00	00
Seventeen other Officers	_____	605	00	00

Colweg.

<i>Matthew Phripp</i> , Collector, per Ann.	_____	130	00	00
A Clerk, and 15 other Officers, with 11 Men,	_____	750	00	00
belonging to the <i>Greenhill</i> Yatch.	_____			

Weymouth.

<i>Philip Taylor</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	80	00	00
Fourteen other Officers	_____	455	00	00

Lyme.

<i>George Lisle</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	80	00	00
Fifteen other Officers	_____	415	00	00

Exeter.

<i>Tho. Kennedy</i> , Collector, for himself, per Ann.	_____	90	00	00
For a Clerk	_____	20	00	00
Forty-eight other Officers, together, per Ann.	_____	160	00	00

Dartmouth.

<i>William Cowill</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	80	00	00
Twenty-four other Officers	_____	715	00	00

Plymouth.

<i>David Morris</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	120	00	00
Fifty-four other Officers	_____	1755	00	00

Looe.

<i>John Dyer</i> , Collector	_____	60	00	00
Five other Officers,	_____	185	00	00

Fowey.

<i>Charles Lamb</i> , Collector	_____	60	00	00
Twelve other Officers	_____	360	00	00

Falmouth.

<i>William Pye</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	70	00	00
Twenty-four other Officers	_____			

Penryn.

<i>Ambrose Thomson</i> , Collector	_____	40	00	00
Six Inferior Officers	_____	150	00	00

Truroe.

<i>Zachariah Williams</i> , Collector	_____	40	00	00
Two Tidesmen and a Waiter	_____	80	00	00

Bweek.

<i>John Williams</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	_____	60	00	00
Two other Officers	_____	50	00	00

Penfance.

<i>Henry Badcock</i> , Collector	_____	60	00	00
Twenty other Officers	_____	170	00	00

	St. Ives.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Vivian Stevens</i> , Collector	—	30	00	00
Six other Officers	—	124	00	00

	Wadstow.	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Cock</i> , Collector	—	40	00	00
Nine other Officers	—	178	00	00

	Biddisford.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Jans</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	100	00	00
Twenty-five other Officers	—	580	00	00

	Barnstaple.	l.	s.	d.
<i>George Moore</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	60	00	00
Four other Officers, per Ann.	—	150	00	00

	Ilfracomb.	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Jenkins</i> , Collector	—	40	00	00
Four other Officers, and a Smack	—	487	13	09

	Hinehead.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Blake</i> , Customer, for himself and two Clerks	—	30	00	00
Nine other Officers	—	215	00	00

	Bridge-water.	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Oldmixon</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	70	00	00

	Bristol.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Jere Burroughs</i> Esq; Collector, for himself and } Clerks	—	750	00	00
105 other Officers and a Smack, per Ann.	—	2757	11	00

	Gloucester.	l.	s.	d.
Besides the Patent-Officers who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees.				
Five Officers, per Ann.	—	180	00	00

	Chepstow.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Francis Morgan</i> , Collector	—	30	00	00
Three Officers	—	75	00	00

	Cardiff.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Lewellin Trahern</i> , Collector	—	20	00	00
Seven Officers	—	112	00	00

	Swansey.	l.	s.	d.
<i>William Gwyn</i> , Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	70	00	00
Twenty-four other Officers	—	479	00	00

	Wiltford.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Joseph Rickson</i> , Collector	—	100	00	00
Thirty-three other Officers	—	721	00	00

	Lanelly.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Edward Dalton</i> , Collector	—	25	00	00
Three Officers	—	75	00	00

	Cardigan.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Rice Gwynn</i> , Collector	—	25	00	00
Two Officers	—	40	00	00

Aberdovey

Aberdoby.

John Davies, Collector	—	—	l.	s.	d.
Five Officers	—	—	44	00	00
	—	—	70	00	00

Baldon.

Walter Walker, Collector	—	—	50	00	00
Eight Officers	—	—	250	00	00

Colchester.

James Bruce, Collector	—	—	80	00	00
Thirteen other Officers	—	—	270	00	00

Harwich.

Jacob Bury, Collector	—	—	80	00	00
Ten Officers	—	—	330	00	00

Moodbridge.

Oliver Newby, Collector	—	—	25	00	00
Two Riding-Officers	—	—	80	00	00

Aldbzo.

William Palmer, Collector	—	—	10	00	00
Two Officers	—	—	70	00	00

Southwold.

John Fuller, Collector	—	—	40	00	00
Two Riding-Officers	—	—	80	00	00

Ipswich.

Cooper Graevenor, Collector, besides Fees from the } Customer	—	—	30	00	00
Six Officers	—	—	172	10	00

Harmouth.

Thomas Moor, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	—	130	00	00
Forty-three other Officers	—	—	1375	12	00

Blackney and Cley.

Thomas Shorting, Collector	—	—	40	00	00
Three Officers	—	—	95	00	00

Wells.

John Keene, Collector	—	—	40	00	00
Twelve Officers	—	—	330	00	00

Lynn.

Collector, Henry Hare; for a Clerk	—	—	20	00	00
Fourteen Officers, and a Smack	—	—	581	08	10

Wisbich.

Samuel Jacomb, Collector	—	—	40	00	00
Eight Officers	—	—	220	00	00

Boston.

William Johnson, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	—	30	00	00
Twelve Officers, per Ann.	—	—	390	00	00

Dull.

Hugh Mason Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	—	130	00	00
Fifty-six other Officers	—	—	1657	00	00

Bridlington.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Bower, Collector	—	10	00	00
Seven Officers	—	190	00	00
Scarborough.				
Timothy Fysh, Collector	—	10	00	00
Eight Officers	—	250	00	00
Whitby.				
Hamlet Woods, Collector	—	50	00	00
Ten Officers	—	290	00	00
Stockton.				
Peter Consett, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	60	00	00
Nine Officers	—	240	00	00
Sunderland.				
Arthur Robinson, Collector	—	60	00	00
Fourteen Officers	—	350	00	00
Newcastle.				
Wardel George Westby, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	190	00	00
Fifty-five other Officers	—	1160	00	00
Berwick.				
Samuel Kettleby, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	90	00	00
Seventeen other Officers	—	462	10	00
Carlisle.				
Seven Officers, besides the Patent-Officers and } Deputies, together	—	275	00	00
Whitehaven.				
Ferdinand Latus, Collector, for himself and Clerks	—	220	00	00
Thirty-one other Officers	—	965	00	00
Lancaster.				
Thomas Goodricke, Collector	—	80	00	00
Thirteen other Officers	—	283	00	00
Doulton.				
Robert Wybergh, Collector	—	50	00	00
Five other Officers	—	75	00	00
Liverpool.				
Nathaniel Smith, Collector, for himself and Clerk	—	270	00	00
Fifty-four Subordinate Officers	—	1965	00	00
Chester.				
Joseph Sewell, Collector	—	90	00	00
Twenty-one Subordinate Officers	—	540	00	00
Beaumaris.				
Fetherston Nicholson, Collector	—	40	00	00
Seven Subordinate Officers	—	170	00	00

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports, Extraordinary Men,
paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of LONDON.

The Officers of the Customs in the PLANTATIONS.

South-Carolina.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Charles-Town, <i>Thomas Gadsden</i> , Collector	—	60	00	00

North-Carolina.

Currituck. ——— Comptroler	—	50	00	00
<i>William Keith</i> Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man	—	40	00	00

Roanoke. <i>Adam Cockburn</i> , Collector, to maintain a Canoe and Man	—	40	00	00
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Virginia.

Upper Part of James River. ——— Collector, to keep a Boat	—	40	00	00
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Lower Part. <i>Thomas Mitchell</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat and two Men	—	100	00	00
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Elizabeth River. ——— Surveyor	—	45	00	00
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York River. <i>Jos. Walker</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	—	40	00	00
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Rappahanock River. <i>Richard Chichester</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	—	80	00	00
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South Potomack. ——— Collector, to keep a Boat	—	80	00	00
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Cape Charles. <i>William Erdman Fox</i> , Surveyor, to survey all the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland, to the Seabord	—	50	00	00
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Accomack and Northampton Counties. <i>Henry Scarborough</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	—	40	00	00
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Maryland.

North Potomack. <i>William Deacon</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	—	60	00	00
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Potuxen. <i>John Rousby</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat	—	80	00	00
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Annapolis. <i>Benjamin Tasker</i> , Surveyor	—	60	00	00
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Pocomoke. ——— Collector, to keep a Boat	—	60	00	00
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——— Riding-Surveyor, to do Duty on both sides the River	—	60	00	00
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Williamstad. <i>Thomas Collier</i> , Surveyor	—	35	00	00
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Bahama and Sassafras, <i>Stephen Knight</i> , Riding-Surv.	—	50	00	00
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Wiccomoco and Munni. The Person serving to be paid by the Surveyor	—	25	00	00
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Delaware Bay. ——— Surveyor	—	50	00	00
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Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia. <i>John Moor</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat	—	160	00	00
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Newcastle. <i>Sam. Lowman</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat	—	90	00	00
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Lewis. <i>Henry Brooke</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat	—	90	00	00
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l. s. d.

William Alexander, Comptroler, to reside at *Philadelphia*, keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign the Accompts and Dispatches with him, and go quarterly to *Newcastle and Lewis*, to examine and sign those Collectors Accompts. } 80 00 00

East-Jersey.

Perth Amboy. *Robert King*, Collector ——— 40 00 00

West-Jersey.

Bridlington. To reside at *Cohenny*. The Person }
serving to be paid by the Surveyor ——— 30 00 00

New-York.

Archibald Kennedy, Collector ——— 55 00 00

William Carter, Comptroler ——— 55 00 00

New-England.

Boston. *John Fekill*, Collector ——— 100 00 00

William Lambert, Comptroler ——— 70 00 00

Bahama-Islands.

William Fairfax, Collector ——— 70 00 00

Bermuda. *Thomas Brooke*, Collector ——— 00 00 00

Jamaica. ——— Collector, is allowed one
Third of what he collects, instead of a Salary.

Two Surveyors General on the Continent of *A-*
merica, after the Rate of 20 s. per Diem, *Mau-*
rice Birchfield and *Thomas Lechmere*, each } 365 00 00

For a Boat and Four Boatmen ——— 80 00 00

For a Clerk ——— 50 00 00

The Plantation Clerk ——— 100 00 00

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, for the 4 and a 1/2 per Cent.

Barbadoes.

	Pounds of Muscavado Sugar.	lb	l.	s.	d.
<i>Bridge-Town</i> . <i>Charles Dunbar</i> , Surveyor- } General, for himself ———	64000	400	00	00	
For a Clerk ———	16000	100	00	00	
<i>Henry Lascells</i> , Receiver and Collector ———	16000	100	00	00	
<i>John Stephens</i> , Comptroler ———	16000	100	00	00	
<i>William Moore</i> , <i>George Maxwell</i> , Searchers } each 12000 lb. weight. ———	24000	250	00	00	
Four Waiters, each 8000 lb. weight ———	32000	200	00	00	
Four Watermen, one at 4800, and three } at 4000 lb. weight. ———	16800	105	00	00	

St. Ostins.

	lb	l.	s.	d.
St. Ostins. <i>Ralph Upton</i> , Col. and Searcher.	10000	62	10	00
Hole. <i>Arthur Upton</i> , Col. Wait. and Searcher.	14000	87	10	00
Sprights and Bays Adjacent. <i>Edw. Denny</i> , Col.	8500	53	02	06
<i>George Missin</i> , Waiter and Searcher	8500	53	02	06
Two Watermen, each 3500.	7000	43	15	00
Nevis. <i>Jer. Huffam</i> , <i>Francis Frewin</i> , Col- lector and Comptroler, each 1600.	32000	200	00	00
<i>John Dowse</i> , Searcher	6000	37	10	00
Four Waiters, at 4000 each	16000	100	00	00
Two Negroes to attend the Scale	2700	16	17	06
St. Christophers. <i>Edward Man</i> , Collector	9600	60	00	00
Five Waiters, each 3000 l. weight.	15000	93	15	00
Antego. <i>William Hill</i> , Collector	9600	60	00	00
<i>Hopefor Bendall</i> , Comptroler		50	00	00
<i>Thomas Stevens</i> , Searcher		37	10	00
Nine Waiters, each	7500	40	07	06
Montserat. <i>Nathaniel Webb</i> , Collector	9600	60	00	00
Searcher	5600	35	00	00
Three Waiters, at 2800 l. weight each	8400	49	10	00

NUMBER XV.

Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the EXCISE
for Beer, Malt, &c.

	Salaries per Ann.
Commissioners, { George Townsbend Esq; Sir Marmaduke Wyvil Bar. Christopher Montagu Esq; James Vernon Esq; John Whetham Esq; Roger Gale Esq; John Brougham Esq; Benjamin Mildmay Esq; Richard Elliot Esq;	Each 1000 l. per Ann.
Secretary Edmund Naylor Esq; for himself and Clerks	600 00 00
Clerk, <i>Arthur Shepherd</i>	75 00 00
Door-keeper, <i>Gervase Clark</i>	70 00 00
Assistant, <i>George Preston</i>	50 00 00
House-keeper, <i>Mrs. Mary Howard</i>	200 00 00
Deputy, <i>Elizabeth Gibbons</i>	100 00 00
Cashire, <i>Edward Pauncefort</i> Esq; for himself and Clerks	1740 00 00
	Deputy

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l. s. d.		
Deputy, Henry Metcalfe Esq;	_____	150	00	00
Assistant, John Nixon Sen.	_____	130	00	00
Clerks,	{ Lewis Gibbans	_____	60	00 00
	{ John Nixon, Jun.	_____	60	00 00
	{ Robert Sedgewick	_____	50	00 00
	{ Benjamin Windsor	_____	50	00 00
Tellers,	{ Richard Hill, Sen.	_____	80	00 00
	{ Richard Hill, Jun.	_____	50	00 00
Assistant, Richard Cook	_____	50	00	00
Bill-men,	{ Roger Bastion	_____	each per Ann.	50 00 00
	{ Nicholas Clark,	_____		
	{ Thomas Brown,	_____		
	{ Thomas Wells,	_____		
Comptroler, Edmund Elwell Esq;	_____	700	00	00
Deputy, Thomas Heriman	_____	180	00	00
Clerks,	{ Samuel Hughes	_____	100	00 00
	{ Morris Hughes	_____	80	00 00
	{ Joseph Hancock	_____	80	00 00
	{ John Bruere	_____	80	00 00
	{ Richard Andrews	_____	70	00 00
	{ William Parsons	_____	70	00 00
	{ John Nevill	_____	60	00 00
	{ Joseph Clapp	_____	60	00 00
	{ Brudenell Greenwood	_____	60	00 00
	{ John Rigg	_____	60	00 00
	{ William Stanley	_____	60	00 00
	{ Philip Jones	_____	60	00 00
	{ James Powell	_____	60	00 00
	{ Richard Turner	_____	60	00 00
	{ Nicholas Pensound	_____	60	00 00
	{ Richard Parsons	_____	60	00 00
	{ Samuel Turner	_____	60	00 00
Auditor, Sir Basil Dixwell	_____	500	00	00
Deputy, John Ogden	_____	120	00	00
Clerks,	{ Francis Snell	_____	each —	60 00 00
	{ Edmund Gill	_____		
	{ Clifford Millart	_____		
	{ Alexander Morreal	_____		
	{ Daniel Lerpiniere	_____		
	Thomas Kinsley	_____	40	00 00
Sollicitor, John Ellis Esq;	_____	500	00	00
Clerk, Henry Edmonds	_____	50	00	00
Register, Thomas Yarborow Esq;	_____	350	00	00
Clerk, John Haynes	_____	50	00	00
Correspondent, Mr. Samuel Johnson, Sen.	_____	200	00	00

Assistants,

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Assistants,	{ Samuel Johnson, Jun.	—	65	00 00
	{ James Edgley	—	50	00 00
Clerk of the Securities, Mr. John Lawton		—	170	00 00
Clerks,	{ John Baxter	—	50	00 00
	{ John Johnson	—	40	00 00

Country. Chief Examiners.

Excise, Mr. John Onslow	—	100	00 00
Malt, Mr. William Pinney	—	100	00 00
Twelve Examiners under them, from whence all } Supervisors are made, Salary of each		—	60 00 00
London-Brewery, Potter Whichello	—	80	00 00
Examiners,	{ Richard Jackson	} each —	60 00 00
	{ Edmund Clark		
Distillery, Jos. Boseley	—	80	00 00
New Duties, William Johnson	—	70	00 00
Examiners,	{ John Oldham	} each —	55 00 00
	{ John Hurst		
	{ Richard Hazzard		
Hides, Richard Does	—	70	00 00
Assistant, Henry Collins	—	50	00 00

EXCISE.

General Accomptant, Anthony Cosins	—	200	00 00
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M A L T.

General Accomptant, John Tooker	—	200	00 00
Accomptants,	{ Thomas Lydall	} each —	80 00 00
	{ Thomas Radcliff		
	{ Samuel Snelling		
	{ Henry Robins		
	{ Christopher Wyvill		

LONDON-BREWERY.

General Accomptant, William Pollard	—	100	00 00
Accomptant, Thomas Mitchell	—	80	00 00
Assistant to Gen. Accomptant, Jasper Bull	—	80	00 00
Hop Accomptant, Samuel Underwood	—	60	00 00

Assistant

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l. s. d.		
Assistant Accomptants,	Gavin Miller	—	80	00 00
	William Greenhill	} each —	60	00 00
	Thomas Smith			
	Robert Mathews			
	John Carver			

CANDLES.

General Accomptant, Thomas Wyvill	—	90	00	00
Assistant, Robert Grey	—	60	00	00

New Duties.

General Accomptant, Isaac Hide	—	200	00	00
Clerks,	William Crawford	} each —	60	00 00
	Edmund Crossman			
	James Phillips			
	Richard Bennet			

HIDES.

General Acccompt. Henry Needler	—	160	00	00
Valens Comyns	—	60	00	00
John Wardour	—	60	00	00
Daniel Shipley	—	50	00	00
Thomas Geering	—	50	00	00

Store Office.

Clerk of the Stores, Henry Buck	—	100	00	00
Samuel South	—	60	00	00
John Disbrow	—	40	00	00
Clerk for keeping Entries, John Clark	—	60	00	00

Diary-Office.

Clerk of the Diaries, Edward Clark	—	80	00	00
Assistant, Henry Forrester	—	50	00	00

Imported Liquors.

Collector, John Moor	—	80	00	00
Surveyors,	Michael Warwick	—	80	00 00
	Christopher Reed	—	70	00 00

Messengers,

Salaries per Ann.
l. s. d.

Messengers,	{ Robert Shawter John Dale Richard Brackenbury Abraham Fowler Richard Davies	} each —	50 00 00
Porter at the Gate,	Mitchell Newman	—	50 00 00
Yard-keeper,	Nathaniel Jackson	—	30 00 00
Watchmen,	{ John Setree Charles Chapman Richard Stamp Robert Holms	} each —	30 00 00

General-Surveyors and General-Gaugers of all Vessels in London, and within the Bills of Mortality.

	John Draper	—	150 00 00
	Thomas Davison	} each —	125 00 00
	John Thorn		
	William Bell		
London Brewery Surveyors.	{ George Fanson Charles Green Thomas Arnold Joseph Pickering John Hunter James Hayter Philip Philipson George Gwin Nicholas Reeves Robert Ross John Daniell Evan Jenkins	} each —	80 00 00
Distillery General Surveyors,	{ Joseph Francia Samuel Hill	} each —	80 00 00
Distillery Surveyors,	{ William Hart Ralph Holmes Joseph Innis John Downer Samuel Woodward Adam Cook	} each —	60 00 00

Candle

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Candle and Soap Surveyors,	Matthew Ward	}	each—	65 00 00
	John Corker			
	William Bartholomew			
	Samuel Mills			
	Robert Hufsey			
	John Tomlins			
	George Parker			
	John Batt			
Wire and Paper Surveyor,	John Gale	—	65	00 00
Callicoe Surveyor,	John Comyn	—	65	00 00
Hide Surveyor,	Anthony Curtis	—	80	00 00

There are 49 Collectors in the several Counties in *England*, at a Salary of 120*l.* *per Ann.* each, besides an Allowance for Riding Charges, and 188 Supervisors, who are set over, and do inspect the several Officers in the Country, at a Salary of 90*l.* *per Ann.* besides an Allowance for Riding Charges.

Most Collectors have a Clerk and a Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the several Parts of *England*, about 2700.

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners, by which Means Fourteen or Fifteen hundred Pounds are raised every Year; which Money is apply'd for the Support of old decay'd, or disabled Officers of Excise, who have serv'd upwards of seven Years; and they are allow'd *per Ann. viz.*

				l.	s.	d.
A Collector	—	—	—	25	00	00
A Clerk	—	—	—	20	00	00
A Supervisor	—	—	—	20	00	00
A Gauger	—	—	—	10	00	00

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis* where-ever they live; and they are all paid Half-yearly.

		Salaries per Ann.				
			l.	s.	d.	
Commissioners of Appeal,	Jos. Mason	}	each—	200	00	00
	John Shorter					
	James Montagu					
	Peter Hussy					
	Dunc. Drake					
Thomas Hawes, Register	—	—	200	00	00	
Messengers and Door-keeper,	{ Mark Fricker { Jos. Wincles	}	each—	40	00	00
Thomas Radcliff, Accomptant for the Charity	—					

NUMB.

NUMBER XVI.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty on Salt.**The Establishment in LONDON.*

		Salaries per Annum.		
		l. s. d.		
Commissioners,	Thomas Woodcock Esq;	each	500	00 00
	James Cardonnel Esq;			
	Thomas Milner Esq;			
	William Churchill Esq;			
	Edward Astley Esq;			
Francis Hall Esq;	Comptroler, for himself and		350	00 00
Clerks				
Joseph Windham Esq;	Cashier, for himself and		430	00 00
Clerks			200	00 00
Thomas Holdip Esq;	Secretary			
Matthew Greenwood,	Correspondent and Clerk of		90	00 00
the Securities			40	00 00
Matthew Greenwood,	Assistant-Secretary		100	00 00
William Johnson,	Sollicitor		100	00 00
William Sumpter,	Chief-Accomptant		70	00 00
John Hall,	Accomptant		70	00 00
William Price	Accomptant			
Miles Greenwood,	Assistant-Clerk to the Accomp-		60	00 00
tants				
Arthur Goffe,	Assistant-Clerk to the Accomp-		50	00 00
tants				
Margaret Grey,	Housekeeper, for her self and Ser-		40	00 00
vants				
Philip Pitts,	Storekeeper, Clerk of the Charity		40	00 00
and Diaries			40	00 00
Edward Barkley,	Door-keeper		40	00 00
John Bamfeild,	Messenger			
Matthew Greenwood,	for a Clerk to examine the De-		50	00 00
livery and Score-Books, and to assist him in				
making up the Annual grand Accompts of the				
Duties on Salt				
William Bertram,	Collector of Imported Salt at		60	00 00
the Port of London				
Sampson Maris,	Assistant-Searcher at the Port of		60	00 00
London				
John Amburst,	Surveyor for the Port of London		50	00 00
Benjamin Davis,	Surveyor for the Port of London		50	00 00
			Thomas	

	Salaries per Ann.
	l. s. d.
Thomas Hugbon, Clerk to the Correspondent	— 50 00 00
John Hawley, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary	— 30 00 00
Joshua Eales, Porter	— 30 00 00
William Willis, Watchman	— 20 00 00
Thomas Ivey, Watchman	— 20 00 00
Richard Powell, Boatman for the Port of London	— 30 00 00
William Mason, Boatman for the Port of London	— 30 00 00
Hugh Boulton, Clerk for the Salt Duties at Dublin, for transcribing the Accompts of English Salt Imported into, and Exported from Ireland, which are transmitted to this Office	20 00 00
William Swaile, Officer, for preventing Fraud on the Coast of Wales West, residing at Dublin	20 00 00

The Establishment in the Country.

Two Collectors, at 120 l. per Ann. each	240 00 00
One Collector, at 100 l. per Ann. allow'd him for a Clerk 20 l. per Ann. allow'd him also for keeping a Man and Horse to assist the Riding-Officer, 30 l. per Ann. In all	150 00 00
Six Collectors, at 100 l. per Ann. each; and each of them allowed for a Clerk 20 l. per Ann: In all, 120 l. per Ann. each	720 00 00
One Collector	100 00 00
One Collector, at 80 l. per Ann. and allow'd for Riding-Charges, 20 l. per Ann. In all	100 00 00
Two Collectors, at 60 l. per Ann. and allow'd them for Riding-Charges, 20 l. per Ann. each: In all, 80 l. per Ann. each.	160 00 00
Three Collectors, at 70 l. per Ann.	210 00 00
Two Collectors, at 60 l. per Ann. each	120 00 00
One Sub-Collector, at	50 00 00
Two Persons allowed for Collecting at Refineries, 5 l. per Ann. each	10 00 00
Four Persons allow'd for the like Service, 4 l. per Ann. each	16 00 00
Nine Supervisors, at 80 l. per Ann. each	720 00 00
Two General Riding-Surveyors, at 70 l. per Ann. each	140 00 00
One Riding Surveyor, at	60 00 00
One Riding-Officer, at	60 00 00
Twelve Riding-Officers, 50 l. per Ann. each	600 00 00
Eleven Assistant-Searchers, at 50 l. per Ann. each	550 00 00
Two Assistant-Searchers, at 40 l. per Ann. each	80 00 00

One

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

One Assistant-Searcher, at	—	20	00	00
One hundred and thirteen Officers, at 40 l. per Ann. each	—	4520	00	00
Eleven Officers, at 30 l. per Ann. each	—	330	00	00
One Officer hired at 18 d. per Day	—	27	07	06
Six Officers, at 25 l. per Ann. each	—	150	00	00
Eighteen Officers, at 20 l. per Ann. each	—	360	00	00
Three Officers, at 15 l. per Ann. each	—	45	00	00
Twenty-seven Officers, at 10 l. per Ann. each	—	270	00	00
Two Officers, at 5 l. per Ann. each	—	10	00	00
Fourteen Excise-Officers, allow'd 40 s. per Ann. each, to look after Refining-Works in their Divisions	—	28	00	00
Five Supernumeraries, at 20 l. per Ann. each	—	100	00	00
One Clerk to a Collector, at	—	25	00	00
Two Boatmen, at 30 l. per Ann. each	—	60	00	00
Six Boatmen, at 25 l. per Ann. each	—	150	00	00
Fifteen Boatmen, at 20 l. per Ann. each	—	300	00	00
Eleven Boatmen, at 10 l. per Ann. each	—	110	00	00
Eight Boatmen, at 7 l. 10 s. per Ann. each	—	60	00	00
Three Boatmen, at 5 l. per Ann. each	—	15	00	00
One Watchman, at	—	25	00	00
Twenty Watchmen, at 8 s. per Week each	—	417	00	00
Thirty-eight Watchmen, at 7 s. per Week each	—	693	10	00
Two Watchmen, at 20 l. per Ann. each	—	40	00	00
One Weigher, at	—	5	00	00

Many of these Officers and Boatmen are employ'd by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allow'd small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them:

NUMBER XVII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.

Commissioners,	Daniel Dering Richard Plumpton Charles Greenwood William Eastle, Jun. John Joliffe	Esqs. Each per Ann. 300 l.
Comptroler,	Thomas Hancock Esq;	200 l. per Ann.
Secretary,	William Walker	Each 80 l. per Ann.
Cashier,	Edmund Townly	

A Solicitor, no Salary.

A Clerk of the Contracts, *Amos Callard*, 50 l. per Ann.

A Clerk of the Bonds and Licences, *John Buttler*, 40 l. per Ann.

Four Messengers, and two Supernumeraries.

The former, 20 l. per Ann. each.

An Office-Keeper, *John Asten*, 10 l. per Ann.

NUMBER XVIII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp Duties.

Commissioners,		Salaries per Ann. l. s. d.		
Sir <i>Brocas Gardner</i> ,	} Bar.	<i>George Townesend</i> ,	} Esqs.	
Sir <i>Richard Pye</i> ,		<i>John Turner</i> ,		
<i>John Schutz Esq;</i>		Sal 400 l. per Ann. each.		
Secretary, —		<i>William Bridges</i> ,		300 0 0
Receiver-General, —		<i>Philip Papillon Esq;</i>		500 0 0
Comptroler, —		<i>William Asburst Esq;</i>		400 0 0
Secretary's Clerks,		<i>William Horsley</i>		80 0 0
		<i>William Nock</i>		70 0 0
		<i>John Ewens</i>		60 0 0
		<i>James Jenkins</i>		60 0 0
		<i>Thomas Porter</i>		50 0 0
Receiver's Clerks,		<i>Jabez Hughs</i>		100 0 0
		<i>Fawcet Newman</i>		60 0 0
		<i>Job Powell</i>		60 0 0
		<i>Morris</i>		60 0 0
Comptrol. Clerks,		<i>Alexander Barham</i>		80 0 0
		<i>Isaac Lee</i>		60 0 0
		<i>Evan Jenkins</i>		60 0 0
Accompt. Clerk —		<i>Thomas Rayner</i>		60 0 0
His Assistant, —		<i>John Heath</i>		100 0 0
Sollicitor, —		<i>William Hart</i>		50 0 0
Clerk of the Securities,		<i>William Mowbray</i>		100 0 0
Teller of Stamps,		<i>Philip Pinckney</i>		70 0 0
His Assistant, —		<i>Jos. Barry</i>		70 0 0
Register of Warrants for Stamps,		<i>Gibbon</i>		50 0 0
His Assistant, —		<i>Abraham Fowler</i>		100 0 0
House-keeper, —		<i>John Hudson</i>		60 0 0
London Distributor,		<i>John Carr</i>		50 0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Unst. Goods,		<i>John Hudson</i>		50 0 0
		<i>Charles Howland</i>		50 0 0

His

			Salaries per Ann.		
			l.	s.	d.
His Assistant, —	Timothy Chaloner	—	40	0	0
Warehouse-keeper of Stam. Goods, {	William Curties	—	120	0	0
His Assistant, —	Major Carpenter	—	50	0	0
Packer, —	John White	—	50	0	0
Inspect. of Courts,	William Hopkins	—	100	0	0
His Assistant, —	Spring Mackey	—	50	0	0
Riding-Surveyors, {	John Cockran	} each —	100	0	0
	Baynes				
	William Longman				
Bill-man, —	Dennis Price	—	40	0	0
Chamber-keeper, —	John Hall	—	40	0	0
Messenger, —	William Hare	—	30	0	0
Porter, —	Charles Symister	—	40	0	0
Supervisor of the Stampers, {	Henry Sydenham	—	80	0	0
His Assistant, —	Ellis Owen	—	60	0	0
Thirty-nine Stampers, each		—	50	0	0
Two Watchmen, {	How	} each —	30	0	0
	Glynn				
Entring Clerk for Cards and Dice, {	Major Carpenter	—	50	0	0
Marker of Dice, —	John Rollos	—	50	0	0
Eight Card Officers, each		—	45	0	0
Register of Pamph.	John Paine	—	80	0	0
His Assistant, —	Christopher Tilliard	—	20	0	0
Three Rolling-Prefs Printers, each		—	50	0	0
Six Officers belonging to the Stamping of News-Papers, each		—	45	0	0
Three Surveyors of Gaming-Houses, each		—	20	0	0

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, call'd Country-Distributors of Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18d. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the above-mention'd Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the District of the Distributor.

NUMBER XIX.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.

Commissioners,	{	John Way Esq;	{	Each 100 l. per Ann.
		Thomas Sutton Esq;		
		John Edle Esq;		
		Warvil Smith Esq;		
		———— Caper Esq;		

Mr. Edward Wharton, Receiver, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Pye, Solicitor.

Mr. Charles Bolton, Secretary.

Mr. James Cooke, Housekeeper and Surveyor.

NUMBER XX.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.

Commissioners,	{	Montague Bacon Esq;	{	Each 100 l. per Ann.
		John Atwood Esq;		
		John Ayliffe Esq;		

Four Clerks, each 50 l. per Ann.

A Cashier, 90 l. per Ann.

Two Clerks, each 50 l. per Ann.

Seven Riding-Officers, each 100 l. per Ann.

Three Town Surveyors, each 50 l. per Ann.

A Messenger, 30 l. per Ann.

NUMBER XXI.

The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers.

THE most Noble Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

George Sawyer Esq;

Robert Totbill Esq;

John Woodeson Esq;

Major George Sawyer

Nicholas Fountain, Office-keeper.

Thomas Gosling Esq;

John Sargent Esq;

{ Deputies.

NUMB.

NUMBER XXII.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace, John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, Lord Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

		<i>Per Annum.</i>					
		<i>Wages.</i>			<i>Board-wages.</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
• John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, Lord-Steward of His Majesty's Household,	}	100	0	0	1360	0	0
The Right Honourable Hugh Earl of Cholmondely, Treasurer,	}	123	14	8	1076	5	4
Francis Earl of Godolphin, Cofferer,	}	100	0	0	400	0	0
Paul Methuen Esq; Comptroler	—	107	17	6	1092	2	6
Conyers Darcy Esq; Master of the Household	}	66	13	4	433	6	8
Will. Fielding Esq,	{ Clerks of the	44	6	8	455	13	4
Sir Rob. Corbet Bar.							
Gyles Earle	{ Esqs. Clerks	44	6	8	455	13	4
Robert Bristow							
	{ Comptrolers.						

Accompting-House.

Luder Spicemaker,	{ Yeomen, each —	5	0	0	73	0	0
John Holbech,							
Peter Campbell,	{ Grooms, each —	2	13	4	54	15	0
William Paul,							
Edward Philips, Messenger	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
Edward Davis	{ Chamber-keepers				19	6	8
Meredith Lloyd,							

Bake-House.

John Clark, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Henry Nartloe,	{ Grooms, each —	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Allen,							

Dantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman	—	11	8	3	48	11	10
Charles Justice,	{ Grooms, each —	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Gould,							

Cellar.

Per Annum

		Wages.			Board. wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Richard Dalton, <i>Gent.</i>	—	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Francis Furnis,	} <i>Yeomen, each</i> —	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Darby,							
James Strong,							
Joshua Rognor,	} <i>Grooms, each</i> —	2	13	4	37	6	8
Henry Allen,							
James Cockburne, <i>Keeper of the Store</i>	}						
Cellar, 100 l. per Ann.							

Buttery.

Peter Campbell, <i>Gentleman</i>	—	11	8	1	48	11	10½
John Clay, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Tandens Van Sanden,	} Grooms, each —	2	13	4	37	6	8
Samuel Beard,							
Thomas Paitfield,							

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant <i>Esq; Clerk</i>	—	16	0	0	84	0	0
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Confectionary.

John Du Commune, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Andrew Ferie, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Hugh Montfort, <i>Groom</i>	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Cwry.

Peter Berry, <i>Gent. and Yeoman</i>	—	11	8	1½	48	11	10½
Charles Calmell, <i>Yeoman</i>	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Brown, <i>Groom</i>	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Laundress.

Jane Gunthorpe, <i>Laundress of the</i>	} Table and Household Linen	2	0	0	100	0	0

King's Kitchen.

Henry Lowman <i>Esq; Chief Clerk</i>	—	44	6	8½	205	13	4½
James Eckersall <i>Esq; Second Clerk</i>	—	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
Mich. Hounleff <i>Esq; First Master-Cook</i>	—	11	8	1½	138	11	10½
John Dissel <i>Esq; Second Master-Cook</i>	—	11	8	1½	100	11	10½
Joseph Cent-Livres, <i>Yeoman of</i>	} the Mouth	5	0	0	55	0	0

Claud Arnaud,	} Yeomen, each —	5	0	0	55	0	0
William Daniel,							
Will. Calhoun,							
Joseph L'Meray,							
John Sells,							
Thomas Wells,	} Grooms, each —	2	13	4	47	6	6½
Henry Evans,							
Manuel Hicks,							
Claud Arnaud, <i>jun</i>							
John Thornburgh,							
Richard Dissel,							

Anthony

		Per Annum.						
		Wages.			Board-wages.			
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
Anthony Froling,	Children, each	2	10	0	28	0	0	
Alexander Labell,								
William Ward,								
John Frazier,								
Jos. Godwin,								
Nicholas Howard,	Scourers, each	2	0	0	28	0	0	
Thomas Lister,								
John Hobbs,								
Samuel Edmonds,	Turnbroaches, each				30	0	0	
John Grimstone,								
Jo. Eatwell,								
John Wheeler,								
John Fosbrook,								
Samuel Steel,	Door-keepers, each				30	0	0	
Robert Mosley,								
Daniel Hellacher,								
Samuel Needham,	Larder.							
William Gamul,								
John Whildon,	Yeomen, each	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Nicholas Howard,								
George Mynors,	Grooms, each	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
John Morrison,								
Simon Laponge,								
Alcaterp.								
John Halsey Esq; Serjeant		11	8	1½	48	11	10½	
John Price Esq;	Joint Clerks	—	6	13	4	113	6	8
Sir An. Westcombe,								
William Price,	Yeoman of the Salt Stores,	5	0	0	10	0	0	
Boultery.								
John Shaw Esq; Clerk		6	13	4	73	6	8	
Thomas Rutter, Yeoman		5	0	0	45	0	0	
Thomas Ackres, Groom		2	13	4	37	6	8	
James Doig, Groom		2	13	4	37	6	8	
Scalding-House.								
Henry York, Yeoman		5	0	0	45	0	0	
William Spicer,	Grooms, each	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
William Benning,								
Pastry.								
Thomas Salter, Yeoman		5	0	0	45	0	0	
Thomas Brown, Groom		2	13	4	37	6	8	
Edward Allen, Groom		2	0	0	33	0	0	
John Burden, Salsary-man					30	0	0	
William Murray, Furner					30	0	0	
Scullery.								

Scullery.

Per Annum.

		Wages.			Board-wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Samuel Cardell, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
Sir Anthony Westcomb, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Cockburne, Groom	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
James Rodd, Page	—	2	0	0	33	0	0
Francis Thompson, Page	—	2	0	0	33	0	0
M. Hilton, Servant	—	2	0	0	33	0	0
Thomas Bott,	{ Children, each —	2	0	0	33	0	0
Robert Chambers,							
John Griffin,	{ Pan-keepers, each				30	0	0
Richard Turner,							

Wood-Ward.

Edward Parson Esq; Clerk	—	6	13	4	73	0	0
Somerset English, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
John Nash,	{ Grooms, each —	2	13	4	37	6	8
Thomas Talmash,							

Harbingers.

Peter La Roche, Gent. Harbinger	—	11	8	1½	0	0	0
Luke Darington,	{ Yeomen, each —	5	0	0	45	0	0
Robert Brough,							
Robert Parsons,							
John Campbell,							

Almonry.

Daniel Whitton, Yeoman	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
William Slatter, Groom	—	2	13	4	37	6	8

Dozters at the Gate.

William Cavendish Esq; Serjeant	_____								
Richard Miller,	{	Yeomen, each	—	5	0	0	45	0	0
James Lovett,									
Robert Vernon,									
Nich. Meebourne,									
Philip Hanchett,	{	Grooms, each	—	2	13	4	37	6	8
William Fuller,									
Adam Bagshaw,									
For a Servant, each		10 l. per Annum.							

At Somerset-House.

Adam Dunkerly,	{						
John Meakins,							
Henry Pinkney,							
Edgar Parker.							

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,	{ Yeomen, each —	5	0	0	45	0	0
Edward Kilmayne,							
William Munden,	{ Grooms, each —	2	13	4	37	6	8
Michael Clifton,							

Tail.

Tail-Cartakers.

Per Annum.

		Wages.			Board-wages.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Charles Lloyd,	} Each	—			—		
Anthony Bruce,		—			—		
Arnold Van-Beeke,		—			—		

Officers of the Hall.

William Paul,	} Daily Waiters, }	—			—		
John Philipps,		2	0	0	28	0	0

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal.	26	0	0
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Thomas Bocket,	} Marshal's Men, each	—			—		
Jeffery Frankland,		—			—		
Charles Wright,		—			—		
Richard Hotskis,		—			—		
William Lucas,		—			—		
Jos. Martin,		—			—		

Merge.

John Hardisty, Clerk	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
Robert White, Coroner	—	6	13	4	23	6	8
Samuel Shore, Cock and Cryer	—				20	0	0

Bread-Bearer.

Samuel Lee	—	4	0	0	25	10	0
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Mine-Porters.

Edward Hosier,	} Each	—			—		
John Leader,		—			—		
James Wright, Turncock, at Kensington.					25	0	0
Nath. Lloyd, Bell-ringer at Kensington.					25	0	0
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader	—				20	0	0
John Whiteoff, Watchman at St James's.					27	7	6
Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools.					55	12	6
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding } Pheasants at Hampton-Court.	}	—			—		
		—			—		

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. Herbert Price

Mr. Luder Spicemaker.

Mr. William Yonge.

Mr. John Skinner.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Edward Arnold.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Sedgwick.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Durbepoys.

Fishmongers, Charles Madock, William Watson, and — Lane.

Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, and Anthony Wibird.

Linen-Draper, John Day, and Henry Warcop.

Grocer,

Grocer, Miles Harpour.

Oylman, Robert Burton.

Brewer, William Hucks Esq;

Butchers, Robert Bland and Thomas Bryet.

Purveyor of the Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.

Brazier, } Robert Sparkes,

Ironmonger, }
Pewterer, Robert Nicholson.

Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter and William Wateridge.

NUMBER XXIII.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-Stairs,
under the Lord Chamberlain.*

THE most Noble Thomas
Duke of Newcastle, Lord
Chamberlain

Wages 100 l.

Board-wages 1100 l. } per Ann.

Vice-Chamberlain, Tho. Coke
Esq;

Wages 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. } per

Bo. Wa. 499 l. 15 s. 0 d. } Ann.

*Lords of the Bed-chamber to His
Majesty.*

Duke of Richmond.

Duke of Portland.

Viscount Lonsdale.

Earl of Lincoln.

Earl of Leicester.

Duke of Bridgewater.

Marquis of Lindsey.

Lord Harold.

Duke of Queensbury.

Duke of Rutland.

Earl of Bute.

Earl of Sussex.

Earl Berkeley,

Duke of Manchester,

Earl of Stairs,

Earl of Selkirk,

Earl of Orkney.

Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

The Hon. Charles Howard Esq;

Brigadier Dormer.

Col. Cornwall.

Sir Gustavus Hume.

Col. Kerr.

Col. Tyrrel.

The Hon. William Smith Esq;

Sir Wilfred Lawson Bar.

Col. Fielding.

Brigadier Honynwood.

*Gentlemen of His Majesty's most
Honourable Privy-Chamber.*

Sir John Chester Bar.

Sir Godfrey Kneller Bar.

Sir Edward Lawrence.

George Isaacson Esq;

Francis Duncombe Esq;

Edward Leigh Esq;

Sir Anthony Sturt.

Thomas Dacres Esq;

Sir Edward Coke Bar.

John Coke Esq;

Lewis Legrand Esq;

James Prichard Esq;

Gilbert Clark Esq;

Sir John Statham.

George Vernon Esq;

Sir

Sir Thomas Read *Bar.*
 John Tryon *Esq;*
 Robert Apreece *Esq;*
 Crew Offley *Esq;*
 Lisle Hacket *Esq;*
 William Warburn *Esq;*
 John Chamberlayne *Esq;*
 Richard Lockwood *Esq;*
 Sir James Clark *Kt.*
 Thomas Stone *Esq;*
 John Crew *Esq;*
 Jerem. Sambrook *Esq;*
 Henry Grefwald *Esq;*
 Henry Seymour *Esq;*
 • Sir Thomas Aston *Bar.*
 Sir Gilbert Pickering.
 John Morris *Esq;*
 John Gerrard *Esq;*
 Sir Cæsar Child *Bar.*
 William Beckford *Esq;*
 Sir Geo. Bridges Skipwith.
 Henry Henley *Esq;*
 Henry Vernon *Esq;*
 Molton Lambard *Esq;*
 Jos. Wyndham *Esq;*
 William Shepherd *Esq;*
 Philip Sherrard *Esq;*
 Sir Brion Braughton *Bar.*
 Gideon Harvey *Esq;*
 Henry Stratfield *Esq;*
 Courtney Crocker *Esq;*
 William Johnson *Esq;*
 William Archer *Esq;*
 Gabriel Ramondan *Esq;*
 Jo. Lauton *Esq;*
 Tho. Brocas *Esq;*
 Thomas Wright *Esq;*
 Richard Jackson *Esq;*
 Sir James Robinson *Bar.*
 Raper Moses *Esq;*
 Sir William Leman
 Robert Bosvill *Esq;*
 John Gisborne *Esq;*
 Richard Swynfen *Esq;*
 Sir Brook Bridges
 Peter De la Porte *Esq;*
 Wriotesley Betton *Esq;*
 Richard Lewing *Esq;*

Jervas Parker *Esq;*
 Hon. Horace Townshend *Esq;*

Cupbearers.

Walter Littleton *Esq;*
 John Evans *Esq;*
 Thomas Bowers *Esq;*
 Henry Green *Esq;*
 Wages 33 l. 6 s. per Ann. each.

Carvers.

Harry Cole *Esq;*
 Robert Tripp *Esq;*
 John Tilburgh *Esq;*
 Gasp. Frederick Henning *Esq;*
 Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

Charles Delafaye *Esq;*
 Grey Longville *Esq;*
 Stephen Mouricer *Esq;*
 John Hodges *Esq;*
 Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sands *Esq;*
 Brownlow Sherrard *Esq;*
 John Anderson *Esq;*
 Jos. Ashley *Esq;*
 Wages, — 150 l. } each p. An.
 Board-wages 50 l. }

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir William Sanderson, Black
 Rod.
 Charles Dalton *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Brand.
 Mark Anthony Saurin *Esq;*
 Wages — 20 l. } each per An.
 Boardwages 130 l. }

Assistant Gentleman-Usher.

Henry De Sauniers *Esq;*
 Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Grooms

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

James Trymer Esq;
 John Parsons Esq;
 Robert Hemington Esq;
 Cornelius Tilburgh Esq;
Wages — 20 l. } *each per An.*
Board-wages 53 l. }

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

Charles Bodens Esq;
 John Phillips Esq;
 Langham Edwards Esq;
 Henry Gardy Esq;
 Leonard Pinkney Esq;
 Francis Coxeter Esq;
 James Ede Esq;
 Thomas Hutton Esq;
Wages — 10 l. } *per Ann.*
Board-wages 40 l. }

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Thomas Tate.
 Mr. Charles Crompt.
 Mr. Anthony Meek.
 Mr. Peter Quantiteau.
 Mr. James Tryon.
 Mr. James Graffigneau.
 Mr. Paul Garnier.
 Mr. Charles Nezeareu.
Wages 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } *per An.*
Bo. Wa. 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. } *each.*

Chamber-Keeper.

Mr. G. Powell, *Wages* 20 l.
per Ann.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. Abraham Kemp.
 Mr. Joseph Vickers.
 Mr. Edward Wills.
 Mr. Arnold Wallwyn.
Wages — 2 l. } *per Ann.*
Board-wages 23 l. } *each*

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. John Stone, Jun.
 Mr. Henry Waters.
 Mr. Charles Harrison.
 Mr. John Cooper.
 Mr. Potts.
 Mr. Thomas Symons.
 Mr. Griffin Evans.
 Mr. Robert Jenkinson.
 Mr. Tho. Martin.
Sal. 40 l. *per Ann. each.*

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Edward Humphrys.
 Mr. Michael Woolrich.
Sal. 54 l. 15 s. *per Ann. each.*

Pages of the Bed-Chamber and Back-Stairs.

Mr. De Grave.
 Mr. Sell.
 Mr. Brown.
 Mr. Saxton.
 Mr. Harris.
 Mr. Taylor.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

Grey Maynard Esq; Yeoman;
Sal. *per Ann.* 200 l.
 Tho. Williams }
 Charles Chester } *Esqs; Grooms.*
 Eyre }
 Peter Forbes }
 Tho. Mattox } *Esqs; Pages.*
 — Lucas }

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper.

Mr. Hutton, *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at St. James's; Sal.*
per Ann. 110 l.
 Mr. Mann, *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor-Castle.*
 Mr. Hug-

Mr. Huggins, *Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court,* Sal. 230 l. per Ann.

Henry Lowman Esq; and Mrs. Mary Lowman, *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kensington.*

Daniel Child Esq; *Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at White-Hall, and Clerk of the Wardrobe.*

Master of the Robes, William Lord Cadogan.

• Mr. Hancock, *Yeoman.*

Samuel Pitt, Daniel Macret, Henry Collopp, } *Grooms.*

John Smith, *Waiter.*

William Smith, *Page.*

David Foulkes, *Brusher.*

Henry Tyson, *Messenger.*

Mrs. Mary Lowman, *Laundress of the Body-Linen.*

Wages — 189 l. } per Ann.
Bo. Wages — 20 l. }

Mrs. Stoken, *Sempstress,* Wages 150 l. per Ann.

Ditto — *Starcher,* Wages 100 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Waplington, *Necessary Woman;* Board-wages 121 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Honourable Charles Stanhope Esq; Sal. per Ann. 314 l. 1 s. 4 d.

Mr. J. Keene *Clerk.*

Comptroler of the Chamber.

Peter Nichols Esq; Sal. 150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-House.

James Brudenal Esq; Sal. 450 l. per Ann.

Mr. Edw. Pauncefort, *Yeoman,* } Sal. 106 l.
Mr. Edward Yardley, *Groom.* } 15 s. per Ann. each.

Mr. Robert Sedwick, *Clerk;* Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cotterel Kt. Sal. 300 l. per Ann.

Dr. Inglish, *Assistant,* Sal. 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

Marshal, Dr. Inglish; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London, John Barton Esq;

Serjeants at Arms in Waiting at Court.

Thomas Charnock, Joseph Hall, Sebastian Thurst, Talbot Jewkes, Mark Delves, John Horner, Tho. Decaitz, Esqs. Sal. per An. 100 l. each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, Francis Jephfan Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Treasurer, Philip Ryley Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, Thomas Spence Esq;

Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer Esq;

Master of the Revels, Charles Killegrew Esq; Sal. per Ann. 10 l.

His Yeoman, Mr. Burnet, Sal. per Ann. 9 l. 2 s. 0 d.

Poet Laureat, Laurence Eusden Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Historiographer, Thomas Madox Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Knight-Harbinger, Rich Wright Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per Ann. and 10 s. per Diem.

Se-

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Col. Pelham.

Mr. John Evans, Clerk.

Joseph Vicars, Office-Keeper.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake.

John Camara.

Thomas Newlin.

Enock Mottram.

John Brighter.

Anthony Dagley.

Edward Spear.

Henry Gould.

Edward Gibbs.

Edward Davies.

Peter Newlin

Richard Haywood.

George Fry.

Thomas Smith.

Jude Storer.

Francis Sayer.

William Browne.

John Turner.

George Gordon.

Valentine Randal.

Francis Ling.

Thomas Roberts.

Thomas Over.

John Crawford.

Robert Martir.

John Parry.

Daniel Chandler.

Joseph Smith.

William Parker.

Elias Chalke.

Peter John Du Commain.

William Squire.

John Hutchins.

John Ashlock.

John Warner.

William Mitchell.

Joseph Ellis,

Andrew Hollwall;

Samuel Crew,

Matthew Avison.

Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers in Ordinary.

Mr. William Sharpe.

Mr. James Barbourn.

Messengers attending the Treasury.

Mr. John Thirkettle.

Mr. William Wickett.

Mr. Joseph Richards.

Mr. Samuel Clare.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Robert Briscoe.

Messenger of the Press, Mr. John Kent, Sal. per Ann. 60 l.

MUSICIANS.

Master of Musick, Mr. John Eccles, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Banister.

Mr. Robert King.

Mr. John Ridgeley.

Mr. Arthur Bradley.

Mr. Charles Smith.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbert.

Mr. ——— Jones.

Mr. Ferdin. Norton.

Mr. John Williams.

Mr. Thomas Smith.

Mr. ——— Wells.

Mr. John Shore.

Mr. Alexander de la Tour.

Mr. Bradley, Jun.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Thomas Lund.

Mr. Thomas Sexton.

Mr. Jonathan Aleworth.

Mr. Henry Symonds.

Mr. Francisco Goodfens.

Mr. Peter Randal.

Mr. William Corbet.

Mr. Talbot Young.

Mr. William Bebell.

Mr. James Moore.

Sal. ——— } per Ann. each.
For Livery. — }

Instrument.

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William Brown, Sal. per Ann. 40 l.
Instrument-Maker, Mr. J. Walth.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher Shrider.

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Sir John Shadwell Kt.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. ——— Goodman.

Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, Sal. 275 l. per Ann.

Thomas Graham, Sal. 320 l. per Ann.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr. Hugh Trimmell.

Wages — 53 l. 6 s. 6 d.

Board-wages — 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens Esq; Serjeant Surgeon; Sal. per Ann. 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Claud. Amyand Esq; King's Surgeon, and Thomas Bates Esq; Surgeon to the Household; 280 l. per Ann each.

House-Keeper at White-hall, Piercy Kirk Esq;

—— At Windsor-Castle, Theodore Randue Esq;

—— At Kensington, Henry Lowman Esq; and Mrs. Mary Lowman.

—— At New-Market, Mr. Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

—— At Westminster-Palace, Mrs. Jane Incedon.

Under-House-Keeper at St. James's, Mr. Edward Brown; Sal. 60 l.

—— At Hampton-Court, Somerset English Esq;

—— At Somerset-House, Thomas Hutton Esq;

Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks, and Warrens on the North Side of Trent, Earl of Westmorland.

Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks, and Warrens on the South Side of Trent, Earl of Tankerville.

Master Gardener of all his Majesty's Royal Gardens in England, Henry Wise Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James's Park, and Keeper of the Mall there, Lord Chetwynd.

Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, Sir John Vanbrugh.

Paymaster of his Majesty's Works, Charles Dartiquenave Esq;

Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales, Hugh Cholmondley Esq;

Comptroller of his Majesty's Works in England, Sir John Vanbrugh.

Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods on the North Side of England, beyond the River Trent; and also of the South Side of the said River, Sir Thomas Hewet.

Clerk Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Major-General Robert Wroth.

Warden and Keeper of the New Forest in the County of Southampton, and of the Duckoy there

there; and all the Mannor and Park of Lindhurst, and the Hundred of Radburgh; and also Bailiff of Burley in New-Forest, Duke of Bolton.

Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forests of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood in the County of Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle.

Woodward and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the New Forest, and in the Forest of Chute-Pambear, Ailshott-Easbear and Westbear in the County of Southampton, Joseph Hinxman Esq;

Governor of Greenwich Hospital, House-Keeper of that Palace, and Keeper of the Park there, Sir John Jennings.

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park there, Henry Portman Esq;

Keeper of Windsor-Forest, and the Parks and Warrens there, Lord Cobham.

Keeper of Windsor Great and Little Park, Dutchess of Marlborough.

Keeper of Waltham Forest, Duke of Ancafter.

Keeper of Hampton-Court-Park, William Young Esq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord Falmouth.

Serjeant Trumpeter, John Shore, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major, — Maugridge.

Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis Court, Tho. Chaplin Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Master of the Barges, Mr. John Hill, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Forty-eight Water-men, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the King.

Lock-Smith, Mr. Thomas Robinson.

Card-Maker, Mr. Tho. Herne.

Embroiderer, Mr. Thomas Hawgood

Embellisher of Letters, Sir Tho. Brand.

Cabinet- { Mr. John Gumley.

Makers, { Mr. James Moore.

Operator for the Teeth, Mr. Peter Hemmet.

Coffer-maker, Mr. William Johnson.

Oculist, Mr. Roger Grant.

Glover, Mr. Thomas Ryder.

Cutler, Mr. Fessier.

Druggster, Mr. Hum. Thayer.

Gunsmith, Mr. William Shaw.

Printer, Mr. John Basket.

Harpsicord-maker, Mr. Benjamin Shade.

Chocolate-maker, Mr. Tosier.

Linnen-draper, Mrs. Sarah London.

Shipwright and Barge-builder, Mr. John Coffen.

Oar-maker, Mr. Edw. Salloway.

Mathematical Instrument-maker, vacant.

Furrier, Mr. John Cocks.

Leather-gilder, Mr. Jos. Fletcher.

Mole-taker, Mr. John Turner.

Joyner of the Wardrobe, Mr. Richard Roberts.

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. John Howard; Salary 19 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Serjeant Skinner, Mr. Nathaniel Witham.

Painter in Enamel, Mr. Bernard Lents, jun.

Hatter, Mr. Melch. Wagner.

Perfumers, { Mr. Will. Wintle
 { Mr. Jos. Galindo.

Watch-

Watchmaker, and Clockmaker,
Mr. Joseph Antram, Sal. 300 l.
per Ann.

Surveyor of the Pictures, Mr. Peter
Walton, 200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey
Kneller Bar. Sal. 200 l. per
Ann.

Goldsmith, Mr. Samuel Smithin.

Jeweller, Nathaniel Green Esq;

*Booksellers, Bookbinders and Sta-
tioners,* Mr. Will. Churchill,
and Mr. Edward Castle.

*Serjeant Painter of all his Maje-
sty's Works, Royal Palaces and
Houses, and to the Wardrobe,*
Thomas Highmore Esq;

*Master Bricklayer of all his Ma-
jesty's Works and Buildings in
England,* Mr. Tho. Hughes.

*Keeper of the Royal United Libra-
ry at Cotton-House,* Dr. Bent-
ley.

Hydrographer, Edward Halley,
Esq;

Eight Under-Gardeners.

Ratkiller, Mr. Sam. Stubbs.

Stewer of Herbs.

Roman Arras worker.

Taylor to the Great Wardrobe

Comedians 4.

Tuner of the Organs.

Na 2 FEES

F E E S due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, as paid by his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

	Prince.			Earl.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl-Marshal of England	30	0	0	0	0	0
To Garter, Principal King at Arms.	13	6	8	13	6	8
To Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation	0	0	0	0	0	0
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms	53	6	8	13	6	8
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy- Chamber	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant	0	0	0	2	10	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Corporals of the Guards	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Serjeants at Arms	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Sewers of the Chamber	14	0	0	5	0	0
To the Musicians, Four Companies	14	0	0	5	0	0
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter	30	0	0	10	0	0
To the Yeomen-Ushers	12	0	0	4	0	0
To the Groom-Porter	6	0	0	2	0	0
To the Barber	10	0	0	4	0	0
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber	40	0	0	10	0	0
To the Footmen	9	6	8	3	6	8
To the Pages of the Chamber	6	13	4	20	0	8
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber	10	0	0	2	10	0
To the Drums	6	13	4	2	0	0
To the Ewry	5	0	0	1	10	0
To the Pantry	4	0	0	1	0	0
To the Master-Cook	6	13	4	2	0	0
To the Buttery	4	0	0	1	0	0
To the Cellar	4	0	0	1	0	0
To the Porters at the Gate	12	0	0	4	0	0
To the Knight-Harbinger	6	13	4	3	6	8
To the Robes	30	0	0	10	0	0
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar	12	0	0	4	0	0
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber	32	0	0	10	0	0
To the Wardrobe	32	0	0	10	0	0
To the Serjeant-Porter	20	0	0	6	0	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	40	13	4	13	6	8
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen	10	0	0	2	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	16	0	0	4	0	0
	703	6	8	202	3	4

Total paid by the Pr. of Wales, as above— 905 10 0
Examin'd by David Davis, Collector.

A Bill

A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants, from every Bishop in England and Wales, upon his Promotion or Translation.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T O the Lord Chamberlain	10	0	0
To the Groom of the Stole	5	0	0
To the Earl-Marshal	5	13	4
To the Secretary of State	6	13	4
To the Clerk of the Closet	1	6	8
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber	5	0	0
To the Daily Waiters	5	0	0
To the Assistant	1	5	0
To the Quarter-Waiters	4	0	0
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber	5	0	0
To the Exempts	5	0	0
To the Pages of the Presence	2	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chambers	2	0	0
To the Sewers of the Chambers	2	0	0
To the Serjeants at Arms	5	0	0
To the Heralds at Arms	6	13	4
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter and Trumpets	4	0	0
To the Yeomen-Ushers	2	13	4
To the Serjeant-Porter	2	0	0
To the Porters at the Gate	1	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	3	6	8
To the King's Barber	1	0	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	5	6	8
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber	1	0	0
To the Drum Major	1	0	0
To the Gent. of the Pantry	1	0	0
To the Master Cook	1	5	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	1	0	0
To the Gent. of the Buttery	0	16	0
To the Gent. of the Cellar	0	16	0
To the Gent. of the Ewry	1	0	0
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber	4	0	0
To the Yeomen and Officers of the Robes	4	0	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser	0	10	0
To the Chap. Closet-Keeper	1	0	0
To his Assistant	0	5	0
Doing Homage within the Verge	4	0	0
Total—	112	10	4

N. B. An Archbishop's Homage-Fees are double.

	A Duke.	Marquiss.	Earl.	Viscount.	Baron.
To the Drums,	03 06 c8	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Ewry,	01 10 00	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 05 00	01 00 00
To the Pantry,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Master Cook,	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Buttery,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Cellar,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Porters at the Gate,	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
To the Knight-Harbinger,	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 00
To the Robes,	15 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar,	06 00 00	05 06 08	04 00 00	03 04 00	02 08 00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber,	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Wardrobe,	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter,	10 00 00	08 17 15	07 13 06	01 10 13	04 08 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen-Harbingers,	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00	03 00 00	02 00 00
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen,	08 00 00	06 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber,	08 00 00	06 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
Sum Total of each, as per Column—	350 3	4 272 10 7	202 3 4	159 7 4	150 5 4

F E E S

FEEES due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.

	<i>A Duke.</i>	<i>Marquis.</i>	<i>Earls.</i>	<i>Viscount.</i>	<i>Baron.</i>
To the Earl Marshal, for the Homage of any of the above- said Degrees, at his first Creation, } 26 13 04 20 00 00 13 06 08 10 00 00 05 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
The Garter, Principal King at Arms, } 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation, } 26 13 00 20 00 00 13 06 08 10 00 00 08 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms, } 20 00 00 15 00 00 10 00 00 08 00 00 06 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, } 20 00 00 15 00 00 10 00 00 08 00 00 06 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily-Wairers, } 05 00 00 03 15 00 02 10 00 02 00 00 01 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Gentlemen Usher, Assistant, } 20 00 00 13 05 08 10 00 00 08 00 00 05 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, } 20 00 00 15 00 00 10 00 00 08 00 00 05 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Corporals of the Guards, } 20 00 00 13 06 08 10 00 00 08 00 00 05 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Sergeants at Arms, } 07 00 00 06 00 00 05 00 00 04 00 00 03 06 08	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, } 07 00 00 06 00 00 05 00 00 04 00 00 03 06 08	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, } 15 00 00 12 00 00 10 00 00 08 00 00 06 10 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, } 06 00 00 05 00 00 04 00 00 03 05 08 02 10 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, } 03 00 00 02 10 00 02 00 00 01 10 00 01 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Groom Porter, } 05 00 00 05 00 00 04 00 00 03 05 08 03 06 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Barber, } 20 00 00 13 06 08 10 00 00 08 00 00 06 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, } 04 13 04 04 00 00 03 06 08 02 13 04 02 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Footmen, } 03 06 08 02 13 04 02 00 00 01 13 04 01 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Pages of the Chamber, } 03 06 08 02 13 04 02 00 00 01 13 04 01 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, } 05 00 00 03 06 08 02 10 00 02 00 00 01 13 04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

To

*A Bill of Fees to the King's Servants, from all Persons
that receive the Honour of Knighthood, Viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T O the Earl Marshal of <i>England</i>	3	13	4
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms	8	10	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters	5	0	0
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Quarter-Waiters	4	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	3	6	8
To the Gent. and Yeomen Harbingers	5	6	8
To the Serjeant at Arms	5	0	0
To the Robes Office	4	0	0
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber	4	0	0
To the King's Barbers	1	0	0
To the Wardrobe-Office	2	5	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet	3	0	0
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttery	1	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-Chamber	2	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	1	0	0
To the Serjeant-Porter	1	0	0
To the Porters at the Gate	1	0	0
To the Yeomen-Ushers	1	0	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	1	16	0
To the Closet-Keeper of the Books, &c.	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	0	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	0	10	0
To the Drum-Major	0	13	4
To the King's Footmen	0	2	0
To the King's Coachmen	0	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	5	0	0
	78	13	4
There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber } 3 <i>l.</i> more, if Knighted within the Verge thereof— }	81	13	4

A Bill

A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants, from all Towns Corporate through which his Majesty shall pass.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
TO the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters	5	0	0
To the Serjeants at Arms	3	6	8
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters	1	0	0
To the Knight-Harbinger	3	6	8
To the Knight-Marshal	1	0	0
To the Yeomen-Ushers	1	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	1	0	0
To the Serjeants and Office of the Trumpets	3	16	0
To the Wardrobe	1	16	8
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	2	0	0
To the Pages of the Presence	0	10	0
To the Surveyors of the Ways	1	10	0
To the Yeomen of the Field	0	10	0
To the Sewers of the Chamber	1	00	0
To the Closet-Keeper	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser	0	10	0
To the King's Footmen	2	0	0
To the Coachmen	0	10	0
To the Porter at the Gate	1	0	0
To the Yeomen Harbingers	1	0	0
Total	37	6	0

Amongst the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Presence, the Usher of the Black-Rod is the first, whose Fees due to himself only, being very considerable, and very ancient, we thought the following Account of 'em might not be unacceptable to the Publick.

Fees due to the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod.

For Entrance.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THE Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	30	00	00
An Archbishop	06	13	04
A Duke	10	00	00
A Marquis	06	13	04
An Earl	04	10	00

The

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Bishops of <i>London, Durham and Winton</i> , each } of 'em	03	06	08
A Bishop	02	10	00
A Viscount	04	10	00
A Baron	02	10	00

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends: And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy ———— 01 10 00

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; 'till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the Ending of the Session every Peer gives him }
freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least ———— 02 00 00
Bishops or Barons ———— 01 00 00

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the First, or before the 2d Reading ———— 05 00 00

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers ———— 02 00 00

If a Bill concerns divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, }
each Person is to pay ———— 05 00 00

Fees due to him from Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays }
Twenty Nobles a Day ———— 06 13 04

As for his Entertainment, and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every inferior Person committed to him, pays }
Ten Nobles ———— 03 06 08

And for his Custody every Day ———— 00 10 00

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. }
as Riding Fee *per Diem*. ———— 01 00 00

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every }
Day ———— 00 06 08

And if the Parliament be kept else-where than at }
Westminster, he has an Allowance of 4 s. *per Diem*, }
as at the last Parliament at *Oxford* ———— 00 06 08

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has ————

And

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he }
 has paid by the Appellant and Defendant } 02 00 00

As for his Majesty's Allowance, for all Necessaries belonging to the House, it is answered by the Officers upon Demand, but he keeps himself within the Bounds of former Allowances; as thus:

From the Wood-Yard, Coals *per Diem* ——— 2 Loads.
 Charcoal, *per Diem* ——— Sacks.

This is the Winter Allowance, half as much in the Summer.

From the Chandry, Torches, Sizes, Wax-Candles and Tallow-Candles are sent for as the House needeth.

From the Apothecary, Perfumes, Sweet Wafers, Urinals and earthen Pots.

From the Great-Wardrobe, the King's Allowance of Sey, of Canvass, Wool, of Hey, Thread, Syer, Nails, and other Necessaries for making ready the House; and if more than employ'd, the Remainder is demanded, or Money taken for it.

From the Groom-Porters, all Iron Necessaries, Sconces.

From the Removing Ward-Robe, Close-stools, Chamber-pots and Candlesticks; but these are sent from the Great Wardrobe by the Lord-Chamberlain's Warrant.

From the Stationers, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Pen-Knives, Service-Books, &c.

The Surveyor is to take care of all Repairs about the House, and the Smith of all Locks and Iron-Bolts.

Fees of Installments of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks,	——— 66 13 04	} Three Cushions after their In- stalments, are his Fees.
A Duke ———	20 00 00	
A Marquis 25 Marks,	——— 16 13 04	
An Earl 20 Marks,	——— 12 13 04	

The Lodge and little Park at *Windsor* belongs to him, as being appointed him by the Order, with the Meads thereunto belonging. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Deer being serv'd, he has the Keeping of 12 Melch Kine.

The Vineyard also belongs to him, for which the King having the House for several Offices, as Gentleman-Usher in the Castle.

He hath also two Fee-Bucks, and two Fee-Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his Upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employ'd, his Allowance for Ordinary and Extraordinary is from his Majesty *per Diem* 4 l.

NUMBER XXIV.

*Master of the Great Wardrobe.***J**ohn Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Ann.

Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy 300 l. per Ann.

Edmund Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office, besides several under Officers and Tradesmen.

NUMBER XXV.

*A List of the Officers and Servants of His Majesty's Stables, viz.**Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse.*

		Per Annum.		
		l.	s.	d.
The Honourable Francis Negus, Esq; _____		800	00	00
Gentleman of the Horse.				
The Honourable Henry Berkeley Esq; _____		256	00	00
Avenar and Clark Martial,				
Francis Negus Esq; _____		260	00	00
Equeries,	Henry Berkeley Esq;	each, _____	300	00 00
	Thomas Panton Esq;			
	The Lord Aylmer			
	Peter Wentworth Esq;			
	Henry Pultney Esq;			
	William Cecill Esq;			Linnen Money 5 00 00
Pages of Honour,	Thomas Murray, Esq;	each, _____	260	00 00
	Guilford Killigrew Esq;			
	Tho. Bludworth, Esq;			
	Archibald Carmicheal, Esq;			
Equeries of the Crown Stable,	Henry Foubert Esq;	each, _____	256	00 00
	Peter Voyer Richaussee Esq;			
Serjeant of the Carriages, Robert Manning Esq; _____		86	00	00
Yeoman of the Carriages, John Gravenor. _____		36	00	00
Supervisor of the Highways, William Watkins Esq; _____		82	00	00
Supervisor of the Stables, Ambrose Norton Esq; _____		120	00	00
Riding Surveyor, Thomas Bowen, Esq; _____		30	00	00
Yeomen Riders,	John Seymour,	each, _____	130	00 00
	John Burton,			
Clerk of the Avery, John Gardner, Gent. _____		125	00	00

Clerk

		Per Annam,	l.	s.	d.
Clerk of the Stables,	Robert Maybank, Gent.	—	224	00	00
Storekeeper,	Nathaniel Bridgwater, Gent.	—	93	00	00
Esquire Sadler,	John Rawlins.	—	58	00	00
Yeoman Sadler,	James Tickner.	—	36	00	00
Serjeant Farrier,	Thomas Darlow.	—	98	00	00
Marshall Farrier,	John Lickfold.	—	50	00	00
Yeoman Farrier,	Nathaniel Preston.	—	36	10	00
Coachmakers,	{ Richard Phillips, Edmund Auberry, Christopher Capper, James Vezian, Thomas Clarke. William Morrison,	{ each, —	18	00	00
Purveyors,	{	{ each, —	47	00	00
Riding Purveyor,	John Hutchinson, Esq;	—	200	00	00
Mews-keeper,	James Lewis,	—	36	00	00
Stable-keepers	{ Thomas Bowen, Samuel Thornley, Henry Booth, Francis Sturgis, Thomas Barnard, George Wilkinson, John Barnard, David Morris, Thomas Hardin, William Nightingal, T.	{ each, —	36	00	00
Footmen,	{ John Cooper, James Lowman, Henry Vane, John Hatt. Richard Smith, Henry Cookson, Edward Brockhurst, James Smedley, Andrew Milhum, John Salter, John Tuppa, Clement Harris, Charles Anthony, George Kilburne, George Henham, John Hunt, James Garland, Thomas Williams, Thomas Plowman, James Fouch, Robert Benham,	{ each, —	53	00	00
Coachmen,	{	{ each, —	65	00	00
Postilions,	{	{ each, —	30	00	00
Helpers,	{	{ each, —	30	00	00
		Chairmen,			

l. s. d.

Chairmen,	Thomas Fernhill,	}	each, ———	42	00	00
	John Miller,					
	Phillip Godson,					
	Nicholas Smith,					
Chaise Hel- pers,	Edward King,	}	each, ———	30	00	00
	William Hows,					
	Richard Aron,					
	Adam Milburne,					
Grooms,	Henry Stilbeck,	}				
	Benjamin Goddin,					
	Philip Lyon,					
	Michael Adamson,					
	Philip Humble,					
	George Raile,					
	George Coats,					
	John Sawley,					
	Edm. Tarrant,					
	Robert Anderson,					
	George Barke,					
Bottle Groom, John Peach, for himself and Horse.				82	00	00
Gentleman-Armorer, Lewis Barber.				31	00	00
Page of the Back-Stairs, Peregrine Forrest,				31	00	00
Porter of the Mews, Thomas Philps,				18	00	00
Messenger of the Avery, Nathaniel Bridgewater,				15	00	00
Tregonnel Frampton, Esq; for keeping } ten Race Horses at Newmarket.				1000	00	00

NUMBER XXVI.

*An Account of the Royal Chapels, their Establishments,
and Salaries, as they are at present.*

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of <i>Lincoln</i>		l.	s.	d.
Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal	_____	200	00	00
The Right Rev. Mr. <i>Edward Aspinwall</i> , Sub Dean	_____	091	05	00
Dr. <i>William Croft</i> , Organist	_____	073	00	00
Dr. <i>William Croft</i> , Composer	_____	073	00	00
Mr. <i>John Weldon</i> , Organist	_____	073	00	00
Mr. <i>John Weldon</i> , Composer	_____	073	00	00
Dr. <i>William Turner</i>	} Gentlemen of the Chapel, <i>Sal.</i>	073	00	00
Mr. <i>John Gosling</i>		c73	00	00
Mr. <i>Samuel Bentham</i>				
Mr. <i>John Church</i>				

Mr. Thomas Jennings
 Mr. Thomas Edwards
 Mr. William Washbourne
 Mr. John Freeman
 Mr. John Mason
 Mr. Bernard Gates
 Mr. Francis Hughes
 Mr. William Battell
 Mr. Edward Aspinwall
 Mr. George Laye
 Mr. Samuel Weeley
 Mr. George Carleton
 Mr. Thomas Baker
 Mr. Samuel Chittle
 Mr. Luke Flintoft
 Mr. John Gethin
 Mr. Peter Randall
 Mr. James Chelsum
 Mr. Talbot Young
 Mr. Thomas Blennerhayss
 Mr. Thomas Bell
 Mr. William Parry.

Gentlemen of the Chapel, *sal.* 73 00 00

The Children belonging to the said Chapel.

Joseph Dean	William Barret
William Jones	John Mason
Charles Strode	William Lamb
John Barker	Hildibrand Hinchley
Samuel Shackleton	Thomas Skelton

Mr. Jonathan Smith, Clerk of the Cheque, no Salary.

Dr. Croft, Master of the Children of the Chapel,
i. e. to Board, Maintain and Teach them, in
 number Ten, at 24 *l.* per Ann. each } 240 00 00

Item to Dr. Croft to teach the above Children to
 Compose, Play on the Organ and Harpsicord,
 Read, Write and cast Accompts, per Ann. } 080 00 00

Jonathan Smith, Esq; Serjeant, 4 *s.* per Diem — 073 00 00

Mr. John Hill, Yeoman of the Vestry, at 3 *s.* per Diem — 054 15 00

Mr. William Duncomb, Groom of the Vestry — 051 12 06

Mr. Thomas Brookes Bell-ringer, at 10 *d.* per Diem — 015 04 02

The Reverend Mr. Samuel Bensham, Confessor — 036 10 00

Mr. John Shore, Lutenist — 041 10 00

Mr. Francis Goodsens, Violist — 040 00 00

Samuel Clay, Organ-Blower — 020 00 00

A Minister appointed Yearly by the Dean to read
 Prayers at St. James's during the Absence of the
 Court } 015 00 00

	l.	s.	d.
Clerk of the Closet	006	18	00
Mr. <i>Thomas Ridding</i> , Closet-Keeper	041	10	00
To him for washing the Chaplains Surplices, and other Necessaries for the Closet	050	00	00
To the Closet-Keeper for providing Table-Linnen for the Chaplains	018	05	00
To him for washing the same	013	00	00
The Reverend — <i>Linford</i> , D. D. Sub-Almoner	097	11	00
To <i>Jonathan Smith</i> , Serjeant of the Vestry, for wash- ing Surplices, for Strewings, &c. and all other Necessaries, in lieu of Bills	060	00	00
To him for Surplices, &c. in lieu of Bills, for the Chapel at <i>Whitehall</i>	049	02	00

At the Chapel at *Whitehall*.

The Reverend Mr. <i>Tho. Case</i>	} Two Reading Chap- lains or Readers, each	} 080 00 00
Mr. <i>Luke Flintoft</i>		
Mr. <i>John Richardson</i> , Chapel-Keeper		050 00 00
Mr. <i>Philip Bennet</i> , Closet-Keeper		050 00 00

Six Chaplains appointed by the Dean of the Chapel
to preach at *Whitehall*.

— <i>Ovington</i> , D. D.	} no Salary.
— <i>Marshall</i> , D. D.	
Mr. — <i>Hill</i> ,	
Mr. <i>Luke Flintoft</i> ,	
Mr. <i>James Richardson</i> ,	
Mr. <i>George Carleton</i> ,	

FRENCH Chapel.

<i>John Menard</i> , D. D.	} Chaplain Preachers, each	} 160 00 00
Mr. <i>Philip Menard</i> ,		
Mr. <i>Peter Rival</i> ,		
Mr. <i>John Maieu</i> , Reader		040 00 00

DUTCH Chapel.

Mr. <i>Sebastian Vander Eyken</i> ,	} Preachers, each	} 160 00 00
Mr. <i>Phineas Philibert Pielat</i> ,		
Mr. <i>Sebastian Vander Eyken</i> , Reader		030 00 00
<i>James Mercier</i> , Sexton and Porter.		015 00 00

LUTHERAN Chapel.

Mr. <i>George Andrew Ruperti</i> ,	} Preachers, each	} 200 00 00
Mr. <i>Martin</i> ,		
Mr. <i>John Christian Jacobi</i> , Chapel-Keeper		060 00 00
Mrs. <i>Barrow</i> for cleaning the Chapel.		016 00 00

Forty.

Clerk of the Royal Closet,

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

His Deputies, { The Reverend Dr. Egerton.
The Reverend Mr. Burnet.
The Reverend Mr. Gilbert.

Forty-Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their appointed Months, no Salary.

January.

Mr. Hayley
Dr. Bowers
Dr. Watson
Mr. Whitworth

February.

Dr. Hare
Dr. Bentley
Dr. Hoadley
Mr. Franks

March.

Dr. Maynard
Dr. Gee
Dr. Booth
Dr. Waddington

April.

Dr. Smallbrooke
Mr. Finch
Mr. Marshall
Dr. Walmsley

May.

Dr. Davies
Mr. Finch
Dr. Holcombe
Dr. Sydale

June.

Dr. Clarke
Dr. Laughton
Mr. Burrell
Dr. Mandeville

July.

Dr. Waugh
Dr. Franklyn
Mr. Bland
Mr. Cecill

August.

Dr. Ibbott
Mr. Bull
Dr. Worth
Dr. Burscough

September.

Mr. Burnett
Dr. Holland
Dr. Waterland
Dr. Allix

October.

Dr. Stanhope
Dr. Egerton
Dr. Long
Dr. Trimmell

November.

Mr. Egerton
Dr. Lockier
Dr. Chisul
Dr. Carter

December.

Dr. Linford
Dr. Baker
Mr. Pearce
Mr. Gilbert.

NUMBER XXVII.

The Establishment of His Royal Highness's Family, &c.

Officers of the Council.

Salaries per Ann.

C hancellor, Sir Robert Eyre, Kt.	4000	00	00
Richard E. of Scarborough, Master of the Horse	00	00	00
The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Esq; Treasurer—	00	00	00
	00	00	00

Samuel

	Salaries per Ann.
	l. s. d.
Samuel Molyneux Esq; Principal Secretary, his Pa- tent Fee	66 06 08
His Sal.	640 00 00
Samuel Travers Esq; Auditor General, Patent Fee	100 00 00
And his Sal.	800 00 00
Spencer Cowper Esq; Attorney-General	100 00 00
Lawrence Carter Esq; Sollicitor-General	70 00 00

Officers and Servants attending the Council.

Francis Pengelly Esq; Council for the Dutchy of Cornwall	60 00 00
Keeper of the Council-Chamber, Mr. Daniel Bland, per Diem	00 02 06
Messengers, { Mr. John Pepper, { Mr. Tho. Munday, } each per Diem —	00 02 06

Officers and Servants of the Bed-Chamber.

Eight Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

Henry Lord Herbert	} each	600 00 00
Carr Lord Harvy		
Philip Dormer Lord Stanhope		
Henry Earl de Lorraine		
Edward Viscount Soudes		
William Earl of Essex		
Thomas Lord Paget		
Lord William Manners		
Master of the Robes, Augustus Schutz Esq;	—	400 00 00

Seven Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Thomas Paget	} Esqs; each	400 00 00
John Campbell		
Charles Cathcart		
John Montgomery		
Charles Churchill		
John Selwyn		
Langham Booth		

Five Pages of the Bed-Chamber.

Theodore Brinkeman Esq;	} each	80 00 00
John Purcel Esq;		
Christopher Lockman		
Abalom Evans		
Joachim Lorents Sollicoffer		

Yeoman

Salaries *per Ann.*

l. s. d.

Yeoman of the Robes, Mr. <i>John Purcel</i>	_____	40 00 00
For a Servant as Brusher of the Robes	_____	20 00 00
For Riding Charges	_____	10 00 00
Two Barbers, { Mr. <i>Theo. Brinkeman</i> }	} each _____	60 00 00
{ Mr. <i>Christopher Lochman</i> }		
Laundress, Mrs. <i>Margaret Purcel</i>	_____	150 00 00
Additional Allowance	_____	50 00 00
Necessary Woman	_____	30 00 00
For Lodgings and Necessaries	_____	18 00 00
Servant to the Page of the Bed-Chamb. <i>James Butcher</i>	_____	20 00 00

Officers and Servants above Stairs.

Clerk of the Clofet, Mr. John Harris, M. A. } 200 00 00
and Dean of Burien

—Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

Henry Bellendene	} Esqs; each —	150 00 00
James Stewart		

Four Gentlemen-Waiters.

Isaac Dedier	}	Esqs; each	—	100 00 00
Richard Douglass				
George Cook				
Joseph Ferrers				

Page of the Prefence, Mr. Samuel Nash — 40 00 00

Master of the Barges, Mr. Robert Mason — 30 00 00

Eighteen Watermen.

William Gates	}	each	_____	03 03 00
Isaac Sanders				
Tho. Larchin				
Arthur Weaver				
John Brand				
Lambert Budworth				
Henry Pinner				
Benj. Yarp				
William Williams				
William Cross				
David Dorrel				
Robert Mason				
Daniel Barrow				
William Winch	}			
William Shirly				
William Harrington				
Joseph Hillier	}			
William Shepherd				

Officers and Servants in the Stables under the Direction of the Master of the Horse.

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Richard Earl of Scarborough, Patent Fee	_____	44	08	10
Salary	_____	1000	00	00

Four Equeries.

William Wynne

Charles Lumley

Thomas Hales

Edmond-Charles Blomberg

Esqrs; each _____ 150 00 00

Two Pages of Honour.

Thomas Panton

Courthope Clayton

Yeoman of the Stirrup, Ralph Bosville Esq; _____ 100 00 00

Master of the Guns and Dogs, Mr. John Leigh-
thuiser, 80 l. For Necessaries, 99 l. 14 s. 11 d. } 179 14 11Clerk of the Stables, Mr. Richard Pigot, 90 l. For
a Horse-Livery, 28 l. For Saddle-Ware 12 l. } 130 00 00

Purveyor of the Stables, Mr. John Salt, _____ 120 00 00

His Helper, John Clark, _____ 20 00 00

Linnen-Money, _____ 02 10 00

Seven Coachmen.

Henry Droste

John Newton

Francis Garton

Thomas Mason

Richard Philpot

Edward Holloway

Edward Hoo

Sal. each 36 l.

Necessaries in

the Stables,

and Linnen-

Money, 9 l. } 45 00 00

Chaiseman, Tyler Dyrson, Sal. 30 l. For a Nag's }
Livery 20 l. Necessaries 5 l. 10 s. } 55 10 00

Seven Postilions.

John Henry Mathews

William Parrel

John Buckingham

George Vaughan

John Jarvis

Humphry Curtis

William Green

Sal. each 18 l.

Linnen-Money } 20 10 00

2 l. 10 s.

Seven

Seven Helpers.

	Salaries per Ann.
	l. s. d.
John Appleby	} Sal. and Linnen- Money, each } 20 10 00
Owen Byron	
John Gardiner	
James Macarthy	
Henry Wheeler	
Francis Butler	
John Ballimore	

Twelve Footmen.

Frederick Rosenbusch	} Sal. each 36 l. Lin. and Trim- ming-Money } 41 10 00 5 l. 10 s.
John Thompson	
Isaac Spicer	
Christopher Bulmer	
James Williams	
Peter Smith	
Jasper Vanguilder	
Alexander Ross	
John Volkman	
Robert Fabian	
David Lawson	
Leonard Buntor	

Four Chairmen.

William Dexter	} Sal. each 36 l. Linnen and Ne- cef. 3 l. 17 s. 6 d. }	
John Mann		39 17 06
George Room		
Owen Mackerell		
Farrier, Robert Barnes, for a Nag's Livery		20 00 00
Bottleman, Henry Flower		16 00 00

Officers and Servants below Stairs under the Treasurer.

The Right Honourable Spencer Compton Esq; his	} 100 00 00
Patent Fee	
He hath likewise 1 s. 6 d. per Pound upon all Sa- laries, Pensions, &c. above 100 l. and 1 s. upon all under 100 l.	

Four Clerks of the Household.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman Bart.	{	each	500 00 00
George Evelyn Esq;			
Robert Pitt Esq;			
Sir Thomas Read Bart.			
Clerk of the Kitchen, Spicery and Chandry, Hen. Powel Esq;	{	200 00 00	
Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry, Mr. Nicholas Jenkinson			
	{	50 00 00	
			Groom

		Salaries per Ann.		
		l.	s.	d.
Groom of <i>ditto</i> , <i>Thomas Badnech</i>	_____	40	00	00
Assistant of <i>ditto</i> , <i>John Humston</i>	_____	30	00	00
Yeoman of the Cellar, <i>Mr. Nicholas Nagel</i>	_____	50	00	00
1st Groom of <i>ditto</i> , <i>Samuel Towers</i>	_____	} each	40	00 00
2d Groom of <i>ditto</i> , <i>John Turner</i>	_____			
1st Master Cook, <i>Mr. John-Harman Bunt</i>	_____		80	00 00
Master Roaster, <i>Henry Binke</i>	_____		60	00 00
1st Yeoman Cook, <i>William Hounstleff</i>	_____	} each	50	00 00
2d Yeoman Cook, <i>George Rogers</i>	_____			
1st Groom Cook, <i>Alexander Galhoun</i>	_____	} each	40	00 00
2d <i>ditto</i> , <i>William Collins</i>	_____			
3d <i>ditto</i> , <i>Henry Lyon</i>	_____			
4th <i>ditto</i>	_____			
2d Roaster, <i>William Churchman</i>	_____	} each	30	00 00
3d Roaster, <i>Daniel Durant</i>	_____			
Scowrer, <i>John Howe</i>	_____			
His Assistant, <i>William Chaffin</i>	_____	} each	12	00 00
Soil-Carrier, <i>Joseph Hobson</i>	_____			
Three Turnbroches, <i>Richard Higgeson, Tho. Higgeson, and Henry Thomas</i>	_____	} each	12	00 00
Three Turnspit-Boys, <i>Leopold Blunt, Thomas Parry, and George Thomas</i>	_____			
Yeoman of the Scullery, <i>Mr. William Cook</i>	_____		40	00 00
1st Groom, <i>ditto</i> , <i>Samuel Colebatch</i>	_____		30	00 00
2d <i>ditto</i> , <i>Thomas Winwood</i>	_____		20	00 00
Table-Laundress, <i>Mrs. Dorothy Phillips</i>	_____		60	00 00
Allowance for her Laundry-Hire	_____		40	00 00
Harbinger, <i>Mr. John Sheen</i>	_____		50	00 00
Clerk to the Clerk of the Kitchen, <i>Tho. Holland</i>	_____		30	00 00
Servant under the Clerk of the Kitchen, in the Larder, Spicery and Chandry, <i>Stephen Towers</i>	_____		20	00 00
Table-Coverer to the Bed-Chamber-Women <i>Andrew Adamson</i> ; Ditto to the Maids of Honour, <i>John Turner</i> ; Ditto to the Gentlemen-Ushers, <i>James Dickson</i>	_____	} each	18	05 00
Two Messengers attending the Treasury, <i>Mr. Henry Johnson, Mr. Edward Godfrey</i> , Jun. Sal. 11 l. 1 s. 8 d. and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem	_____			
Necessary-Wom. to Leicester-House, <i>Mary Young</i>	_____		25	00 00
Pensioners to the Amount of	_____		1000	00 00
Allowance for Trophies to <i>Joseph Sabine Esq</i> ; Col. of the Regiment of <i>Welsh Fuzileers</i>	_____		100	00 00

NUMBER XXVIII.

Officers and Servants attending Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, &c.

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

Lord Chamberlain, Henry Earl of Grantham	—	1200	00	00
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Andrew Fountaine, Kt.		500	00	00
Mistress of the Robes, Eliz. Dutcheſs of Dorſet	—	400	00	00

Five Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

Elizabeth Dutcheſs of Dorſet	}	each	—	500	00	00
Mary Counteſs Comper						
Adelaid Dutcheſs of Shrewsbury						
Henrietta Counteſs of Grantham						
Elizabeth Counteſs of Briſtol						

Six Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Mary Medows	}	each	—	200	00	00
Mrs. Sophia How						
Mrs. Jane Smith						
Mrs. Bridget Carteret						
Mrs. Mary How						
Mrs. Mary Howard						

Six Bed-Chamber Women.

Mrs. Henrietta Howard	}	each	—	300	00	00
Mrs. Charlotte Clayton						
Mrs. Mary Selwyn						
Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Tichborne						
Mrs. Frances Neal						
Mrs Mary Herbert						

Two Pages of Honour.

James Kenedy	}	Esqs; each	—	150	00	00
Charles Collier						
Secretary, Charles Burgeſs Eſq;			—	150	00	00

Two Gentlemen-Uſhers.

Charles Selwyn	}	Esqs; each	—	150	00	00
John Savage						

Four Gentlemen-Waiters.

John Pearce	}	Esqs; each	—	100	00	00
John Eckersal						
Thomas Fazakerley						
Francis Chantrell						

Sal. per Ann.
l. s. d.

Two Pages of the Presence.

Mr. Thomas Pitt	} each	_____	40 00 00
Mr. James Brown			

Four Pages of the back Stairs.

Mr. John Pearce	} each	_____	80 00 00
Mr. Nicholas Rodenmacher			
Mr. John Christian Kraie			
Mr. Henry William Labman			
Serv. to the Pa. of the back Stairs, Herman Hobourg		_____	20 00 00
Body-Laundress, Mrs. Barbary Crow		_____	150 00 00
Additional Allowance		_____	50 00 00
Semstrefs, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawley		_____	150 00 00
Necessary Woman of the private Lodgings, Susanna	}	_____	46 00 00
Ireland			
Allowance for Necessaries		_____	10 00 00
Necessary Woman, Anne Hedgood		_____	34 00 00
Barge-Master, Mr. Richard Scott		_____	30 00 00

Fourteen Watermen.

John Fortes	} each	_____	03 03 00
William Freeman			
James Sandy			
Scarlet Smith			
Nicholas Unday			
William Knight			
William Wales			
Robert Cutler			
Anthony Hampton			
Henry Swaby			
John Clark			
Edward Hazley			
William Smalldridge			
Peter Scott			

The following Persons,

Privy-Purse, Augustus Schutz Esq; House-keepers at London and Richmond, Mrs. Purcel and Mrs. Powel; Porter, Mr. John Loyd; together with the Upholsterer, Physicians, Surgeon and Apothecary to the Family; as also the Stewards and Receivers, &c. of Wales, Cornwall and Ludlow; and likewise the Lady Governess, Nurses, and Servants attending the young Prince; together with several considerable Pensions, are not upon this Establishment, but paid by special Warrant.

NUM-

NUMBER XXIX.

The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary-Marshal of England, with the Deputy Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

HIS Grace *Thomas Duke of Norfolk.*

His Deputy for the Office of Marshal, *Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire,* by a Deputation from His Grace, approved by His Majesty under the Privy Signet.

Kings at Arms.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms of *Englishmen,* and Chief Officer of Arms of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the Southern, Eastern, and Western Parts of *England.*

Peter Le Neve, Esq; Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the Northern Parts of *England.*

The Marches of these two Principal Kings, are divided by the *River Trent.*

HERALDS.

Piers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor | *John Warburton, Esq; Somerset*

John Hesketh, Esq; Lancaster | *Edward Stibbs, Esq; Chester.*

York and Richmond Heralds now void.

Richard Mawson, Gent Portcullis. | — *Shepherd, Gent. Rouge dragon.*

James Green, Gent. Bluemantle. | — *Graham, Gent. Rougecroix.*

NUMBER XXX.

The Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners.

		Salaries per Ann.		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
C harles Duke of <i>St. Albans,</i> Captain	—————	1000	00	00
<i>William Seymour, Esq;</i> Lieutenant	—————	500	00	00
<i>William Wynne Esq;</i> Standard Bearer	—————	300	00	00
<i>Philip Pendock Esq;</i> Clerk of the Cheque	—————	120	00	00

Gentlemen

Gentlemen Pensioners.

Gentlemen of the
Band, who begin
Waiting at Lady-
Day and Michael-
mas.

George Westcomb
John Grub
William Westcomb
James Barnard
Henry Trent
Thomas Stansall
Nathaniel Lambert
Peter Power
Nicholas Blowing
George Bellamy
William Gisborne
Richard Sankey
Henry Barnsley
Thomas More
Samuel Savile
Jeremiah Wilkes
John Taylor
John Hinde
Edward Compton
Nicholas Arnold

Esqrs.

Gentlemen of the
Band, who begin
Waiting at Mid-
summer and New-
years-Day.

Paul Colton
Henry Pope
Richard Farnbrough
John Mum
William Taylor
James Kentish
Sir Andrew Chadwick, Bart.
Calverley Legh
George Maddison
Adam Wooley
Thomas Thayer
Richard Reeves
Henry Allen
John Wood
Henry Cooper
John Baughs
John Dagwell
John Crouch
Thomas Newman
——— Smith

Esqrs.

Esqrs.

James and Arthur Moor Esquires, Pay-Masters.
Mr. Matthew Goffet, Harbinger.
Mr. Charles Hayes, Ax-Keeper.

NUMB.

NUMBER XXX.

A LIST of the Yeomen of His Majesty's Guards, and their Officers.

			per Annum.		
			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
James Earl of Derby, Captain	—	—	1000	00	00
Thomas Windham, Esq; Lieutenant	—	—	500	00	00
Andrew Charlton, Esq; Ensign	—	—	300	00	00
— Stanley Esq; Clerk of the Cheque	—	—	15	00	00
— Mauners					
Thomas Whitmore	{	Esqrs. Corporals, each	150	00	00
Francis Clarke					
Solomon Ashly					

Here follow the Yeomen, as they wait in Turns under their several Ushers.

Richard Prefcod	{	Ushers.	James Kendrick
Richard Tarant			Daniel Seers
Robert Jenneway			William Brown
Richard Sampson			Edward Short
Thomas Scott			Francis Browne
Francis Sprig			James White
Thomas Griffith			William Aldril
Benjamin Potter			Thomas Dyson
Philip Oldis			James Holland
James Marshall			William Coats
Thomas Arnold			Thomas Collins
Benjamin Hall			John Smith
James Coppin			John Pritchard
Roger Cooke			Fowler Meaton
Bartholomew Faire			George Hewster
Joseph Webb	{		Thomas Crofskel
Charles Heoden			Thomas Small
William Moody			Edward Latman
Daniel Bangs			Daniel Cole
James Teale			John Caffell
Thomas Jessop			John Vaughan
Richard Clay			Thomas Howel
Richard Morris, Yeoman Bed-			Isaac Hufdey
goar.			George Dearden
John Stacey			Peter Waggoner
Francis Sprigg			Henry Holloway
Hugh More			John Grismond
Robert Rayner			Uriah Petty
Joseph Shepherd			

Richard Prescott, *Yeoman Hanger*

John Hackwell

Henry Meyter

John Ireland

Richard Webb

John Peal

George Caufey

Tobias Cocks

John Sanfum

Brian Tismond

Thomas Munden

John Wilkinson

John Hardcastle

Peter Lawrence

Edward Vaughan

Nicholas Gurr

Nathaniel Blunt, *Yeoman Hanger*

Thomas Roberts

Richard Tarrant

George Unwin

William Palmer

Samuel Claufon, *Yeoman Hanger*

Edward Hart, *Yeoman Hanger*

James Watfon

Thomas Prat

William Enfield

David Bernard

William Bulmar

Allin Wootton

Thomas Wherret

Thomas Farmor, *Yeoman Bedgoar*

Mungo Brand

Edward Stacey

George Tanton

George Thorpe

Michael Scott

Brian Wilcock

William Adams, *Yeoman Hanger*

George Hallam

Robert Manning

John Wignnell

William Smith, *Yeoman Hanger*

Robert Alcock.

The Salary of the Ushers, 49 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum each.

Yeomen, 39 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum each.

The Six Yeomen Hangers, and Two Yeomen Bedgoars, have the like Pay with the Ushers.

Robert Jackson

William Herbert

Chamber-Keepers 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Annum each.

N U M B.

NUMBER XXXI.

A LIST of the General Officers.

Generals.

EARL of Cadogan, General, and Commander in Chief.
 Earl of Portmore.
 Earl of Orkney.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Lord Newburgh.	Lieutenant General Macartney
Lieutenant General Compton	Lord Cobham
Lord Shannon	Earl of Stair
Lord Carpenter	Lieutenant General Wills.

Major-Generals.

Major General Wynn	Major General Pearce
Major General Whetham	Major General Evans
Major General Tatton	Major General Wade.
Major General Sabine	

Brigadier-Generals.

Brigadier Ruffel	Brigadier Mead
Brigadier Bisset	Brigadier Wheeler
Brigadier Borr	Lord Mark Kerr
Brigadier Stanwix	Brigadier Nappier
Lord William Hay	Brigadier Warring
Lord John Kerr	Brigadier Dalzell
Sir Charles Hotham	Brigadier Munden
Brigadier Gore	Brigadier Dormer
Brigadier Honywood	Brigadier Crofts
Brigadier Bowles	Lord Langford
Brigadier Grove	

NUMBER XXXII.

General Staff-Officers.

Paymaster General, Right Honourable Spencer Compton Esq;
 Commissary General, Sir William Strickland.
 Secretary at War, Honourable James Treby Esq;
 His Deputy, Richard Arnold Esq;
 His first Clerk, George Turbil Gent.
 Deputy Commissary General, John Gumley Esq;
 Sir Philip Meadows } Comptrollers of the Accompts
 Honourable James Bruce Esq; } of the Army.
 Their Secretary, Marmaduke Bealing Esq;
 Physician General, Sir Hans Sloane.
 Surgeon-General, Alexander Inglis.
 Adjutant-General, Colonel Adam Williamson.
 Quartermaster-General, Colonel John Armstrong.

NUM.

NUMBER XXXIII.

A LIST of all the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors in his Majesty's Troops of Guards, Granadier Guards, Regiments of Horse Dragoons and Foot in Great Britain.

COLONELS.		Lieutenant COLONELS.	MAJORS.
Horse Guards.	Lord Herbert	1st L. Col. J. Blathwayt	1st. Maj. Dan. Leighton
	Earl of Hertford	2d L. Col. John West	2d. Maj. Edm. Wright
	Lord Newburgh	1st L. Col. H. Cornwall	1st. Maj. Lewis Dives
	Lord Forrester	2d L. Col. Sir S. Leonard	2d. Maj. Phil. Roberts
Gr. G.	John Fane Esq;	1st L. Col. H. Compton	1st. Maj. John Mohun
	Henry Berkley Esq;	2d L. Col. Christ. Kein	2d. Maj. G. Cholmondly
	Duke of Bolton	1st L. Col. Sam. Horsey	1st. Maj. James Garch
	Lord Cobham	2d L. Col. Fr. Burton	2d. Maj. Ja. Haldane
Horse.	Lord Londonderry.	John Cope Esq;	Will. Godolphin Esq;
	Major General Wade	Edmund Turner Esq;	Alexand. Hubert Esq;
	Sir Charles Hotham	George Fielding Esq;	Francis Byng Esq;
	Col. James Campbel	Humphrey Bland Esq;	Patrick Lisle Esq;
Dragoons.	Lord Carpenter	Rich. Whitworth Esq;	Francis Naizon Esq;
	Major General Evans	Thomas Hull Esq;	Will. Bellendine Esq;
	Earl of Stairs	George Benson Esq;	Samuel Speed Esq;
	Colonel William Ker	Sir Robert Hay	Patrick Robertson Esq;
Foot Guards.	Brigadier Gore	Joshua Guest Esq;	Samuel Foley Esq;
	Brigadier Honynwood	John Browne Esq.	William Duckett Esq;
	Earl Cadogan	Alex. Montgomery Esq;	August. Duquerry Esq;
	Earl of Scarborough	Thomas Fowke Esq;	Matthew Steuart Esq;
Foot.	Earl of Dunmore	—— Pawlet Esq.	Philip Gery Esq;
	Colonel Peirce Kirke	Arch. Hamilton Esq;	John Suckling Esq;
	Lieutenant Gen. Wills	Major General Tatton	1st Maj. Brig. Russel
	Col. Charles Cadogan	Sir Adolph. Oughton	2d. Maj. Will. Lloyd
Foot.	Brigadier Grove	Lord William Hay	1st. Maj. J. Robinson
	Col. Edw. Montague	John Arnot Esq;	2d. Maj. John Folliot
	Brigadier Stanwix	Alexander Role Esq;	1st. Maj. James Scott
	Col. Jaspar Clayton	Thomas Saville Esq;	2d. Maj. Ja. St. Clair
Foot.	Col. Henry Harrison	Franc. Columbine Esq;	Peter Heart Esq;
	Col. John Cholmley	Herbert Lawrence Esq;	Alexander Deane Esq;
	Brigadier Ferrers dec	James Long Esq;	John Tucker Esq;
	Col. George Grove	Robert Reading Esq;	Scipio Duroure Esq;
Foot.	Lieut. Gen. Macartney	Will. Handasyde Esq;	Henry Domerque Esq;
	4th Col. John Pocock	Will. Robinson Esq;	Lewis Ormsby Esq;
	Col. Roger Handasyde	Christoph. Russel Esq;	—— Jones Esq;
	Maj. Gen. Sabine	—— Handasyde Esq;	Anthony Ligonier Esq;
Foot.	Col. —— Howard	Lord Lesly	Samuel Sleight Esq;
	Col. Henry Hawley	Abra. Devisscher Esq;	Thomas Talmarche Esq.
	Col. Edmund Fielding	—— Pinfold Esq;	—— Hawley Esq;
		Tho. Wentworth Esq;	James Montrezor Esq;
Foot.		—— Mead Esq;	—— Farcy Esq;
		—— Archer Esq;	—— Trice Esq;
		Alexand. Gordon Esq;	Newsham Piers Esq;
			—— Pollexfen Esq;
Foot.			—— Cobb Esq;
			Samuel Forster Esq;

Dates of the Commissions of GENERALS.

	As Generals.	As Lt. Gen.	As Maj. Gen.	As Brigadiers.	As Colonels.
Earl of Portmore	31st Jun. 1710	—	9 March, 1702	—	—
Earl of Orkney	Ditto	1st Jan. 1704	Ditto	—	1st Mar. 1789
Earl of Cadogan	12 July, 1717	10 Jan. 1709	1st Jan. 1706	25 Aug. 1704	25 April, 1694

Dates of the Commissions of Lieutenant-Generals.

Lord Newburgh	—	1st Jan. 1704	9 March, 1702	1st June, 1697	4 October, 1693
Lieutenant-General Withers	—	1st Jan. 1707	1st Jan. 1704	9 March, 1702	1st Aug. 1692
Lieutenant-General Compton	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 Feb. 1694
Lord Shannon	—	1st Jan. 1708	1st Jan. 1706	25 Aug. 1704	12 Feb. 1702
Lord Carpenter	—	1st Jan. 1708	15 Sept. 1708	25 Dec. 1705	10 Mar. 1701
Lieutenant-General Macartney	—	Ditto	1st Jan. 1709	Ditto	—
Lord Cobham	—	Ditto	Ditto	1st June, 1706	12 Feb. 1702
Earl of Stairs	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—
Lieutenant-General Wills	—	16 Nov. 1715	Ditto	Ditto	—

Dates of the Commissions of Major-Generals.

	As Maj. Gen.	As Brigadiers.	As Colonels.
Major-General Wynne —	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{8}{9}$	1st June, 1706	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{7}{8}$
Whetham —	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{9}{10}$	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$	29 Aug. 1792
Tatton —	Ditto —	Ditto —	1st Mar. 170 $\frac{2}{8}$
Sabine —	Ditto —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Pearce —	Ditto —	Ditto —	10 April, 1703
Evans —	Ditto —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Wightman —	Ditto —	Ditto —	26 Aug. 1703
Wade —	3 Octob. 1714	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{7}{8}$	27 Aug. 1704

Dates of the Commissions of Brigadiers.

Brigadier Ruffel —	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{9}{10}$	19 Octob. 1704
Brigadier Bisset —	Ditto —	20 Octob. 1704
Brigadier Borr —	Ditto —	5 Decem. 1704
Brigadier Stanwix —	Ditto —	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{4}{5}$
Lord William Hay —	Ditto —	13 Feb. 170 $\frac{4}{5}$
Lord John Ker —	Ditto —	13 Mar. 170 $\frac{4}{5}$
Sir Charles Hotham —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Brigadier Gore —	Ditto —	11 April, 1705
Brigadier Honeywood —	19 Sept. 1710	27 May, 1709
Brigadier Grove —	12 Feb. 171 $\frac{0}{1}$	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{5}{8}$
Brigadier Mead —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Brigadier Wheeler —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Lord Mark Ker —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Brigadier Moncall —	Ditto —	Ditto —
Brigadier Nappier —	Ditto —	1st June, 1706
Brigadier Waring —	Ditto —	24 June, 1706
Brigadier Dalzell —	Ditto —	1st Aug. 1706
Brigadier Munden —	Ditto —	16 Sept. 1706
Brigadier Dormer —	Ditto —	1st Jan. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$
Brigadier Crofts —	Ditto —	—
Lord Longford —	1st Jan. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 Aug. 1708

N U M B. XXXIV.

*An Account of the Establishment of the Guards, Garrisons,
and Land Forces in Great Britain, &c.*

The Staff-Officers, and their Pay.

	Per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
P aymaster General				
Secretary to the Forces		1	0	0
Two Comptrolers of the Accompts of the Army, at 750 l. per Annum each		4	2	2
Commissary General of the Musters, 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Diem; whereof 150 l. per Ann. is to be paid out of the Day's Pay allowed by the Establish- ment to Chelsea Hospital. To the Deputy Com- missary General, 1 l. 3 s. To six Deputy Com- missaries, 10 s. each per Diem. To one Deputy Commissary in North Britain, 10 s. per Diem. One Deputy at Jersey and Guernsey, 2 s. and 6 d. per Diem. One for Scilly, 1 s. and 4 d. per Diem, and two Clerks at 2 s. and 6 d. each.		5	19	4
Judge Advocate General, for himself, 15 s. and his Clerk 2 s. 6 d. and his Deputy at Jersey and Guernsey, 2 s. 6 d.		1	0	0
Adjutant General		1	0	0
Quarter-Master General		1	0	0
Physician-General		0	10	0
Secretary to the Generals		0	10	0
Chaplain General		0	6	8
Secretary to the Comptrolers of the Accompts of the Army		0	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Secretary to the Commander in Chief in North Britain		0	10	0
Clerk of the Courts Martial in North Britain		0	7	6
Deputy Quarter-Master General		0	10	0
Two Aids de Camp to the General, at 10 s. per Diem each		1	0	0
Total		19	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Contingencies upon Account		27	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

His Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord Herbert, consisting of 181 Gentlemen, Officers included.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Captain	_____	1	0	0
In lieu of his Servants	_____	0	16	0
Two Lieutenants, each 15 s.	_____	1	10	0
In lieu of their Servants, 16 s. each	_____	1	12	0
Cornet	_____	0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants	_____	0	8	0
Two Exempts, each 12 s.	_____	1	4	0
In lieu of one Servant among them	_____	0	4	0
Four Brigadiers, each 10 s.	_____	2	0	0
Four Sub-Brigadiers, each 5 s.	_____	1	0	0
Chaplain	_____	0	6	8
Adjutant	_____	0	7	0
Surgeon 6 s. and one Horse to carry his Chest 2 s.	_____	0	8	0
Four Trumpeters 5 s. each	_____	1	0	0
Kettle Drummer	_____	0	5	0
One Hundred and Fifty-six private Gentlemen, at 4 s. each	_____	31	4	0
Total for the First Troop				45 6 8

The Second, Third, and Fourth Troop of Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, the Lord Newburgh, and the Lord Forrester, consist of the like Numbers, and amount in all to Five Hundred Forty-three Gentlemen, Officers included.

NB. That the Pay of the Second, Third, and Fourth Troops of Horse Guards, each consisting of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amounts to	} 136 0 0
<i>per Diem</i>	
Total for the four Troops	181 6 8

His Majesty's First Troop of Granadier Guards, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Fane, consisting of One Hundred Seventy Six Men, Officers included.

	Per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
Captain and Colonel	—	1	0	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	10	0
Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Colonel	—	0	15	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	7	6
Major, for himself and Horse, and in lieu of his Servants	—	1	0	0
Two Lieutenants and Captains, 12 s. each	—	1	4	0
In lieu of their Servants	—	0	10	0
Guidon and Captain	—	0	11	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	5	0
Two Sub-Lieutenants, 10 s. each	—	1	0	0
Chaplain	—	0	6	8
Surgeon, 6 s. and 2 s. for a Horse to carry his Chest	—	0	8	0
Adjutant	—	0	7	0
Six Serjeants, 4 s. each	—	1	4	0
Six Corporals, 3 s. each	—	0	18	0
Four Drummers, 2 s. 6 d. each	—	0	10	0
Four Hautboys, ditto	—	0	10	0
One Hundred and Forty Five private Men, 2 s. 6 d. each	—	18	2	6
Total for this Troop	—	29	8	8

The Second Troop of Granadier Guards, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Berkley, consisting of the like Numbers; the Pay is the same; so that the Total of the two Troops of Granadier Guards amounts to

And the Total of the four Troops of Horse Guards

Marshal to the Horse and Granadier Guards

Total for the Horse and Granadier Guards per Diem

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by the Duke of Bolton, consisting of nine Troops of Twenty seven effective private Men in each. In all, Three Hundred and Ten Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	0	12	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	8	0
Major, as such	—	0	5	6
Chaplain	—	0	6	8
	* 0 0 3			Adju.

						<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adjutant	_____		_____			0	5	0	
Surgeon and his Horse		_____		_____		0	6	0	
Kettle-Drummer	_____		_____		_____	0	3	0	
							2	13	2

One Troop.

Captain 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	7	6
Lieutenant 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	10	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	5	0
Cornet 5 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	9	0
In lieu of his Servants	—	0	5	0
Quarter-master 4 s. and 2 s. for his Horse	—	0	6	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	2	6
Two Corporals 3 s. each	—	0	6	0
Trumpeter	—	0	2	8
27 Men 2 s. 6 d. each	—	3	7	6
Total			6	15 6

Allowance to Widows	_____	_____	o	5	o
Allowance to the Colonel for Cloathing lost by } Deserters	_____	_____	o	4	o
Allowance to the Captain for Recruits, &c.	_____	_____	o	4	o
Allowance to the Agent	_____	_____	o	2	o
Total				7	10 2

NB. The Pay of eight Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troop abovementioned, amounts to

60	1	4
Total for this Regiment	70	5 2

His Majesty's own Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Cobham, consisting of nine Troops of 25 effective private Men in each. In all 292 Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, as such	_____	_____	o	12	o
In lieu of Servants	_____	_____	o	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	_____	_____	o	8	o
Major, as such	_____	_____	o	5	6
Chaplain	_____	_____	o	6	8
Adjutant	_____	_____	o	5	o
					Surgeon

	<i>Per Diem</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Surgeon and his Horse	—	0	6	0
Kettle-Drummer	—	0	3	0
	Total	2	13	8

One Troop.

Captain 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	7	6
Lieutenant 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	10	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	5	0
Cornet 5 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	9	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	5	0
Quarter-master 4 s. and 2 s. for a Horse	—	0	6	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	2	6
Two Corporals 3 s. each	—	0	6	0
Trumpeter	—	0	2	8
25 effective private Troopers 2 s. 6 d. each	—	3	2	6
	Total	6	10	2

Allowance to Widows	—	0	5	0
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.	—	0	4	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	0	4	0
To the Agent	—	0	2	0
	Total	7	5	2

NB. The Pay of eight Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troop abovementioned, amounts to

58	1	4
Total for this Regiment	68	0 2

The Regiment of Horse commanded by Major-General Wade, consisting of six Troops of 25 effective private Men in each, amounts in all to 156 Men, Officers included.

One Troop.

Captain 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	7	6
Lieutenant 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	10	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	5	0
Cornet 5 s. and two Horses 2 s. each	—	0	9	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	5	0
Quarter-master 4 s. and 2 s. a Horse	—	0	6	0
In lieu of his Servant	—	0	2	6
	* 0 0 4			Two

	<i>Per Diem</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two Corporals 3 <i>s.</i> each	—	0	6	0
Trumpeter	—	0	2	8
25 effective private Troopers 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	—	3	2	6
Total		6	10	2

Allowance to Widows	—	0	5	0
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.	—	0	4	0
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	0	2	0
Total		7	5	2

NB. The Pay of five Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troop abovementioned, amounts to

Total for this Regiment

Total for two Regiments

The Royal Regiment of DRAGOONS commanded by Sir Charles Hotham, consisting of six Troops of 25 effective private Men in each. In all 207 Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	0	15	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	4	6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	0	9	0
Major, as such	—	0	5	0
Chaplain	—	0	6	8
Adjutant	—	0	5	0
Surgeon	—	0	6	0
Total		2	11	2

One Troop.

Captain 8 <i>s.</i> and three Horses 3 <i>s.</i>	—	0	11	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	4	6
Lieutenant 4 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i>	—	0	6	0
In lieu of Servants	—	0	3	0
Cornet 3 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i>	—	0	5	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	8	0
Quarter-master, for himself and Horse	—	0	4	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	0	1	6
Serjeant	—	0	2	9
Two Corporals 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> each	—	0	4	6
Drummer	—	0	2	3
				Hautboy

	Per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
Hautboy	—	—	—	—
25 effective Dragoons, each 1 s. 9 d. for Man and Horse	—	—	—	—
		0	2	0
		2	3	9

Total 4 13 3

Allowance to Widows	—	—	—	—
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c.	—	—	—	—
		0	2	0
		0	2	6
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	—	—	—
		0	2	4
To the Agent	—	—	—	—
		0	1	2

Total 5 1 3

NB. The Pay of five Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troop abovementioned, amounts to

25 6 3

Total for this Regiment 32 18 8

The Pay of seven other Regiments of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Campbell, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Stair, Colonel Kerr, Major-General Evans, Brigadier Honywood, and Brigadier Gore, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment abovementioned, amounts to

230 10 8

Total for the eight Regiments 263 9 4

His Majesty's First Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl Cadogan, consisting of 28 Companies of 59 Men in each, Officers included. In all 1669 effective Men.

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, as such	—	—	—	—
In lieu of Servants	—	—	—	—
		1	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, as such	—	—	—	—
		0	2	6
Major, as such	—	—	—	—
		0	12	0
Second Major, as such	—	—	—	—
		0	8	0
Chaplain	—	—	—	—
		0	8	0
Surgeon 4 s. and four Mates 2 s. 6 d. each	—	—	—	—
		0	6	8
Three Adjutants 4 s. each	—	—	—	—
		0	14	0
Two Quarter-masters 4 s. each	—	—	—	—
		0	12	0
Solicitor	—	—	—	—
		0	8	0
Drum-Major	—	—	—	—
		0	4	0
Deputy-Marshal	—	—	—	—
		0	1	6
Three Hautboys 1 s. 6 d. each	—	—	—	—
		0	1	0
		0	4	6

Total 5 2 2

One

	One Company.	Per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
Captain	—	—	0	14	0
In lieu of Servants	—	—	0	2	6
Lieutenant	—	—	0	7	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	0	10
Ensign	—	—	0	5	0
In lieu of a Servant	—	—	0	0	10
Two Serjeants, 1 s. 6 d. each	—	—	0	3	0
Three Corporals, 1 s. each	—	—	0	3	0
Two Drummers, 1 s. each	—	—	0	2	0
Forty-Nine effective private Men, 10 d. each	—	—	2	0	10

Total — 3 19 0

Allowance to Widows	—	—	0	1	8
To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters	—	—	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Agent	—	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total — 4 4 0

NB. The Pay of Twenty-Three Companies, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Company above-mentioned, amounts to — 96 12 0

NB. The Pay of four Companies of Granadiers which compleat this Regiment, amounts to — 17 4 0

Total for the whole Regiment amounts to — 123 2 2

His Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Scarborough, consisting of Eighteen Companies of Fifty-Nine Men in each, Officers included; and in the Whole of 1072 Men, Officers included as before.

The Pay of the Field and Staff-Officers amounts to 4 4 8
And the Pay of the whole Regiment, including the said Officers, and all others, together with the private Men, amounts to 80 8 0

The Pay of his Majesty's Third Regiment of Foot-Guard, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment above-mentioned, amounts to the like Sum of — 80 8 0

The Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Kirk, consisting of Ten Companies, of Twenty-Five private Men in each, amounts in the Whole to 445 Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

			Per Diem. l.	s.	d.
Colonel, as such	_____	_____	0	12	0
In lieu of Servants	_____	_____	0	2	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	_____	_____	0	7	0
Major	_____	_____	0	5	0
Captain	_____	_____	0	6	8
Adjutant	_____	_____	0	4	0
Quarter-Master	_____	_____	0	4	0
In lieu of a Servant	_____	_____	0	0	8
Surgeon, 4s. Mate, 2s. 6d.	_____	_____	0	6	6
Total			2	7	10

The Pay of One Company of such a Regiment } amounts to _____ 2 12 8

And the Pay of Eight Companies more of the like } Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Com- } 21 1 4
pany above-mentioned, is _____

The Pay of one Company of Granadiers, is _____ 2 13 8

And the whole Pay of this Regiment _____ 28 15 6

The Pay of Ten more Regiments of Foot, com- }
manded by Colonel Cadogan, Colonel Chomley, }
Colonel Harrison, Brigadier Grove, Colonel }
Mountague, Lieutenant-General Macartney, Lieu- }
tenant-General Wills, Major-General Sabine, Col. } 287 15 0
Clayton, and Brigadier Stanwix, being of the }
like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Re- }
giment above-mentioned, amount to _____

And all the Eleven together, to _____ 316 10 6

The Regiment of Invalids, commanded by Colonel Fielding, consisting of Ten Companies of Forty-Four private Men in each: In all, Five Hundred Twenty-Four, Officers being included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

Colonel	_____	_____	_____	0	14	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	_____	_____	_____	0	7	0
Major	_____	_____	_____	0	5	0
Chaplain	_____	_____	_____	0	6	8
Adjutant	_____	_____	_____	0	4	0
						Quarter-

		<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarter-Master	—	—	0	4	8
Surgeon and Mate	—	—	0	6	6
Total,	—	—	2	7	10

The Pay of one Company of this Regiment comes to	—	—	2	4	4
And the Cloathing for such a Company, consisting of a Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches; a Hat, two Shirts, two Neckcloaths, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Sword, a Belt, each	—	—	3	0	10
Non-commission'd Officer, once in two Years, with Medicines for Sick, and to Agent, &c. —	—	—	2	9	6
The Pay of Nine Companies more, at the same Rates and Numbers as the foregoing, amounts to	—	—	22	5	6

Total for the Regiment — 27 2 10

NB. There are Twenty-five Companies of Invalids, each Company consisting of Fifty-two Men, including Officers, that do Duty in the Garrisons of Great Britain: The Pay of all which Twenty-five Companies amounts to	—	—	61	17	6
--	---	---	----	----	---

The Charge of his Majesty's Garrisons.

For *BERWICK*.

The whole Pay <i>per Diem</i> amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle) —	—	—	2	11	7
And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town	—	—	0	16	5
To the Lieutenant-Governor	—	—	0	10	0
For Pay of <i>Blackness</i> -Castle, including 16 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to the Governor, amounts to	—	—	1	17	11

The Pay of <i>Calshot</i> -Castle amounts to	—	—	0	6	6
<i>Carlisle</i>	—	—	0	19	0
<i>Chester</i>	—	—	1	4	0
<i>Clifford's Fort</i> near <i>Tinmouth</i>	—	—	0	6	0
The Pay of the <i>Cinque Ports</i> , including the Lord Warden, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> The Lieutenant of <i>Dover</i> -Castle, 10 <i>s.</i> amounts to	—	—	4	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dunbarton-Castle	—	1	19	11
Dartmouth	—	0	16	0
Edinburgh-Castle	—	4	16	11
Gravesend and Tilbury together	—	2	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Guernsey, inclusive of the Governor	—	1	2	8
Hull, &c.	—	2	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hurt-Castle	—	0	14	0
Holy-Island	—	0	3	0
Jersey, exclusive of the Governor	—	1	2	0
Landguard Fort	—	0	16	0
St. Maws	—	0	10	6
Pendennis	—	1	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plymouth, and St. Nicolas-Castle, 3 l. 10 s. 7 d. including the Governor, amounts to	} —	5	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland-Castle	—	0	8	2
Portsmouth, including the Governor, 1 l. 18 s. 4 d. the Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to	} —	5	2	0
South-Sea-Castle	—	0	8	0
Sheerness, including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to	} —	2	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Scilly-Island	—	0	18	0
Scarborough-Castle	—	0	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling, including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to	} —	4	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinmouth-Castle, consisting only of a Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to	} —	1	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tower of LONDON.

To the Constable and Chief Governor	—	2	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lieutenant	—	1	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deputy-Lieutenant	—	1	0	0
Chaplain	—	0	6	8
Tower-Major	—	0	10	0
Surgeon	—	0	2	6
Master Gunner	—	0	2	0
Four other Gunners, 1 s. each	—	0	4	0
Gentleman Porter	—	0	4	7
Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 s. 6 d. each	—	2	6	8
Physician	—	0	1	1
Apothecary	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gentleman

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Gentleman Goaler	—	0	1	1
Water-Pumper	—	0	0	7
Yeoman Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates—	—	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scavenger	—	0	0	4
Clock-Keeper, and Bell-Ringer	—	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs and Intelligence, and fweeping the Chim- nies	—	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fuel for the Warders	—	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	—	9	16	1

Upnor-Castle, including Upnor, Cockamwood, and Gillingham	—	1	11	0
Fort-William	—	1	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Windsor-Castle, including to the Governor 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ In all	—	3	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Yarmouth	—	0	14	0
Isle of Wight, comprising Sandown-Fort, Yarmouth- Castle, Carrisbrook-Castle, and Cowes-Castle, in- cluding to the Governor, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. To the Lieutenant-Governor, 1 <i>l.</i> The Whole is	—	4	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surveyor of the Guards, being the Person who looks after the Repairs of the Horse-Guards in and about St. James's Park and the Tilt-Yard —	—	0	2	6
To St. James's Park-Gunners, 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> with the Allowances to the Fire-Master to the Granadiers, to the Messengers of the Secretary, to the Forces and Pay-Master-General, to the Drum-Major- General, to the Provost-Marshal-General and his Men; to the Barack-Master-General in North Britain, and the Barack-Master in the Savoy; to the Surgeon of the Town and Castle of In- verness, and the Barack of Bernera, Killichuiman, and Rivan of Badanoch. In all, per Diem	—	3	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Regulation

Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Baracks in the Garrisons hereafter mention'd.

	Per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
For Berwick	—	300	0	0
Blackness-Castle	—	10	0	0
Calshot-Castle	—	10	0	0
Carlisle	—	36	0	0
Chester	—	30	0	0
Cinque Ports	—	18	0	0
Dumbarton-Castle	—	10	0	0
Edinburgh-Castle	—	20	0	0
Gravesend and Tilbury	—	73	0	0
Guernsey	—	40	0	0
Hull, and the Blockhouse	—	273	0	0
Hurst-Castle	—	18	0	0
Jersey Island	—	63	0	0
Landguard Fort	—	18	0	0
St. Maws	—	10	0	0
Pendennis	—	18	0	0
Plymouth	—	91	0	0
St. Nicholas Island, and Mount Batten	—	36	0	0
Portland-Castle	—	10	0	0
Portsmouth	—	500	0	0
Sheerness	—	91	0	0
Scilly Island	—	18	0	0
Scarborough-Castle	—	10	0	0
Sterling-Castle	—	20	0	0
Tynmouth-Castle	—	18	0	0
Tower of London	—	127	0	0
Upnor	—	20	0	0
Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, Bedding, Firing and Candle	—	150	0	0
Windsor	—	18	0	0
North-Tarmouth	—	10	0	0
Isle of Wight	—	54	0	0
For the Horse-Guards in the Whole	—	350	0	0
For the Foot-Guards in the Whole	—	450	0	0
For the Guards that do Duty at Edinburgh and the Cannon Gate	—	120	0	0
To the Baracks in the Savoy, including Attend- ance, and all other Incidents	—	340	0	0
Total	—	3341	0	0

N.B. The Preceding Establishments are just as they have been for some Years past ; but as the Parliament of *Great Britain* have voted an Augmentation of Four Thousand Non-Commission Officers, and private Men, which are to be blended in the several Regiments of Horse, Dragoons and Foot in this Kingdom, the several Regiments will continue as they now stand, and only an Increase of Numbers will hereafter appear in each Regiment, when new Establishments come to be form'd for the Year 1723.

NUMB. XXXV.

NUMBER XXXV.

*A General LIST of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet,
with the Dates of their First Commissions as Captains,
from which they are allowed to take Post.*

Admiralty-Office,
1 March, 1720.

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

F Francis Wivell	—	—	28	September,	1688
Thomas Harlow	—	—	19	March,	1689
James Moodie	—	—	14	April,	1690
Sir Jacob Banks	—	—	26	August,	1690
Robert Fairfax	—	—	15	November,	1690
Joseph Soanes	—	—	23	February,	1690
John Evans	—	—	10	July,	1691
Samuel Vincent	—	—	1	June,	1692
Thomas Liell	—	—	19	August,	1692
John Hartnoll	—	—	3	December,	1692
Thomas Butler	—	—	3	October,	1693
John Huntington	—	—	12	December	1693
Thomas Stepney	—	—	27	December,	1693
John Smith	—	—	23	January,	1693
Nathaniel Grantham	—	—	13	August,	1694
John Edwards	—	—	24	April,	1695
Richard Culliford	—	—	9	June,	1695
Richard Haddock	—	—	20	December,	1695
Sir Nicholas Trevanion	—	—	25	May,	1696
John Cooper	—	—	29	June,	1696
Charles Strickland	—	—	7	August,	1696
John Underdown	—	—	25	August,	1696
Sir George Walton	—	—	19	January,	1696
John Aldred	—	—	11	February,	1696
Salmon Morris	—	—	14	May,	1697
Robert Hughes	—	—	28	June,	1697
John Balchen	—	—	25	July,	1697
Barrow Harris	—	—	13	August,	1697
Tuder Trevor	—	—	8	October,	1697
Bennet Allen	—	—	27	February,	1698
George Martin	—	—	8	July,	1700
Philip Cavendish	—	—	17	January,	1700
Robert Watkins	—	—	28	January,	1700

Right.

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Right Hon. Hen. Lord Maynard	15	January,	1701
Philip Boys	20	February,	1701
Stephen Martin	6	March,	1701
Richard Hughes	19	June,	1702
Richard Canning	22	August,	1702
Robert Thompson	26	September,	1702
Charles Smith	12	October,	1702
Thomas Meads	3	January,	1702
Joseph Taylor	15	February,	1702
Jordan Sandys	12	March,	1702
Thomas Mathews	24	May,	1703
George Rogers	8	July,	1703
Humphry Pudner	10	July,	1703
Edward St. Lo	9	September,	1703
Henry Partington	20	October,	1703
Henry Gore	29	October,	1703
Walter Riddell	21	December,	1703
John Trotter	7	February,	1703
Thomas Scott	2	March,	1703
Robert Harland	24	March,	1703
Thomas Kempthorn	31	March,	1704
James Moneypenny	16	August,	1704
Thomas Lawrence	18	October,	1704
William Herriott	14	November,	1704
Honourable Charles Stewart	1	December,	1704
Sir George Saunders	11	January,	1704
Robert Coleman	25	September,	1705
Edward Vernon	22	January,	1705
Bartholomew Candler	27	January,	1705
John Clifton	2	February,	1705
John Roberts	19	April,	1706
Richard Lestock	29	April,	1706
George Lord Forbes	16	July,	1706
Henry Long	17	September,	1706
Galfridus Walpole	17	October,	1706
Joseph Winder	1	December,	1706
Archibald Hamilton	7	January,	1706
Robert Boulter	28	January,	1706
William Faulkner	17	March,	1706
Nicholas Haddock	6	April,	1707
John Hagar	12	June,	1707
John Chilley	18	July,	1707
Walter Piggot	13	November,	1707
John Cockburn	14	November,	1707

Tancred

NAMES,

SENIORITY.

Tancred Robinson	_____	8	January,	1707
Sir Robert Johnson	_____	3	February,	1707
Francis Percy	_____	12	February,	1707
Henry Blinstone	_____	28	February,	1707
Chaloner Ogle	_____	14	March,	1707
John Mihell	_____	31	March,	1708
Edward Holland	_____	23	July,	1708
Henry Lawson	_____	31	July,	1708
John Goodall	_____	25	September,	1708
Richard Rowzier	_____	2	October,	1708
John Hemington	_____	12	November,	1708
James Gunman	_____	20	December,	1708
Conningsby Norbury	_____	12	January,	1708
James Steuart	_____	14	January,	1708
Charles Vanbrugh	_____	21	February,	1708
Robert Trevor	_____	2	March,	1708
William Clarke	_____	8	March,	1708
Nicholas Smith	_____	8	March,	1708
William Ockman	_____	8	March,	1708
Nicholas Eaton	_____	11	March,	1708
John Sapsford	_____	18	March,	1708
Charles Brown	_____	18	March,	1708
George Gordon	_____	9	April,	1709
Thomas Jacob	_____	26	April,	1709
George Purvis	_____	22	May,	1709
Nathaniel Hubbard	_____	27	May,	1709
Thomas Beverly	_____	10	June,	1709
William Houlding	_____	15	June,	1709
Edward Story	_____	17	June,	1709
Charles Hardy	_____	28	June,	1709
Francis Drake	_____	21	August,	1709
St. John Charlton	_____	10	November,	1709
Caleb Wade	_____	18	November,	1709
John Furzer	_____	16	March,	1709
Streynsham Master	_____	22	March,	1709
William Collier	_____	10	May,	1710
William Elford	_____	10	October,	1710
Philip Vanbrugh	_____	27	November,	1710
Robert Pearson	_____	25	December,	1710
Andrew Douglas	_____	25	January,	1710
John Gray	_____	26	January,	1710
Francis Cooper	_____	27	January,	1710
Matthew Elford	_____	5	March,	1710
John Fletcher	_____	7	March,	1710

NAMES.			SENIORITY.	
Covil Mayne	—	—	16 May,	1711
Arthur Feild	—	—	22 October,	1711
Edmund Hooke	—	—	30 November,	1711
John Temple	—	—	24 March,	1711
William Cawley	—	—	11 July,	1712
Sir William Sanderfon	—	—		
Thomas Hughes	—	—		
Thomas Dennett	—	—		
John Parr	—	—		
John Wood	—	—		
Matthew Campbell	—	—		
Charles Poole	—	—		
William Lloyd	—	—		
Christopher Parker	—	—		
Richard Girlington	—	—		
Thomas Graves	—	—		
Ezekiel Wright	—	—		
Arthur Jones	—	—		
Thomas Howard	—	—	Take Post by a General Order, 1 Jan. 1712.	
John St. Loe	—	—		
Sir Edward Blacket	—	—		
Robert Harward	—	—		
Thomas Whorwood	—	—		
William Haddock	—	—		
Tyrwit Cayley	—	—		
Thomas Davers	—	—		
William Owen	—	—		
John Shorter	—	—		
Mungo Herdman	—	—		
Thomas Marwood	—	—		
Sir Hugh Myddleton	—	—		
Hercules Baker	—	—		
Charles Arrundell	—	—		
Edward Falkingham	—	—	26 February,	1712
John Pace	—	—	27 February,	1712
Christopher O'Brien	—	—	11 April,	1713
Francis Hume	—	—	24 July,	1713
Samuel Meads	—	—	16 February,	1713
Francis Willis	—	—	28 September,	1714
Arthur Delgarno	—	—	18 December,	1714
Edward Whitworth	—	—	2 June,	1715
Thomas Williams	—	—	9 July,	1715
Charles Kendal	—	—	26 July,	1715
Thomas Smart	—	—	26 July,	1715

Digby

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

Digby Dent	— — —	5 October,	1715
Vincent Pearse	— — —	5 October,	1715
Ellis Brand	— — —	19 October,	1715
George Fairlie	— — —	10 March,	1715
William Smith	— — —	10 May,	1716
Honourable George Clinton	— — —	25 June,	1716
William Rowley	— — —	26 June,	1716
John Stevens	— — —	16 August,	1716
John Rose	— — —	14 September,	1716
John Hildesley	— — —	14 September,	1716
Thomas Whitney	— — —	13 October,	1716
Robert Mann	— — —	22 December,	1716
Baron Wylde	— — —	8 October,	1717
Samuel Chadwick	— — —	14 March,	1717
Francis Knighton	— — —	17 April,	1718
John Yeo	— — —	27 June,	1718
William Martin	— — —	9 October,	1718
Samuel Atkins	— — —	3 December,	1718
John Hubbard	— — —	5 December,	1718
Edward Gregory	— — —	11 March,	1718
John Waldron	— — —	20 March,	1718
Francis Blake Delaval	— — —	26 March,	1719
William Davies	— — —	30 June,	1719
Thomas Durell	— — —	9 February,	1719
Isaac Townsend	— — —	9 February,	1719
Thomas Waterhouse	— — —	24 April,	1720
James Luck	— — —	29 May,	1720
Humphrey Orme	— — —	1 June,	1720
Edward Reddish	— — —	28 September,	1720
Daniel Morris	— — —	30 September,	1720
John Cundett	— — —	20 January,	1720
Henry Medley	— — —	17 February,	1720

MASTERS and COMMANDERS.

John Robinson	— — —	27 March,	1690
John Guy	— — —	21 March,	1691
George Breholt	— — —	22 May,	1693
Charles Desborow	— — —	7 July,	1693
William Moses	— — —	23 January,	1693
John Tonkin	— — —	21 January,	1702
Clempson Cave	— — —	18 November,	1703

NAMES.		SENIORITY.	
James Millefon	—	28 November,	1704
Nathaniel Taylor	—	13 September,	1707
Ralph Eaglesfield	—	16 March,	1707
Robert Robinson	—	1 April,	1708
David Urry	—	5 July,	1709
James Hanway	—	17 August,	1709
Robert Jennings	—	22 September,	1709
John Boyse	—	4 October,	1709
Edward Mansell	—	5 October,	1709
Joseph Lingen	—	30 July,	1710
Sir George Stewart	—	8 November,	1710
James Grainger	—	6 February,	1710
Timothy Splaine	—	13 March,	1710
William Stephenson	—	25 February,	1711
Thomas Keightley	—	20 November,	1714
George Pomroy	—	8 January,	1717
Charles Chamberlayne	—	17 March,	1717
George Protheroe	—	26 March,	1718
Mathew Confett	—	7 December,	1718
Charles Molloy	—	18 April,	1719
John Toller	—	18 May,	1719
Robert Long	—	3 October,	1719
Christopher Harris	—	11 February,	1719
Timothy Brett	—	24 April,	1720
John Weller	—	30 September,	1720
Edward Brookes	—	31 October,	1720
John Trevor	—	17 February,	1720

NUM.

NUMBER XXXVI.

*A LIST of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, with their
Number of Men and Guns.*

<i>First Rates.</i>		<i>Third Rates.</i>	
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>
R OYAL Anne	780 100	Torbay	520 80
Britannia	780 100	Bedford	440 70
Royal George	780 100	Berwick	440 70
London	780 100	Burford	440 70
Royal Sovereign	850 100	Bredah	440 70
Victory	780 100	Buckingham	440 70
Royal William	780 100	Captain	440 70
		Edenburgh	440 70
		Elizabeth	440 70
		Essex	440 70
		Prince Frederick	440 70
		Grafton	440 70
		Hampton-Court	440 70
		Ipswich	440 70
		Kent	440 70
		Lenox	440 70
		Monmouth	440 70
		Nassaw	440 70
		Northumberland	440 70
		Royal Oak	440 70
		Orford	440 70
		Revenge	440 70
		Suffolk	440 70
		Sterling-Castle	440 70
		Yarmouth	440 70
<i>Second Rates.</i>		<i>Fourth Rates.</i>	
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>
Barfleur	680 90	Canterbury	365 60
Blenheim	680 90	Defyance	365 60
Prince George	680 90	Dreadnought	365 60
St. George	680 90	Dunkirk	365 60
Marlborough	680 90	Exeter	365 60
Namure	680 90	Kingstone	365 60
Neptune	680 90	Lyon	365 60
Prince	680 90	Mary	365 60
Princess	680 90	Medway	365 60
Ramillies	680 90	Montague	365 60
Sandwich	680 90	Nottingham	365 60
Vanguard	680 90	Plymouth	365 60
Union	680 90		
<i>Third Rates.</i>			
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>		
Boyne	520 80		
Cambridge	520 80		
Chichester	520 80		
Cornwall	520 80		
Cumberland	520 80		
Devonshire	520 80		
Dorsetshire	520 80		
Humber	520 80		
Lancaster	520 80		
Newark	520 80		
Norfolk	520 80		
Ranelagh	520 80		
Russel	520 80		
Shrewsbury	520 80		
Somerfet	520 80		

Ships

Fourth Rates.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Rippon	365	60
Rupert	365	60
Sunderland	365	60
Superbe	365	60
Windfor	365	60
Yorke	365	60
Advice	35	50
St. Albans	280	50
Anthelope	280	50
Argyle	280	50
Affiance	280	50
Bristol	280	50
Burlington	280	50
Centurion	280	50
Chatham	280	50
Chester	280	50
Colchester	280	50
Dartmouth	280	50
Deptford	280	50
Dragon	280	50
Falkland	280	50
Falmouth	280	50
Gloucester	280	50
Greenwich	280	50
Guernsey	280	50
Hampshire	280	50
Jersey	280	50
Leopard	280	50
Litchfield	280	50
New Castle	280	50
Nonfuch	280	50
Norwich	280	50
Oxford	280	50
Panther	280	50
Pembroke	280	50
Portland	280	50
Preston	280	50
Rocheſter	280	50
Romney	280	50
Ruby	280	50
Salisbury	280	50
Severne	280	50
Strafford	280	50
Swallow	280	50
Sutherland	280	50
Tilbury	280	50

Fourth Rates.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Tyger	280	50
Warwick	280	50
Weymouth	280	50
Winchester	280	50
Woolwich	280	50
Worceſter	280	50

Fifth Rates.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Adventure	190	40
Royal Ann Galley	190	40
Angleſea	190	40
Charles Galley	190	40
Diamond	190	40
Dover	190	40
Enterprize	190	40
Feverſham	190	40
Folkſtone	190	40
Fowey	190	40
Gosport	190	40
Haſtings	190	40
Hector	190	40
Larke	190	40
Launceſton	190	40
Ludlow Caſtle	190	40
Lynn	190	40
Mary Galley	190	40
Portſmouth	190	40
Pearle	190	40
Roebuck	190	40
Southampton	190	40
Saphire	190	40
South Sea Caſtle	190	40
Bridgewater	155	30
Dolphin	155	30
Kinſale	155	30
Loweſtoff	155	30
Mermaid	155	30
Tartar	155	30
Looe	155	30

Sixth Rates.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Alborough	115	24
Deal Caſtle	115	24
Flamborough	115	24
Fox	115	24
Phoenix	115	24

Ships

<i>Sixth Rates.</i>			<i>Yatches.</i>		
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Solebay	115	24	Portsmouth	30	—
Squirrel	115	24	Queenborough	30	—
Biddeford	115	20	William and Mary	30	—
Blandford	115	20			
Durley Galley	115	20	<i>Sloops.</i>		
Experiment	115	20	Drake	35	—
Gibraltar	115	20	Happy	35	—
Greyhound	115	20	Sharke	35	—
Lively	115	20	Tryal	35	—
Lyme	115	20	Bonetta	35	—
Portmahone	115	20	Ferret	35	—
Rose	115	20	Otter	35	—
Rye	115	20	Swift	35	—
Scarborough	115	20	Hawke	35	—
Seaford	115	20	Spye	35	—
Sea-Horse	115	20			
Shoreham	115	20	<i>Hoys.</i>		
Sheerness	115	20	Forrester	7	—
Success	115	20	Heyling	7	—
Winchelsea	115	20	Lyon	7	—
			Navy Transport	7	—
			Plymouth Transport	7	—
			Sheerness Waterboat	7	—
			Supply	7	—
			Truelove	7	—
			Old Truelove	7	—
			Unity	7	—
			Woolwich Transport	7	—
			<i>Smacks.</i>		
			Royal Escape	—	—
			Mary	—	—
			<i>Storeship.</i>		
			Success	—	—
			<i>Hulks.</i>		
			Chatham	—	—
			Exeter	—	—
			Gloucester	—	—
			King-Fisher	—	—
			Plymouth	—	—
			Thunderbolt	—	—
			Sunderland	—	—
			Berwick	—	—

NUMBER XXXVII.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, with the Principal Officers under them, &c.

				Salary per Annum.		
				l.	s.	d.
JAMES Earl of Berkley	_____	_____	_____	3000	00	00
Sir John Jennings	_____	_____	_____	1000	00	00
John Cockbourn, Esq;	} each	_____	_____	1000	00	00
William Chitwynd, Esq;						
Sir John Norris						
Sir Charles Wager						
Daniel Poltney Esq;	_____	_____	_____	800	00	00
Josiah Burchett Esq; Secretary	_____	_____	_____	400	00	00
Thomas Corbet Esq; Chief Clerk	_____	_____	_____	150	00	00
Thomas Hawes	_____	_____	_____	120	00	00
William Young	_____	_____	_____	100	00	00
Gregory Westcomb	_____	_____	_____	80	00	00
Robert Osborn	_____	_____	_____	70	00	00
Andrew Ram	_____	_____	_____	60	00	00
John Varney	_____	_____	_____	50	00	00
Luke Bennet, Messenger	_____	_____	_____			

ADMIRALS.

James Earl of Berkley	_____	Vice Admiral of England.
George Lord Torrington	_____	Admirals of the White.
Sir John Jennings	_____	
Sir John Norris	_____	Admiral of the Blue.
Sir Charles Wager	_____	Vice Admiral of the Red.
James Littleton Esq;	_____	Vice Admiral of the White.
James Mighells Esq;	_____	Vice Admiral of the Blue.
George Delaval Esq;	_____	Rear Admiral of the Red.
Francis Hosier Esq;	_____	Rear Admiral of the White.
Edward Hopson Esq;	_____	Rear Admiral of the Blue.

A LIST

A LIST of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Navy.

George Lord Torrington, Treasurer, 2000 l. per Annum.

Thomas Swanton Esq; Comptroller

Sir Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor

Tempest Holmes Esq; Clerk of the Acts

Richard Burton Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts

John Fawler Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts

William Cleeland Esq; Comptroller of the Store-keepers Accompts

Sir Thomas Colby Baronet

Thomas Kempthorn Esq; at Chatham

Sir Isaac Townsend at Portsmouth

Francis Dove Esq; at Plymouth

Mr. Samuel Percival, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts

Mr. William Prescott, Assistant to the Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts.

Salary 500 l. per Annum each

Salary 300 l. per Annum each

Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.

Sir George Sanders

Peter Joye Esq;

William Passenger Esq;

Stephen Biss Esq;

William Fisher Esq;

Henry Cartwright Esq;

Thomas Beer Esq;

Salary 400 l. per Annum each

Mr. Spring Manesty Secretary, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

Mr. Bishop Accomptant, Salary 120 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

The Officers of the Ordnance.

M After General	—	Earl Cadogan.
Lieutenant General	—	Charles Wills Esq;
Surveyor General	—	John Armstrong Esq;
Clerk of the Ordnance	—	Thomas White Esq;
Store-keeper	—	George Gregory Esq;
Clerk of the Deliveries	—	Leonard Smelt Esq;
Treasurer	—	John Plumtree Esq;

Chief Clerks.

To the Lieutenant General	—	John Blake, Junior.
To the Surveyor General	—	Peter Meads
To the Architect	—	Andrew Jelf
Clerk of the Cheque	—	William Wright
Clerk of the Minerals	—	George Musgrove
Purveyor for Buildings	—	William Meades
To the Clerk the of Ordnance		{ Thomas White
		{ Bell Jones
		{ Rowland Gibson
Proof Masters	—	{ Jonathan Dowson
		{ John Blake, Senr.
To the Store-keeper	—	{ William Backhouse
		{ Robert Wright
To the Clerk of the Delivery		{ Edward Whitaker
		{ Edward Levin
Deputy Treasurer		Fitz-William Plumtree Esq;

NUMBER XXXIX.

The Officers of the Mint.

W Arden	—	William Thompson Esq;
Master and Worker	—	Sir Isaac Newton
Comptroller	—	Martin Bladen Esq;
Affay-Master	—	Charles Brattle Esq;
Weigher and Teller	—	Hopton Haynes Esq;
Surveyor of the Meltings	—	General William Evans Esq;
Chief Engraver	—	John Croaker Esq;
Second Engraver	—	Samuel Bull Esq;

NUMBER XL.

KING'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, Sir John Pratt, Kt.
2000 *l.* per Annum.

The other Justices are,

Sir Robert Eyre,	} Sal. 1500 <i>l.</i> per Annum each.
Sir Littleton Powys,	
Sir John Fortescue Aland, Kt.	

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt Esq*; 200 *l.* per Annum.
His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt Esq*; 60 *l.* per Ann.

Enttring Clerks.

Mr. Hen. Masterman, Sen. Clerk of the Rules,	} Salary 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum each.
Mr. John Mathews,	
Mr. William Clarke,	
Mr. Sackvill Gwynn,	
Mr. Henry Masterman, Jun.	
Mr. Richard Rose,	
Mr. Henry Waldron,	
Mr. Henry Athorpe,	
Mr. Francis Pember,	}

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. John Davies,	Mr. Samuel Clarke.
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These attend upon the Puisse Judges of the said Court the last day of every Issuable Term; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries,

Edward Ventriss	} Esq; ———
Secondary, William Symon Esq; 200 <i>l.</i> per Ann.	

Deputy for Signing Writs, Mr. John Hawley:

For Filing the Declarations, Mr. Hitch.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. Martin Lantrom.

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. Samuel Clarke.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge,
Thomas Goodall, Esq;

} Salary 150 l. per Ann. each.

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of *King's-Bench*,
Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing
all the Records of *Affize*, and *Nisi Prius* of that Court, where-
soever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of
Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout
England, are

Mr. ————,

Mr. John Hollyman,

Mr. William Tully,

Mr. Thomas Goodinge,

Mr. John Sedgwick,

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-

Treasury, Mr. William Tully,

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-

Treasury, Mr. J. Parker,

} Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

} Salary 10 l. per Annum each.

Two Bag-Bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the *King's-Bench* Prison, Moses Cooke Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Cooke.

Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. Richard Watts.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-Side.

Mr. Erle.

Mr. Benton,

} Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Samuel Clarke, 60 l. per Annum.

His Deputy, Mr. ——— Munday.

Clerk of the Errors, John Allen Esq; 50 l. per Annum.

A Chief Crier, Two Under-Criers, Two Ushers, and Four
Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigenters of the *King's-Bench*.

Mr. Robert Hastings,

Mr. Thomas Stateham,

Mr. Martin Lantrow,

Mr. George Woodson,

Mr. William Twisford,

Mr. ————

Mr. ————

Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. John Browning,

Mr. ————

Mr. ————

Berkshire.

Derby.

Devonshire.

Yorkshire.

Essex.

Gloucestershire.

Hereford.

Hereford.

Kent.

Lincoln.

London and Middlesex.

Oxfordshire.

Mr. Philip

Mr. Philip Hodges,	Somersetshire,
Mr. ————	Suffex,
Mr. ————	Wilt,
Mr. Robert Hyde,	Newcastle,
Mr. James Mead,	Bristol,
Mr. ————	Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire,
Mr. ————	Cambridgeshire and Cornwall,
Mr. ————	Dorset, Huntingdon and Leicester,
Mr. John Busby,	Monmouth,
Mr. ————	Norfolk and Northampton,
Mr. ————	Northumberland and Nottingham,
Sir ————	Rutland,
James Woodhouse Esq;	Salop,
Mr. ————	Southampton,
Mr. William Hawbury	Stafford,
Sir ————	Suffolk and Warwick,
Mr. ————	Westmorland and Worcester,
Mr. William Bennet	Town of Nottingham,
Mr. William Osburn	Kingston upon Hull,
Mr. ————	Town of Southampton,
Mr. John Withers	City of Canterbury,
Mr. ————	{ Cities of Coventry, York and
Mr. Henry Owen	{ Exeter,
Mr. ————	City of Gloucester,
Mr. ————	{ Cities of Lincoln, Norwich, Litch-
Mr. ————	{ field, Worcester, and Town of
Mr. Martin Lantrow	{ Pool.
	City of Eton.

Mr. Henry Dean is dead, and the Offices are in the Chief Justice at present.

NUMBER XLI.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, 2100 l.
per Annum.

His Secretary, Peter Cottingham Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir Joseph Jekyl Kt.

His Secretary, Francis Hill Esq;

Deputy Secretary, — Lloyd Esq;

The Twelve Masters in Chancery, are

Sir Joseph Jekyl Kt. Master of
the Rolls.

John Hiccocks Esq;
William Fellowes Esq;
Robert Holford Esq;
Henry Lovibond Esq;
John Bennet Esq;

Richard Godfrey Esq;
James Lightborn Esq;
John Borrett Esq;
Edward Conway Esq;
Henry Edwards Esq;
William Kynnaſton Esq;

Secretary of Petitions.

Purse-bearer

Deputy Purse-bearer

Secretary of Bankrupts

Secretary of Presentations

Secretary of Commissioners of
Peace

Secretary of the Decrees

Secretary of the Lunaticks

Secretary of the Briefs

Secretary of the Leases

Receiver of the Fines

First Gentleman of the Cham-
ber

Second Gentleman of the
Chamber and Train-bearer

Secretary of the Appeals

Clerk of the Docquets

Serjeant at Arms

Usher of the Court at Westmin-
ſter-Hall

His Deputy

Usher of the Court at my
Lord's House

Peter Cotingham Esq;

Sir John D'Oily Bart.

Thomas Parker Esq;

William Parker Esq;

Thomas Sutton Esq;

William Jones Esq;

Thomas Anſon Esq;

— Dixon Esq;

John Butler Esq;

William Oaker Esq;

Samuel Hetherington Esq;

William Oaker, Esq;

John Elphinston Esq;

Thomas Parker Esq;

Francis Jephſon Esq;

John Trevor Esq;

James Sparrow Gent.

John Parker Gent.

The Six Clerks.

Bazil Herne Esq;

Sydenham Maltbus Esq;

William Bridges Esq;

Clerks of the Crown, George Wright Esq;

Prothonotary of the Court, Gostelow Snow Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper

Their Deputy

Warden of the Fleet

John Collins Esq;

William Smith Esq;

John Hall Esq;

Joseph Whitehead Esq;

Thomas Edwards Esq;

Robert Lindsey Gent.

John Huggins Esq;

Two Examiners.

Arthur Trevor Esq; | *Edward Northey Esq;*

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Edward Bulstrode Esq; | ——— *Swynburne Esq;*
Evan Lloyd Esq;

Master of the Subpœna-Office.

Pauncefort Green Esq; | *John Bell Esq;*
Thomas Head Esq;

Mr. Abraham Hancock, their Deputy.

The Register's Office.

• *Principal Register, Charles, Duke of St. Albans.*

Deputy Registers.

Edward Goldsborough Esq; | *Richard Price Esq;*

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. Thomas Parnell | *Mr. Thomas Paratt*
 Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, *James Oades Gent.*

Keeper of the other Entry-Books, *Henry Davenish Esq;* *George Edwards Esq;*

Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poynter Esq;*

His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Stanhope.*

Cursitors-Office.

Stephen Terry Esq; for *Surry and Salop*, and Principal of the Office for the Year 1717.

Jeremiah Hale Esq; for *Wiltshire and Stafford.*

Stephen Barnes

John Dean

Robert Hart

William Fish

John Hungerford Esq; for *Yorkshire and Westmorland.*

Charles Pickering Esq; for *Norfolk and Cumberland.*

Joseph Robinson

John Popham

} *Esqs;* for *London and Middlesex.*

} *Esqs;* for *Lincoln and Somerset.*

————— for *Hertford and Derby.*

William Richardson Esq; for *Bedford and Bucks.*

Thomas Barnes Esq; for *Leicester and Cornwall*, and is one of the Assistants in *Mr. Jeremiah Hale's Place.*

John Smith Esq; for *Warwick and Hampshire.*

Andrew Swift Esq; for *Gloucester and Cambridge and City of Bristol.*

John Gibbons Esq; for *Essex and Berks.*

Thomas Edmonds

Samuel Dowse

} *Esqs;* for *Devon and Kent.*

James Allen Esq; for Suffex and Worcester.
Hugh Wrottesley Esq; for Dorset and Northumberland.
John Browne Esq; for Oxon and Rutland.
Gibbons Bagnall Esq; for Suffolk and Huntingdonsbire.
John Brewster Esq; for Hertford and Monmouth.
Thomas Pierſon, Esq; for Northampton and Nottingham.

Alienation Office.

Sir William Ashburnham Kt. } Commissioners, 40*l.* each Term.
William Jeſſop Esq;
Cornelius Carley Esq;
 Maſter in Chancery, *William Freeman Esq;* each Term 20*l.*
 Receiver, *William Jeſſop Esq;* each Term 40*l.*
 Clerk of the Endorſements, *Mr. Theophilus Newcomen,* each
 Term 5*l.*
 Clerk of the Entries, *Thomas Webb Esq;* each Term 5*l.*

NUMBER XLII.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief Juſtice, *Sir Peter King Kt.* Salary 2000*l.* per
 Annum.
Robert Tracey Esq; } Juſtices, Salary 1500*l.* per Annum each.
Robert Dormer Esq;
Alexander Denton Esq;

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of Litchfield.

Salaries per Ann.
l. s. d.

Note, Sir Henry St. John was in Truſt for the Earl }
of Litchfield, but his Lordſhip has it now in } 600 00 00
his own Right }
 His Secondary, *Mr. Walter Baynes.*

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, <i>Sir George Cooke, Kt.</i>	—————	400 00 00
His Secondary, <i>Richard Derby,</i>		
Second Prothonotary, <i>Richard Foley Esq;</i>	—————	400 00 00
His Secondary, <i>Mr. Nicholas Hall.</i>		
Third Prothonotary, <i>Thomas Borret Esq;</i>	—————	400 00 00
His Secondary, <i>George Wheeler Esq;</i>		

Chirographer's Office.

Thomas Bennet Esq; Master in Trust for *Mountague Gerard Drake Esq;*
 Secondary, *John Storer Sen. Esq;*
 Register, *Joseph Biscoe Esq;*

Clerks of the Office.

John Storer Sen. Esq;

Mr. Michael Glyde

Mr. Richard Campion

Mr. John Storer Jun.

Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr. Robert Brown Gittos*

Clerk of the Treasury, *Mr. — Maidstone, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.*

Mr. Peter Storer

Mr. William Bird

Mr. Isaac Le Gay

Mr. Robert Brown Gittos

Clerk of the Jurat, or under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Thomas Maidstone

Mr. John Talbot

Mr. Henry Perkins

Mr. Thomas Duncomb

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, *Mr. Humphry Mills.*

Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Edmund Dummer, 50 l. per Annum.*

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Roderick Lloyd Esq;*

Clerk of the King's Silver Office, *William Daw Esq;*

Clerk of the Warrants, *Roger Burgoyne, Esq;*

Clerk of the Essoins, *Mr. Clendon.*

Clerk of the Superfedeas, *Mr. Norris.*

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Francis Gwyn Esq;

Philip Burton Esq;

Deputy *Mr. Richard Cox*

Mr. Thomas Ward

Mr. Richard Clifton

Mr. Frederick Alp

Mr. Thomas Allen

Mr. Thomas Geers

Mr. John Kingsmill

Mr. Robert Bicknal

Mr. Richard Boycott

Mr. John Buckle

Monmouth

*Salop, Staffordshire, Northamp-
 tonshire, Rutlandshire, and Ci-
 ty of Litchfield.*

*Northumberland, Westmorland,
 Cumberland, and Town of
 Newcastle upon Tyne.*

London and Middlesex.

Suffolk.

*Lincolnshire and the Town of
 Lincoln.*

*Gloucestershire, City of Glouce-
 ster, Worcestershire, City of
 Worcester, Cornwall, and He-
 reford.*

Huntingdon and Cambridge.

Kent, Sussex and Surry.

Essex and Hertford.

*The City of Bristol, County of
 Dorset and Somerset, and Town
 of Pool.*

Mr. Orlando Hamlin

Mr. William Hester

Mr. Thomas Denton

Mr. Robert Gray

Mr. Musgrave Davison

Mr. Charles Hancock

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town of Nottingham.

Wiltshire, Hantsire, and the Town of Southampton.

Norfolk, and the City of Norwich.

Yorkshire, City of York, Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Devonshire, and the City of Exeter.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

William Avery Esq;

Mr. John Cotton

Mr. ——— Norcliff

Mr. John Farrington

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

NUMBER XLIII.

The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR James Montague, Kt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Robert Price Esq;

Sir Francis Page Kt.

Mr. Baron Gilbert

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Simpson Kt.

Barons, 1500 l. per Annum each.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

Samuel Lord Masham, King's Remembrancer.

John Harding Esq; Deputy.

The Eight Attorneys, or Sworn Clerks.

Thomas Eyre Esq;

John Thompson Esq;

Mr. Thomas Harris

Mr. John Brompton

Mr. Benjamin Marriot

Secondaries.

Mr. John Hutton

Mr. Matthew Lancaster

Mr. James Peirce.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Leonard Thompson Esq; Remembrancer, in Trust for Sir Richard Reynel, Bart.

Mr. William Plaxton, Deputy.

Sworn

Sworn Clerks.

<i>John Tayleure Esq;</i>	} Secondaries.
<i>Charles Battely Esq; dead.</i>	
<i>Mr. Henry Thompson</i>	
<i>Mr. William Allanson</i>	
	Filazer.
	<i>Mr. Thomas Madox.</i>

Pipe-Office.

William Lord Cheyney, Viscount Newhaven, Clerk of the Pipe.
Francis Neale Esq; Deputy.

The Eight Sworn Clerks.

<i>Charles Milbourn Esq;</i>	} Secondaries.
<i>Philip Tullie Esq;</i>	
<i>Mr. William Wroth</i>	
<i>Mr. Charles Hornby</i>	
<i>Mr. William Wrightson</i>	<i>Mr. — Bradshaw</i>
<i>John Pottinger, Comptroller of the Pipe.</i>	<i>Mr. William Tully</i>
	<i>Mr. Robert Cranmer</i>

Office of Pleas.

Thomas Marriot Esq; Clerk of the Pleas.

The Four Attorneys.

<i>Thomas Owen Esq;</i>	Secondary.
<i>Mr. James Foster</i>	<i>Mr. Tho. Lloyd</i>
<i>Mr. Richard Marriot</i>	

Francis Cudworth Masham Esq; Foreign Opposer.

John Cook Esq; Clerk of the Estreats.

Mr. Thomas Roberts, Deputy.

Nathaniel Booth Esq; Surveyor of the Green Wax.

Mr. Thomas Huxley, Clerk of the Nichels.

Mr Baker, Marshal of the Court.

Edward Harley Esq;

Thomas Foley Esq;

} Auditors of the Imprest.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett Esq;

Sidney Godolphin Esq; for the Principality of Wales.

Albemarle Bertie Esq; for the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Sir Tho. Hanmer Bart. in Trust for the Dutcheffs of Grafton, Remembrancer of the First Fruits.

Mr. Ayres, Deputy.

Edward Barker Esq; Receiver.

Joseph Mason Esq; Comptroller.

Heneage Walker, Chief Usher of the Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers.

NUMBER XLIV.

The King's SERJEANTS at Law.

SIR Thomas Pengelly, Kt. | Sir John Cheshyre.
 Sir Nicholas Hooper. *dead* | Edward Whitaker Esq;
Attorney General, Sir Robert Raymond Kt.
Solicitor-General, Sir Philip York Kt.

Other Serjeants at Law.

Thomas Goodwyn Esq;	John Birch Esq;
Joseph Girdler Esq;	Thomas Webb Esq;
John Green Esq;	William Brydges Esq;
Henry Turner Esq;	William Earle Esq;
James Selby Esq;	Henry Stephens Esq;
Lawrence Agar Esq;	James Reynolds Esq;
James Grove Esq;	John Cuthbert Esq;
Sir William Banister.	William Branthwayte Esq;
Henry Lloyd Esq;	John Darnel Esq;
John Comyns Esq;	John Belfield Esq;
Sir John Bennet.	Edward Miller Esq;
Sir Richard Wynn	Sir Nathaniel Mead.
John Hoo Esq;	James Glyde Esq;

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

John Conyers Esq;	Lawrence Carter Esq; <i>Solicitor</i>
Thomas Lutwich Esq;	<i>to the Prince.</i>
J. Aglionby Esq;	Thomas Reeves Esq;
Edward Jennings Esq;	John West Esq;
Spencer Cowper Esq; <i>Attorney</i>	
<i>to the Prince.</i>	

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in Wales, during Life.

William Wright Esq;	{ For Brecknock, Glamorgan, and
<i>Serjeant Whitacre.</i>	
Richard Vaughan Esq;	{ Radnor Shires.
Beeson Esq;	
Spencer Cowper Esq;	{ For Carmarthen, Pembroke, and
Edward Jefferyes Esq;	
William Jessop Esq;	{ Cardigan Shires.
Probin Esq;	
	{ For Montgomery, Flint, and
	{ Denbigh Shires.
	{ For Carnarvan, Merioneth
	{ Shires, and Anglesey.

NUMBER XLV.

The Names of the Officers in the Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster.

Nicholas Lord Lechmere, Baron of Evesham, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Thomas Reeves Esq; Attorney-General.

Richard Lechmere Esq; Receiver-General.

Sir John Statham Kt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the North-side of Trent.

William Tomson Esq; Surveyor of the Lands and Woods on the South-side of Trent.

William Bellamy Esq; Auditor of the North-side of Trent.

Thomas Windham Esq; Auditor of the South-side of Trent.

Thomas Bootle Esq; Serjeant at Law within the Dutchy of Lancaster.

William Lee Esq; one of his Majesty's Learned Council.

Thomas Trevor, another of his Majesty's Learned Council.

The Honourable Thomas Lumley Esq; Chief Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, Secretary to the Chancellor.

Mr. John Wolfe, Register of the said Court.

Mr. Thomas Ashton and Mr. John Page, the two Attorneys of the said Court.

Benjamin Ayloffe, Keeper of the Records of the said Court.

Offices and Officers in the Court of Chancery, held at Preston in the County-Palatine of Lancaster.

Chancellor, Nicholas Lord Lechmere.

Vice-Chancellor, Edward Vawdrey Esq;

Attorney-General, Thomas Bootle Esq;

Chief Clerk, Register and Examiner, Charles Ford Esq;

Mr. Ralph Asheton,

Mr. Thomas Seed,

Mr. ——— Wall

Mr. Richard Casson,

Mr. William Hibson,

} Attorneys and Clerks.

Prothonotary for the Court of Common-Pleas, C. Henslow, Esq;

Deputy, Thomas Forster Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, John Thornton Esq;

Clerk of the Peace, George Kenyon Esq;

NUMBER XLVI.

Government of Westminster, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

D R. Francis Atterbury, <i>Dean of Westminster, and Lord Bishop of Rochester.</i>	
Dr. Nicholas Only.	Dr. John Watson.
Dr. Thomas Lynford.	Dr. Harry Barker.
Dr. John Gee, <i>Dean of Lincoln.</i>	Mr. Maningham.
Mr. Michael Evans.	Dr. Wyn, <i>Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.</i>
Dr. Samuel Bradford, <i>Lord Bishop of Carlisle.</i>	Dr. Mandevil, <i>Dean of Peterborough.</i>
Dr. Lawrence Broderick.	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

High Steward
Deputy Steward
High Bailiff
High Constable

Charles, *Earl of Arran.*
John Cotton *Esq;*
—— Morris *Gent;*
—— French *Esq;*

BURGESSES.

Mr. William Shelton	} <i>Chiefs.</i>
Mr. Nicholas Milner	
Mr. Leonard Martin	
Mr. Francis Cairn, <i>dead.</i>	
Mr. Richard Broclesby	
Benedict Ithel <i>Esq;</i>	
Mr. Charles Maddocks	
Mr. John Turner	
Mr. William Tuffnell	
Mr. Nathaniel Browne	
Mr. George Shute	
Mr. Thomas Churchill	
Mr. John Thorpe	
Mr. James Hardy	
Mr. William Leeson	
Mr. William Baker	

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. James Stedman.
Mr. William French.
Mr. Joseph Goslin.
Mr. William Tame.
Mr. Edward Busse.
Mr. Peter Gavill.
Mr. Henry Ordway.
Mr. William Beaumont.
Mr. John Bird.
Mr. Thomas Spicer.
Mr. James Timberlake.
Mr. John Bayly.
Mr. John West.
Mr. Joseph Durden.
Mr. William Harward.

The Liberty of *St. Martins le Grand*, tho' it be situated in the City of *London*; yet the Inhabitants are subject to the Government of *Westminster*, and have a Right to Vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends Yearly on *St. Thomas's Day*.

The Court of Pleas is an Inferior Court, and also a Court of Record for Trial of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly on *Wednesdays*, if Occasion requires.

Military GOVERNMENT.

A List of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City and Liberty of Westminster, under his Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the said City and Liberty, and County of Middlesex.

THE Right Honourable the Lord William Paulet.

The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Onslow.

The Right Honourable Robert Lord Romney.

Right Hon. Robert Walpole,
Henry Pelham Esq;

Sir John Rushout,

Sir Henry Dutton Colt,
Sir Joseph Hodges,
Sir John Austen,
Sir Fisher Tench,
Sir Godfrey Kneller,
Sir Thomas Clarges,
Sir John Humble,

Sir Roger Hill,
Sir Henry Fetherston,

Sir Edward Gould,
Sir John Bennet,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Sir George Cook,
Sir Robert Thornhill,
Sir Richard Steele,
Sir Thomas Colby,
Sir Peter Vandeput,

Henry Barker,
William Bucknall,
Thomas Chambers,
William Hucks,
John Fauntleroy,
Charles Greenwood,
Robert Thornhill,
James Pelham,

Philip Jermun,

Robert Douglas,
George Hadley,
Thomas Butler,
William Pulteney,
John Pulteney,
Thomas Woodcock,

George Doddington,
Thomas Kempthorne,
Robert Jennengs,
Philip Jennings,

Knights.

Esquires.

Baronets.

Knights.

Robert Gardner,
William Watkins,
Francis Alexander,
John Charlton,
William Clayton,
John Barret,
Henry Portman Seymour,

Esquires.

James Taylor,
John Ellis,
James Craggs, Sen.
John Fuller,
Daniel Nichols,
John Milner,

Esquires.

*For the County of Middlesex there are two Regiments of Foot, and
One Troop of Horse, viz.*

*The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville, Colonel of the
Red Regiment.*

_____ Alexander Esq; Lieutenant.

Marmaduke Bealing Esq; Major.

_____ Esq; Colonel of the Blue.

John Ellis Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Ward Gent. Major.

Besides Seven Captains and One Adjutant.

Sir John Austen Bart. Captain of the County Troop.

_____ Esq; Lieutenant.

_____ Cornet.

*For Westminster there is One Regiment of Foot, and one Troop of
Horse, viz.*

Robert Gardner Esq; Colonel of the Red Regiment.

William Gore Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Joseph Watts Esq; Major.

Besides Nine Captains and One Adjutant.

William Watkins Esq; Captain of Westminster Troop.

_____ Lieutenant.

Edward Scot, Gent. Cornet.

Peter Forbes Esq; Muster-Master.

NUMB.

NUMBER XLVII.

A List of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, drawn up in an Alphabetical Order.

A.

JOHN Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Monsieur Achenbach, Doctor,
Chaplain, and Ecclesiastical
Counsellor to the King of Prussia.

Abel Alleyne Esq;

Arrowsmith Edward, A. M.

Astry Francis, D. D.

Altham Roger, D. D.

Monsieur Ancillon, Chaplain to
the King of Prussia.

— Amos.

Annesley Francis, Esq;

Aufrere Anthony, M. A.

Ayloff Joseph, Esq;

Ayscough John, Esq;

B.

Barker Francis, Merchant.

Baker John, B. D.

Barker Edward, Esq;

Colonel John Barnwell.

Baskett, Mr. John.

Basnage James, M. A. at the
Hague.

George, Lord Bishop of Bath and
Wells.

Berriman William, D. D.

Biby John, M. A.

— Le Blanc, M. A.

Blenman Jonathan, Esq;

Monsieur Bechier.

Bentheim, Dr. Provost at Brunf-
wick.

Bathuisen, Monsieur, Divinity
Professor at Anhalt.

Benson Samuel, Esq;

Bentley Richard, D. D.

Bilberge, Dr. Bishop of Streg-
netz in Sweden.

Bisse Thomas, D. D.

Blomer Ralph, D. D.

Bonet Frederick, Esq; Resident
to the King of Prussia.

Hugh Lord Bishop of Bristol.

Sir Edward Becher, Alderman
of the City of London.

The Honourable George Booth,
D. D. Dean of Bristol.

Brailsford Matthew, D. D. Dean
of Wells.

Bramston William, D. D.

Bridges Rad, M. A.

Bray Thomas, D. D.

Bridger, John Esq;

Bromfield Thomas, Esq;

Bulstrode Whitlocke Esq;

C.

William, Lord Arch-Bishop of
Canterbury.

The Right Honourable Edward
Earl of Clarendon.

Samuel, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

William, Lord Arch-Bishop of
Cassel in Ireland.

The Right Honourable the Lord
Carteret.

Castleton Nathaniel, Esq;

Chenevix, Monsieur de Beville.

Chardin Sir John, Bart.

Chamberlayne John, Esq;

Clark Sir Thomas.

Comyns John, Esq; Serjeant at
Law.

Cotton Rowland, Esq;

Crow, Dr. Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

Clark Samuel D. D.

Cotterel Sir Clement.

Cross, Sir Thomas Bart.

The Hon. Charles Craven, Esq;

Coxe Daniel, Esq;

Clerke

- Clerke Francis, *L. L. D.*
 Coulez Monsieur, *Dean of the French Ministers at Hull.*
 Colnet William *D. D.*
 Clermont Godfrey, *M. A.*
 Christoffers Matthew, *Merchant at Amsterdam.*
 Francis Lord Bishop of Chester.
D.
 William Lord Bishop of Durham
 William Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin.
 Francis Dickins *Esq;*
 Debat Daniel, *M. A.*
 Debons Lewis, *M. A.*
 De St. Dennis, *M. A.*
 The Right Honourable William Lord Digby.
 Sir Dolins Daniel.
 Monsieur, de Dorthé.
 — — — Dolben, *D. D.*
 Dwight Philip *D. D.*
E.
 Lancelot, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 The Honourable Dr. Egerton.
 William, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*
 Mr. Edwards Vigerus,
 Monsieur L'Enfant, *Chaplain to the King of Prussia.*
 Evans John, *Merchant.*
F.
 Frank Thomas, *M. A.*
 Peter Feuillerade, *M. A.*
G.
 Joseph, *Lord-Bp. of Gloucester.*
 Thomas Gilpin, *Esq;*
 The Right Honourable Francis Lord Guilford.
 Gascarth John, *D. D.*
 Gee Edward, *D. D. Dean of Lincoln.*
 Gibbon James, *Esq;*
 Gordon William, *M. A.*
 Greene Thomas *Esq;*
 Godolphin Henry, *D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.*
 Galatine Ezekiel, *Reverend.*
 Gooking Charles, *Esq;*
- Gooch Thomas, *D. D.*
 The Hon. — Gulman, *Esq;*
H.
 Harvey Gideon, *M. D.*
 Hales Robert, *Esq;*
 Hanger John, *Esq;*
 Hardesty Robert, *Esq;*
 Hall Hugh, *Esq;*
 Hancock John, *D. D.*
 Hare — *D. D. Dean of Worcester.*
 Haye William, *M. A.*
 Heidenius, *Dr.*
 Henchman *Dr. Chancellor of London.*
 Hill Richard, *Honourable M. A. Fellow of Eaton.*
 Harley Edward Auditor, *Esq;*
 Hayley Thomas, *D. D.*
 Monsieur L'Hermitage.
 Hungerford John, *Esq;*
 Huchinson Michael, *D. D.*
 Hutcheson Archibald *Esq;*
 Hoare Henry *Esq;*
 Hodges John, *Merchant.*
 Hunter Robert, *Esq;*
 Hustler, Sir William,
J.
 Jablonski Daniel, *D. D.*
 Jeffery John, *D. D.*
 Jeffreies Nicholas *Esq;*
 Jennings Edward, *Esq;*
 Irvine Charles, *A. M.*
 Johnson Robert, *Esq;*
K.
 Ketelby Abel, *Esq;*
 King, Sir Peter, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.*
 King Richard, *M. A.*
 King John, *D. D. Master of the Charter-House, and Arch-Deacon of Colchester.*
 Klinger, *Dr. Antistes at Zurich.*
L.
 John, *Lord-Bishop of London.*
 John, *Lord-Bishop of Landaff.*
 Edmund, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*

Edward, *Lord-Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.*

Lasingby Robert, *M. A.*

Lawdell Benjamin, *Merchant.*

Leng Jo. *D. D.*

Lynford Thomas, *D. D.*

Little Thomas, *D. D.*

Lilly, *Coll. Christian.*

Lisle Samuel, *D. D.*

Lupton William, *D. D.*

Lullin Amy, *M. A.*

Lloyd, *Sir Nathaniel.*

Loe Henry, *Merchant.*

Lowe Samuel, *B. D.*

M.

Mackworth, *Sir Humphry.*

Margaret *Professor, Oxon.*

Margaret *Professor, Cantab.*

Wilson *Dr. Bishop of Man.*

Mandevile John, *D. D. Dean of Peterborough.*

Marshall John, *L. L. D.*

Mason John, *M. A.*

Marshall Nath. *D. D.*

Mayo Richard, *M. A.*

Mangey Thomas, *L. L. D.*

John *Lord Bishop of Meath in Ireland.*

Meek Anthony, *Esq;*

Meig — *D. D. at Heydelberg.*

Meres, *Sir John.*

Meller John, *Esq;*

Montmoulin Ferdinand, *of Neufchatel.*

Mell Conrade, *D. D. Inspector over the Reform'd Churches in the Principality of Hersfield in Hesse.*

Melmouth William, *Esq;*

Menard Philip, *M. A.*

Millington John, *D. D.*

Montague John, *D. D. Dean of Durham.*

Moor Arthur *Esq;*

Moody James, *Esq;*

Morris, *Col. Lewis.*

Moss Robert, *D. D. Dean of Ely.*

N.

Thomas, *Lord-Bishop of Norwich.*

Nevil Grey, *Esq;*

Needham William, *M. A.*

Nichols Daniel, *Esq;*

Nicholson Francis, *Esq;*

O.

John, *Lord-Bishop of Oxford.*

Owen *Sir Arthur, Bart.*

Ostervald J. F. *at Neufchatel.*

Monsieur Olearius.

Oliver Edward, *B. D.*

P.

The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

White, *Lord-Bishop of Peterborough.*

Parrot William, *Merchant.*

Pearce Zach. *M. A.*

Pelling John, *D. D.*

Perkins — *D. D.*

Philips, *Col. Richard.*

Pitts Thomas, *Esq;*

Polier G. *Professor at Lausanne.*

Pictet Benedict, *D. D. at Geneva.*

Philips *Sir John, Bar.*

Prideaux Humphrey, *D. D.*

Q.

The Marquis du Quesne.

R.

Ramsay Gilbert, *M. A.*

Regius *Professor, Oxon.*

Regius *Professor, Cantab.*

Railton Thomas, *Esq;*

Rival Peter, *M. A.*

Rogers — *A. D.*

Rooth Richard, *Esq;*

S.

Richard, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*

Monsieur Scheuzer of Bern.

Sarasin John *Rev'd. of Geneva.*

Salter Timothy *Esq;*

Monsieur Schmidtman, Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia.

Sharp

Sharp John, Esq;
 Sharpe William, Esq;
 Stratford William, D. D.
 Sherlock Thomas, D. D. Dean
 of Chichester.
 Slare Frederick, M. D.
 Shute Henry, M. A.
 Spotswood, Col.
 Saurin Lewis, M. A.
 Shippen ——— D. D.
 Monsieur Sperlettee.
 Stanley William, D. D. Dean
 of St. Asaph.
 Stanhope George, D. D. Dean
 of Canterbury.
 Stubbs Philips, M. A. Dean of
 St. Albans.
 Dr. Swedberg, Bishop of Scara in
 Sweden.
 Smith John, D. D.
 Southwel Edward, Esq;
 Shute Samuel, Esq; Governour
 of New England.
 Smallbroke, D. D.
 Skinner Lancelot, Esq; Alder-
 man of the City of London.
 T.
 The Right Honourable Thomas
 Earl of Thanet.
 Tennison Thomas, D. D. Arch-
 deacon of Carmarthen.
 Trimmer John, Esq;
 Trott Nicholas, Esq;

Torriano Charles, Merchant.
 Tronchin L. D. D. at Geneva.
 V.

Vernon James, Jun. Esq;
 Verenfels Samuel, D. D. at
 Basil.

Dr. Ursini, a Bishop in Prussia.
 The Right Honourable Dr. Verney,
 Lord Willoughby de Broke.
 W.

John, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Charles, Lord Bishop of Winton.
 Walker William, Esq;
 Waddington Edward, D. D.
 Walker Joshua, B. D.
 Walter John, Esq;
 Waugh John, D. D. Dean of
 Gloucester.

Wentworth The Hon. Thomas
 Esq;
 Wheler, Sir George, Prebend
 of Durham.

Thomas Wentworth, Jun. Esq;
 Wilkinson Francis, Esq;
 Weston Robert, Esq;
 Wroughton Thomas, M. A.
 Wright George, Esq;
 Y.

William, Lord Arch-Bishop of
 York.
 Younger John, D. D. Dean of
 Sarum.

N. B. That the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, for the Time be-
 ing, is always President; and the rest of the Bishops and other
 Dignitaries are Vice-Presidents, who are chosen Annually,
 And so be the Officers, who are as follows:

VVilliam Tryon, Esq; Treasurer.
 The Reverend Mr. David Humpheys, Secretary.
 Mr. Thomas Moore, Clerk.
 Joseph Swinscoe, Messenger.

NUMBER XLVIII.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are,

ALL and every the Privy-Counsellors of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of His Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth.

His Majesty's Council Learn'd in the Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities, within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers belonging to the Revenue of the First-Fruits and Tenths.

Secretary,	John Chamberlayne Esq;
Treasurer,	Edward Barker, Esq;
Sollicitor,	Mr. Henry Bosvile.
Remembrancer of the First Fruits,	Sir Thomas Hanmer, in Right of the Dutchess of Grafton.
Receiver of the First Fruits,	Edward Barker, Esq;
Collector of the Tenths,	John Eeton, Esq;
Comptroller of the First Fruits,	— Mason, Esq;
Deputy-Remembrancer of the First Fruits,	Mr. George Ayres.

NUMBER XLIX.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Numbers of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates of, and other Officers in the University of Oxon.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Schol.	Heads of Colleges.
University,	King <i>Alfred</i>	872	12	17	Dr. <i>Charlet</i> , Mast.
Baliol,	{ <i>John de Baliol</i> and <i>Dsrvorguilla</i> his W. Parents of the K. of Scots }	1262	12	14	Dr. <i>Hunt</i> , Master
Merton,	{ <i>Walter de Merton</i> , L.Ch.& B.of <i>Roch.</i> }	1274	24	14	Dr. <i>Holland</i> , War.
Exeter,	{ <i>Walter Stapleton</i> , Bishop of <i>Exeter</i> }	1316	23		Dr. <i>Hole</i> , Rector
Oriel,	King <i>Edward II.</i>	1337	18		Dr. <i>Carter</i> , Prov.
Queen's,	<i>R. Eglesfeld</i>	1340	16	9	Dr. <i>Gibson</i> , Prov.
New College,	{ <i>Will. of Wickham</i> , L.Ch.& B.of <i>Winc.</i> }	1375	70		Mr. <i>Dobson</i> , War.
Lincoln,	{ <i>Richard Flemming</i> , <i>Thomas Rotherham</i> , both Bps. of <i>Lincol.</i> }	1427 1475	12	8	Dr. <i>Morley</i> , Rector
All-Souls,	{ <i>Henry Chicheley</i> , Arch-b. of <i>Canter.</i> }	1437	40		Dr. <i>Gardiner</i> , W.
Magdalen,	{ <i>Willm. of Wainfleet</i> , L.Ch.& B.of <i>Winc.</i> }	1459	40	30	Dr. <i>Butler</i> , Presid.
Brazen-Nose,	{ <i>William Smith</i> , Bi- shop of <i>Lincoln.</i> <i>Sir Rich. Sutton</i> , Kt. }	1511	20	33	Dr. <i>Shippen</i> , Prin.
Corpus-Chri- sti,	{ <i>Rich. Fox</i> , Ld. Priv. Seal, & B. of <i>Winc.</i> }	1516	20	22	Dr. <i>Mather</i> , Pres.
Christ-Church	King <i>Henry VIII.</i>	1549	101		Dr. <i>Boulter</i> , Bish. of <i>Bristol</i> , Dean.
Trinity,	<i>Sir Thomas Pope.</i>	1555	12	12	Dr. <i>Dobson</i> , Presid.
St. John Bapt.	{ <i>Sir Thomas White</i> , Ld. Mayor of <i>Lond.</i> and <i>Merc. Tayl.</i> }	1557	50		Dr. <i>Delaune</i> , Pre.
Jesus,	Queen <i>Elizabeth.</i>	1571	19	16	Dr. <i>Jones</i> , Princi.
Wadham,	{ <i>Nic. Wadham</i> , Esq; and <i>Dorothy</i> his W. }	1613	15	15	Dr. <i>Baker</i> , Ward.
Pembroke,	{ <i>Thomas Tesdale.</i> <i>Rich. Whightwick.</i> }	1620	13	25	Dr. <i>Panting</i> , Ma.
Worcester,	<i>Sir Thomas Cooke.</i>	1720	6	6	Dr. <i>Blechynden</i> , P. Hall.

Halls.	Colleges to which they belong.	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall.	Merton.	Abbot of St. Albans	Dr. Bouchier.
Hart-Hall.	Exeter.	Walter Stapleton.	Dr. Newton.
Edmund-H.	Queen's.	St. Edm. Ar. Cant.	Dr. Felton.
St. Mary-Hall	Oriel.	King Edward II.	Dr. King.
New-Inn-H.	New College	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Brabourne.
Magdalen-H.	Magdalen.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Mr. Cotes.

MAGISTRATES.

Charles Earl of Arran.
Dr. Robert Shippen.

Chancellor.
Vice-Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Charlett,
Dr. Mather,

Dr. Dobson,
Dr. Morley.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Webb of Magdalen College | Mr. Levitt of New-College.

Pro-Proctors.

Mr. Holloway, } of Magd. College | Mr. Edmonds } of New College.
Mr. Willoughby, } | Mr. Martin }

PROFESSORS.

Dr. John Potter Bishop of Oxford	King's Professor in Divinity.
Dr. Thomas Terry,	King's Professor of Greek.
Dr. Robert Clavering,	King's Professor of Hebrew.
Dr. James Bouchier,	King's Professor of Law.
Dr. Joshua Lusher,	King's Professor of Physick.
Dr. William Delaune,	Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Dr. Edmund Halley }	Savilian Professors in { Geometry.
Mr. James Bradley, }	{ Astronomy.
Mr. John Wallis,	Professor in Arabick.
Mr. ————	Reader in Anatomy.
Dr. Sedgwick Harrison,	Camden Professor of History.
Dr. Charles Bertie,	Professor in Natural Philosophy.
Dr. Simon Burton,	Professor in Chimistry.
Mr. Digby Coats,	University Orator.
Mr. Henry Gregory,	Professor in Moral Philosophy.
Dr. Edwyn Sandys,	Professor of Botany.
Mr. Bowles,	Keeper of the Bodleian Library.

LECTURERS.

Mr. Henry Gregory, of Logick,
 Mr. William Holmes, of Metaphysicks,
 Mr. Ralph Webb, of Grammar,
 Mr. Henry Levitt, of Rhetorick,
 Mr. Thomas Warton, of Poetry,
 Mr. Richard Goodson, of Musick.
 Mr. Benjamin Colinge of Divinity,
 Mr. William Muffendine, of Law,
 Mr. Nathan. Crynes, of Physick and Arts,
 Mr. Whistler,
 Mr. Powel,
 Mr. Pottle,

} Esquire Beadles.

} Yeomen Beadles.

Scarlet Gown Days in the University of Oxford.

Circumcision, or New-Years Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, Sermon at New-College.
 Ascension, or Holy-Thursday.
 Restauration of King Charles II. or the 29th of May.
 Easter-Day. Whitsun-Day. Christmas-Day.
 Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in the
 Aft Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.
 All-Saints,
 The Fifth of November.
 All Publick Thanksgiving Days.

Habit Days in the University of Oxford.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor,
 Heads of Houses and Proctors, meet at St. Mary's, and then
 go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.
 All Latin Sermons.
 Morning-Sermons in Term time.
 All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.
 Congregation and Convocation Days.
 Scholastica, being the 10th of February.
 The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor and Burgeses are
 sworn at St. Mary's, by the Senior Proctor.

NUMBER L.

A List of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

<i>Colleges and Halls.</i>	<i>Founders.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Fellows.</i>	<i>Schol.</i>	<i>Heads of Colleges.</i>
St. Peters.	Hugo de Balsbam, Bishop of Ely.	1257	22	42	D. Richardson, M.
Clare-Hall.	Richard Badew, La. Eliz. de Claret.	1326 1342	17	40	Dr. Grigg, Mast.
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	17	30	Dr. Laney, Mast.
Corp. Christ or Bennet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Bradford, M.
Trinity H.	William Bateman, B. of Norwich.	1350	12	14	Sir Nat. Lloyd, M.
Gonvile and Caius-Col.	Edmund de Gonville, and John Caius.	1348 1557	26	74	Dr. Gooch, Mast.
Kings College	King Henry VI.	1443	50	20	Dr. Snape, Prov.
Queen's C.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Conf. to H. VI.	1448	19	65	Dr. Davies, Mast. or President.
Catherine-Hall.	Robert Woodlarke, Chan. of the U.	1475	7	30	Dr. Cross, Master
Jesus Col.	Dr. Alcock, L. L. D. Bishop of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Mast.
Christ's Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby,	1505	15	56	Dr. Covel, Mast.
St. John's C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	59	115	Dr. Jenkin, Mast.
Magdalen-College.	Edw. Stafford, D. of Buckingham	1519	14		Dr. Waterland M.
Trinity-Coll.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	60	70	Dr. Bentley, Mast.
Emanuel-C.	Sir Walt. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. Savage, Mast.
Sidney-Col.	Francis Sidney, Co. of Suffex.	1598	13	30	Dr. Fisher, Mast.

The Number of the University at this Time is, 1486.

The Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

HIS Grace *Charles* Duke of *Somerset*, Chancellor,
 The Right Honourable *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*, High-
 Steward,
 Dr. *Snape*, Vice-Chancellor,
 Mr. *Asburnher* of *Pembroke-Hall*, }
 Mr. *Lucas* of *Jesus-College*, } Proctors.
 Dr. *Bramston*, *Queen's-College*, }
 Mr. *Brabourne*, *Trinity-College*, } Commissary.
 Mr. *Mosten Bennet*, }
 Mr. *Symonds*, *St. John's*, }
 Mr. *Nichols*, *Magdalen*, } Scrutators.
 } Taxers.

Professors in the University.

DR. *Bently*, *Regius* Professor of Divinity,
 Dr. *Jenkins*, *Margaret* Reader of Divinity,
 Dr. *Colbatch*, *Casuistical* Professor,
 Dr. *Dickins*, *Regius* Professor of Law,
 Dr. *Green*, *Regius* Professor of Physick,
 Mr. *Sanderson*, *Mathematical* Professor,
 Dr. *Bouquet*, *Hebrew* Professor,
 Mr. *Chapellow*, *Arabick* Professor,
 Mr. *Pilgrim*, *Greek* Professor,
 Dr. *Wilkins*, Professor of the *Old Saxon* and *Northern* Languages,
 Mr. *Smith*, Professor of *Astronomy* and *Experimental Philo-*
sophy,
 Dr. *Covil*, *Lady Margaret's* Preacher,
 Dr. *Ayliffe*, *Publick* Orator,
 Dr. *Middleton*, *Protobibliothec.*
 Mr. *Hadderton*, *Bibliothec.*
 Mr. *Grove*, Register,
 A Philosophy }
 A Logick } Lecturer, annually chosen.
 A Mathematical }
 A Rhetorick }
 Mr. *Clarke*, }
 Mr. *Atwood*, } Esquire Beadles.
 Mr. *Simpson*, }
 Mr. *Morehen*, Yeoman Beadle,

*The Scarlet-Gown-Days in the University of Cambridge,
are as follows ;*

ALL-Saints-Day,

Christmas-Day,

Easter-Day,

Ascension-Day,

Whitsunday,

Trinity-Sunday Commencement,

To Funerals, Clerum, and Supplications,

All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

The 1st of *August*,

The 29th of *May*,

At the two Fairs Proclaiming

in June and September,

The Feast of *St. Michael*,

The Fifth of *November*,

NUMBER LI.

*A LIST of the Commissioners for Finishing St. Paul's
CATHEDRAL.*

Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,

Lord Arch-Bishop of York,

Lord Bishop of London,

Lord Bishop of Winchester,

Lord Bishop of Lincoln,

Lord Bishop of Norwich,

Lord Bishop of Ely,

Lord Bishop of Gloucester,

Lord-Mayor of LONDON,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman,

Dr. John Bettesworth, Judge of the Prerogative-Office of Can-
terbury,

Sir Henry Penrise, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty,

Dr. Henchman, Chancellor of the Diocese of London,

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General,

Sir Nathan Lloyd, Advocate General,

Dr. Ja. Johnson, Master of the Faculties,

Two Sheriffs of London,

Dean and Residentiaries of St. Pauls,

Sir Isaac Newton,

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;

NUMBER LII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Building Fifty NEW CHURCHES.

WILLIAM Wake, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,
 William, Lord Arch-Bishop of York,
 John, Lord Bishop of London,
 John, Lord Bishop of Worcester,
 Charles, Lord Bishop of Winchester,
 William, Lord Bishop of Durham,
 Richard, Lord Bishop of Salisbury,
 William, Lord Bishop of Ely,
 Samuel, Lord Bishop of Carlisle,
 John, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph,
 White, Lord Bishop of Peterborough,

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of
 Canterbury,
 Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of
 St. Paul's,
 Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely,
 Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of
 Worcester,
 Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of
 Chichester,
 William Stanly, D. D. Dean of
 St. Asaph,
 Tho. Lynford, D. D. one of the
 Prebends of Westminster,
 John Waugh, D. D. Dean of
 Gloucester,
 Dr. Waddington,
 Dr. Gooch,
 Thomas Parker, Earl of Maccles-
 field, Lord High-Chancellor
 Sir Peter King, Lord Chief
 Justice of the Common-
 Pleas,
 Sir Robert Eyre, one of the
 Lords Chief Justices of the
 King's-Bench,
 Sir Charles Pierce,
 Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the
 Rolls,

Sir Edward Northey,
 Sir Philip York, Solicitor Ge-
 neral, and the Solicitor
 for the time being,
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote,
 Sir John Ward,
 Sir John Fryer,
 Sir John Philips,
 Sir George Markham,
 Sir Harcourt Masters, but su-
 spended from Acting, &c.
 Sir Randolph Knipe,
 Sir Isaac Newton,
 John Bettesworth, Dr. of Laws,
 Official Principal of the
 Arches, and Judge of the
 Prerogative Court of Can-
 terbury,
 George Paul, Dr. of Laws, Vi-
 car-General to the Arch-
 Bishop of Canterbury,
 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd,
 John Hiccocks Esq;
 John Miller Esq;
 William Melmoth, Esq;
 John Pultney Esq;
 George Naylor Esq;

William Clayton Esq;
John Ellis Esq;
John Aislaby Esq; suspended
from acting, &c.
William Farrer Esq;
Thomas Pitt Esq; Senior.
Edward Peck Esq;

Sir Gerard Conyers Kt. Lord
Mayor of the City of London,
for the Time being.
Humphrey Parsons, and Francis
Child Esqs; Sheriffs for the
City of London and Middlesex,
for the Time being.

The Officers are,

Nath. Blackerby, Esq; Treasurer. | *Mr. Edwards, Sollicitor.*
Mr. Philips, Secretary. | *Mr. Skeat, Agent.*

NUMBER LIII.

The Lieutenancy, and Principal Officers of the Tower-Hamlets.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, Constable.

Lieutenant, Hatton Compton Esq;
Deputy-Lieutenant, — — — Williamton Esq;
Major, Richard White Esq;
Master-General of the Ordnance, Earl Cadogan.
Lieutenant-General, Charles Wills Esq;
Surveyor-General, John Armstrong Esq;
Clerk of the Ordnance, Thomas White Esq;
Store-Keeper, George Gregory Esq;
Clerk of the Deliveries, Leonard Smelt Esq;
Treasurer, the Honourable Richard Plumptree Esq;
Secretary, Leonard Smelt Esq;
Master-Gunner of England, James Pendlebury Esq;
Dr. Gideon Harvey, Physician.
Superintendant of His Majesty's Fortifications in Great-Britain, —
Harrison, Esq;

Deputy Lieutenants.

Sir John Austin Bart.
Sir Charles Peers
Sir Isaac Tillard
Albert Borgard
William Benson
John Benson
John Browne
Whitlock Bulstrode
Samuel Benson

} *Kts.*
 }
 } *Esqs;*
 }

John Clarke
Thomas Clarke
Robert Dennett
William Dawsonne
Sir Daniel Dolins Knt.
Charles Downing
Thomas Exelbe
John Elwick
Sherman Godfrey

} *Esqs;*
 }
 } *Esqs;*
 }

John

John Gould
Samuel Grice

Thomas Heath
Robert Hardisty
Stephen Hall
Samuel Hannot
Joseph Hayne
Richard Harris
Robert Hudson
Matthew Holworthy
John Hide
Richard Haddock
Bastwick Johnson
Edward Johnson
Samuel Jones
George Jones
Joseph Jory
Richard Jackson
Robert Kyrby
Peter Lekeux

Edward Lee
Thomas Liell
D'Oyly Michel
Thomas Masters

Thomas Miller
William Northey
Richard Nicholls
Edward Peck
Samuel Perry
John Peers
Alexander Pitfield
Moses Raper
George Rogers
Elias Russel
John Tyssen
Christopher Towers
Thomas West
Samuel Webb
Philip Wiltshire

} Esqs;

} Esqs;

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains.

4 Tobias Hunt Esq;
5 Thomas Stibbs Esq;

} Capt.

First Regiment.

The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Carlisle, Colonel.

The Hon Peter Lekeux Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Hon. Raphael Dubois Esq; Major.

1 Thomas Taylor Esq;
2 David Cooper Esq;
3 John Lote Esq;
4 James Guenin Esq;
5 Isaiah Domont Esq;

} Capt.

Lieutenants.

Peter Lekeux Esq; Captain-Lieutenant.

Isaiah Domont
James Richardson
John Corbyson
Roger Broome
Robert Barburn
John Ward
John Castle
Belshar Henry Luington Esq;
Captain-Lieutenant.

} Gent.

Second Regiment.

The Hon. Sir Isaac Tillard Knt. Colonel.

The Hon. D'Oyly Michel Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Hon. Thomas Exelbe Esq; Major.

1 Charles Kipling Esq;
2 Dan. Whitehurst Esq;
3 Thomas Jones Esq;

} Capt.

Ensigns.

Josiah Torkington
John Trathague

} Gent.

John

John Dolley
John Devine
Benjamin Shephard
Richard Evans
Charles Manche
Peter Rednap
James Dalbiac
Richard Pidgeon
John Carter
Jacob Sluce
Charles Wilmot
William Walker
Thomas Giles
Henry Beale

Gent.

Andrew Lecount
Lewis Gilbert
Valentine William Herbert
Peter Curtis
Randall Standley
Herbert Edgereley
Thomas Bridge
Samuel Guenin
John Andrews
Nathaniel Burridge
Samuel Phipps
Moses Reynolds
John Spiller
Thomas Bugg
Robert Gilman
Thomas Gardiner
John Church
Daniel Caron
Henry Williams
John Hasker
Benjamin Bennett
Daniel Messiter
Francis Millard
Charles Boon
John Furnis
John Taylor
Thomas Clayton
Edward Colston
Samuel Willis
Stephen Goldsmith
James Buchanan
George Smith.

Serjeants.

James Bird
Isaac Devine
Richard Beckley
Peter Le Mahieu
William Longuell
Robert Askew
Peter Flaureat
Humphrey Ripley
John Burne
Samuel Davison
Charles Tovey
James Badder
John Porteous
Samuel Townshend
Thomas Higgins
Richard Hatt

The Bringers-up,

{ Daniel Marham,
{ John Ward.

Mr. Daniel Draper, Muster-Master.

Mr. Thomas Hardwick, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

Mr. Peter Wood, Messenger.

A LIST

NUMBER LIV.

A LIST of the Store-Keepers and Master-Gunners of
ENGLAND, &c.

	Store-Keepers.	Master Gunners.
A Rcliff-Fort,	_____	John Fagg.
Blacknefs,	_____	Matthew Haslope.
Berwick,	John Sibbit,	Francis Gatton.
Clifford's-Fort,	William Raper,	Robert Challoner.
Calshott-Castle,	_____	John Pitman.
Cockhamwood Fort.	_____	Edward Prior.
Carisbrook-Castle,	_____	Edward Hayles.
Cowes-Castle,	_____	Benjamin Newland.
Chester-Castle,	William Wilson,	Giles Roberts.
Carlisle Garrison,	Edward Carlisle,	John Lyddall.
Edenburg-Castle,	James Campbell,	Egelsfield Griffith.
Edenburg,	Commis. Campbell.	_____
Dover-Castle,	_____	John Perkins.
Deal-Castle,	Lieutenant,	Edward St. Ledger.
Dumbarton-Castle,	_____	John Ewing.
Greenwich Magaz.	Francis Briscoe,	_____
Gravesend Block-H.	Israel Harrison,	Richard Hill.
Guernsey Island,	James le Merchant,	Peter Solby.
Gillingham-Fort,	_____	Thomas Chambers.
Hurst-Castle,	_____	Jarvis Owbridge.
Hull Garrison,	Ralph Jackson,	Thomas Thompson.
Holy-Island,	_____	Samuel Phillipson.
Jersey-Island,	William Dumerfque,	Phillip Wallis.
Landguard Fort,	_____	Stephen Simpson.
Moat's Bulwark,	_____	James Hammond.
Portland-Castle,	_____	Christopher Phillipson.
Pendennis-Castle,	Richard Pierce,	Henry Curtis.
Portsmouth Garr.	Walter Harford,	Moses Baxter.
Ditto, Field Train,	Messrs. Hoop & Baxter,	_____
Plymouth,	William Dixon,	John Newton.
Sandowne-Castle,	_____	Richard Neal.
Sandham-Fort,	_____	James Grant.
Sandgate-Fort,	_____	John Jordan.
Scarborough-Cast.	_____	Thomas Phillipson.
St. Mawes,	_____	William Richards.
Scilly-Island,	_____	Abraham Tovey.
St. James.	_____	Colonel Watson.
Sterling-Castle,	Robert Forrest,	James Graham.
Sheerness,	Hugh Downman,	Thomas Smith.
Tilbury-Fort,	_____	Francis Lucas.
		Tower

	Store Keepers.	Master Gunners.
Tower Garrison,	_____	Captain Cornelius.
Tower-Wharf,	_____	Captain Franks.
Upnor-Castle,	Major Webb,	David Orris.
Walmer-Castle,	Lieutenant,	Joseph Nichols.
Fort-William,	Alexander Muir,	John Anderson.
Windsor-Castle,	Daniel Carty,	_____
Yarmouth-Island,	_____	William Hooke.
North-Yarmouth,	_____	William Spooner.
St. Nicholas-Island,	_____	William Hughs.
Woolwich,	James Felton,	_____
Chatham,	George Collett,	_____
Gibraltar,	Francis Jefferys,	_____
Port-Mahon,	Joseph Burton,	_____
Annapolis,	John Washington,	_____
Placentia,	John Huxford,	_____
Dartmouth,	_____	William Lane.
South-Sea-Castle,	_____	John Watson.
Block-House Point,	_____	Matthew Medcalfe.

NUMBER LV.

A LIST of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physician, London.

FELLOWS.

SIR Hans Sloan, *Baronet,*
President

His Grace John Duke of Mon-
tague

Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect*

Dr. Walter Mills

Dr. Frederick Slare, *Elect*

Dr. Richard Darnelli

Dr. John Bateman, *Elect*

Dr. William Johnston

Dr. William Dawes

Dr. Richard Robinson

Dr. Robert Gray

Dr. Joshua Le Fevre

Dr. Thomas Walsh

Sir Richard Blackmore, *Kt.*
Elect

Dr. Tancred Robinson, *Elect,*
Med. Reg.

Dr. James Welwood, *Elect, and*
Censor

Dr. Goodall, *Med. Reg.*

Dr. Peter Gelfthorp

Dr. William Gibbons

Dr. John Hawys, *Elect*

Dr. Robert Coney

Dr. Hugh Chamberlen

Dr. John Woodward

Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect, Med.*
Reg. ad Turrim

Dr. Richard Morton

Dr. James Ladd, *Censor*

Dr. William Grimbaldson

Dr. Henry Levett

Dr. Thomas Crowe

Dr. Henry

Dr. Henry Plumptre, *Register*
and *Censor*

Dr. John Arbuthnott

Sir John Shadwell, *Med. Reg.*

Dr. Edward Norris

Dr. Thomas Pellet

Dr. John Gardiner

Dr. Richard Mead

Dr. Richard Hale

Dr. John Freind

Dr. Richard Tyson

Dr. Thomas West

Dr. William Wagstaffe

Dr. William Barrowby

Dr. Edward Hulse

Dr. Thomas Wadsworth

Dr. Stephen Chase, *Censor*

Dr. James Jurin

Dr. Charles Bale

Dr. George Lewis Teissier, *Med.*

Reg. ad Familiam

Dr. Peirce Dod

Dr. William Stukeley

Dr. George Wharton

Dr. William Rutt

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Thomas Hoy, *Red. Prof.*

Med. Oxon.

Dr. William Coward

Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Dr. Daniel Cox

Dr. John Steigertahl

Dr. James Douglas

LICENTIATES.

Dr. William Sydenham

Dr. Caleb Cotterworth

Mr. Thomas Botterell

Dr. James Maclerc

Dr. Philip Rose

Dr. Charles Morton

Dr. Stephen Hunt

Dr. William Cockburn

Dr. John Crichton

Sir John Colebach

Mr. Roger Kenyon

Dr. James Keith

Mr. John Turner

Mr. Richard Welsted

Dr. Richard Watts

Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman

Dr. James Augustus Blondel

Mr. Daniel Turner

Mr. John Cartledge

Dr. John Gorman

Dr. Joseph Eaton

Mr. Thomas Lewis

Mr. William Browning

Mr. John Beale

Dr. Conrad Joachim Sprengell

Dr. John Misaubin

Dr. Charles Jernegan

Dr. Alexander Stuart

Sir Richard Maningham

Dr. Edward Strother

Dr. John Purcell

Mr. Thomas Dover

Dr. Edward Brown

Dr. Meyer Schamberg

Mr. Isaac Segueira Samuda

*Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Col-
legii nostri, Dat' 5to Octobris,
1722.*

IMPRIMATUR.

Hans Sloane, *Præses.*

Jacobus Welwood,

Jacobus Ladd,

Henricus Plumptre,

Stephanus Chase,

Censores.

NUMB.

NUMBER LVI.

*Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.***E**arl of Westmorland
John Cbetwynd

Paul Docminique

Thomas Pelham

Martin Bladen

Edward Ashe

Richard Plummer

Sir John Hobart Bart.

} Esquires.

*Alured Popple Esq; Secretary.**Mr. Bryan Wheelock, Deputy-Secretary.*

Mr. Samuel Gellibrand

Mr. Israel Hudson

Mr. Anthony Sanderson

Mr. William Gray

Mr. William Hoskins

Mr. John Spencer

Mr. Thomas Gedney

Mr. Samuel Clarke

Mr. Richard Tregonning

Mr. John Gray, Messenger.

} Clerks.

} Chamber-Keepers.

*Plantations, and Islands
Abroad.**Governors.**Deputy-Governors.*

Jamaica

Barbados and Tobago

Virginia

Leeward Islands

New-York and New-
Jersey

New-England

South-Carolina

Bahama-Islands

Bermudas

Minorca

Gibraltar

Jersey

Guernsey,

Plantentia and Nova-
Scotia

Annapolis-Royal

Duke of Portland

Henry Worsley Esq;

Earl of Orkney

John Hart Esq;

} William Burnet Esq;

Samuel Shute Esq;

Fran. Nicholson Esq;

George Phenny Esq;

John Hope Esq;

Lord Carpenter

Earl of Portmore

General Lumley

General Harvey

} Colonel Phillips

Colonel Gledhill

Col. Ch. du Bourgay.

Hugh Drysdale Esq;

Colonel Kane.

Colonel Cotton.

Colonel Wilson.

Colonel Spicer.

Colonel Doucett.

Pro-

Proprietary Governments.

	Proprietors.	Deputy-Governors.
Maryland	Lord Baltimore	Charles Calvert Esq;
Pensilvania	} The Executrix of the late Mr. Penn deceased, for his Children	} Sir William Keith.
St. Lucia and St. Vincent		
North-Carolina	} Duke of Montague —— Eden Esq;	Nath. Uring Esq;

NUMBER LVII.

A LIST of the Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

POST-MASTERS-GENERAL.

THE Honourable Edward Carteret, } 2000 l. per Ann.
Gal. Walpole Esq; } each.
George Searl, Esq; Accomptant. 300 l. per Annum.
Mr. Thomas Horne, Deputy-Accomptant, 90 l. per Ann.
Arthur Anslow Esq; Receiver-General, 300 l. per Ann.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

Jos. Bell Esq; Comptroler, 200 l. per Annum.
Arnold Beeby, Deputy-Comptroler, 100 l. per Ann.
Mr. Rob. Parsons } To overlook the mis-sent, over-charg'd, and
John Jess } dead Letters, 100 l. per Ann. each.

CLERKS.

The Chester-Road,	Mr. Cha. Jackson, 100 l. per Ann.
The North-Road,	Mr. Rob. Colerosh
The West-Road,	Mr. Thomas Santel
The Bristol-Road,	Mr. William Greene
The Yarmouth-Road,	Mr. Edm. Warren
The Kent-Road,	Mr. Rob. Giddings
Clerk of the By-Nights,	Mr. Hugh Hays
Mr. Joseph Archer, Window-Man, 60 l. per Ann.	
Mr. James Walker, Window-Man for the By-Days, 53 l. per Ann.	

ASSISTANTS.

The Chester-Road,
 The North-Road,
 The West-Road,
 The Bristol-Road,
 The Yarmouth-Road,
 The Kent-Road,
 Sorters Ten, of which Eight have 50 l. per Annum each, and
 Two 40 l. each.
 Sixty-Seven Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week.
 Four Porters.

Officers of the Foreign Office.

Asbburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroler, 150 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Gawin Nash, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l. per Ann.
 Mr. Mich. Beal,
 Mr. Allan Lavalade,
 Mr. Edmund Jones,
 Mr. Tho. Wardroper,
 Mr. George Hindmas,
 A Foreign Officer, James Passmore, 40 l. per Ann.
 Jos. Godman, Esq; Secretary to the Post-Master-General, 200 l.
 per Ann.
 Mr. Hugh Hughes, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l. per
 Annum.
 John Fowle, Esq; Solicitor, 200 l. per Ann.
 Accomptant's Clerks,
 Receiver's Clerks,

Clerks, Sal. 50 l. per Ann. each

50 l. per Annum each.

NUMBER LVIII.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Richard Frankland, Esq; Comptroler, Sal. 200 l. per Annum;
 Mr. Edm. Greene, Accompt. }
 Mr. Edward Parsons, Collector, } 70 l. per Annum each.
 John Pye, Comptroler's Clerk, 30 l. per Ann.

SORTERS.

Jos. Baker,
 John Richardson,
 Robert Kimpton,

Ben Affir Sacheverel,
 Mic. Wild,
 William Wildman,

Sal. 40 l.
 per Ann.
 each.

SUBSORTERS.

Tho. Burgess,
Gil. Campbell,
Edward Lauglin,
Nevil Brooks,

John Noel,
Nat. Sacheverel,
Tho. Williams,
Edward Nevey,

} Sal. 26 l.
per Ann.
each.

Besides, there are above a hundred Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for carrying and re-carrying Letters; and above Four hundred Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

NUMBER LIX.

The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. The Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City of London and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, viz. Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

The Governors the Year 1723.

M R. Robert Lazenby, M. A. President, Rector of St. Antholin	
John Waugh, D. D. Rector of St. Peters Cornhill,	} Deans.
Mr. Arrowsmith, M. A. Rector of St. Olave Hart-street,	
Mr. Roper, M. A. Rector of St. Nich Coleabby,	} Assistants.
Mr. Baron, M. A. Rector of St Mary Somerset,	
Andrew Snape, D. D. Rector of St. Mary Athill,	
Mr. Moor, M. A. Rector of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.	

Those who have been Presidents.

Mr. Barnard, D. D.
Mr. Josh. Richardson, M. A.
Mr. Jenks, M. A.
Thomas Lynford, D. D.
Dr. Colnet,
John Gaskarth, D. D.
Dr. Watson,
William Bedford, D. D.
Mr. James Gardiner, M. A.
Sam. Lisle, D. D.

R. St. Olave Jewry, &c.
R. Alhallows the Wall.
M. St. Dunstan West.
R. S. Edmund the King.
V. St. Lawrence Jewry, &c.
R. Alhallows Barkin.
R. St. Stephen, Walbroke, &c.
R. St. George, Botolph-La. &c.
R. Michael, Crooked-Lane.
R. S. Mary-le-Bow.

Those

Those who have past the Nomination of Presidents, thro' Absence, Infirmities, &c.

Thomas Blomer, D. D.	R. Alhallows, Bread-street, &c.
Mr. Henry Halstead, M. A.	R. St. Bennet, Grace-Ch. &c.
Daniel Fogg, D. D.	R. Alhallows, Stayning.
Mr. Samuel Angier, M. A.	R. St. Mary, Wolnoth, &c.
Zach. Pearce, M. A.	R. St. Bartholomew, Exchange.

Those who are to succeed in the Precedency, rank'd according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

Mr. Ellis, M. A.	R. St. Michael, Woodstr. &c.
Mr. Mountague Wood, M. A.	R. St. Michael-Royal, &c.
Roger Altham, D. D.	R. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.
Mr. Will. Strongfellow, B. D.	R. St. Dunstan East.
Mr. Robert Britton, M. A.	R. St. Mildred, Poultry, &c.
John Hancock, D. D.	R. St. Margaret Lothbury.
Dr. Astrey,	R. St. James, Garlick-Hythe.
Richard Roderick, D. D.	R. St. Michael Basishaw.
White Kennet, D. D.	M. St. Mary Aldermary, &c.
Mr. Giasie,	R. St. James, Dukesplace.
Mr. George Evans, M. A.	R. St. Bennet Fink.
Mr. Jos. Trapp, M. A.	V. Christ-Church, &c.
Mr. Sampson Estwick, B. D.	R. St. Michael, Q. Hythe, &c.
William Savage, D. D.	R. St. Anne, Black-Fryars, &c.
Robert Brabant, D. D.	R. St. Andrew, Undershaft.
Dr. Robert Newton,	R. St. Austin, &c.
Mr. Emmerson, M. A.	R. St. Ethelburg.
Mr. Samuel Baker, M. A.	R. St. Michael, Cornhill.
Mr. Thomas Cook, M. A.	R. St. Bennet, Paul's Wh. &c.
Dr. Mangey,	R. St. Mildred, Breadstreet, &c.
William Brampton, D. D.	R. St. Christophers.
Thomas Bray, D. D.	C. St. Botolph, Aldgate.
Dr. Brown,	R. St. Margaret, Pattons, &c.
Mr. Evans,	R. St. Bridget.
Mr. Seare,	R. St. Alban, Wood-street, &c.
Mr. Samuel Brooks, M. A.	R. St. Alfage.
Dr. Williams,	R. St. Magnus, &c.
Mr. Spademan, M. A.	R. St. Bartholomew Great.
Mr. Oliver,	R. St. Mary, Abchurch, &c.
Stanley, D. D.	R. St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
Thomas Gooch, D. D.	R. St. Clement, Eastcheap, &c.
Edward Waddington, D. D.	R. Alhallows Great.
Mr. Crow, M. A.	R. St. Mary Magdalen, Old-Fish-street.
Henry Sacheverel, D. D.	R. St. Andrew, Holborn.

Ralph Blomer, D. D.
 Mr. Charles Lambe, M. A.
 Mr. Carey,
 Mr. Thorold,
 Mr. Wroughton,
 Mr. Hayes,
 Mr. James,
 Mr. Banfon,
 Mr. Roffe Ley,
 Dr. Smith,
 Dr. Marshall,

Mr. Butler,

Robert Shippen, D. D.
 Tho. Bennet, D. D.
 James Knight, D. D.
 Joshua Smith, M. A.

R. Alhallows, Lombard-street.
 Mr. St. Catharine, Creed.
 R. St. Catharine, Coleman.
 R. St. Martin, Ludgate.
 R. St. Swithin.
 V. St. Stephen, Coleman-st.
 V. St. Helena.
 R. St. Bartholomew Less.
 R. St. Matthew, Friday-street.
 R. St. Dionis Backchurch.
 R. St. Vedast, *alias* Foster-La.
 &c.
 R. St. Martin Outwich.
 R. St. Anne, Aldersgate, &c.
 R. St. Michael, Wood-st. &c.
 R. St. Mary, White-Chapel.
 R. St. Giles, Cripplegate.
 V. St. Sepulchres.
 R. Aldermanbury.

Mr. William Reading, M. A. Librarian.

Mr. Thomas Sheppard, M. A. Register.

NUMBER LX.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two Hundred and Sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, President.

William Cole, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the Executive Government of the House, with a Committee of Thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every Three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the Annual General Court; and with Twelve *Almoners* chosen quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured or incurable.

CHAPLAIN.

The Reverend Mr. Rich. Mayo, M. A. Hospitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. Caleb Coatsworth,
Dr. Thomas Wadsworth,
Dr. Henry Plumptre,

} Physicians.

Mr. James Fern,
Mr. Josias Paul,
Mr. William Cheselden,
Mr. Joseph Tanner,

} Surgeons.

Mr. Edmund Dickman, Apothecary.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Anne Aldersey, Matron, under whom are sixteen Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards; with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, Steward.

Mr. Thomas Wright, Clerk and Register.

NUMBER LXI.

Christ's-Hospital.

Robert Heysham, Esq; President.

Sir George Mertins, Treasurer.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Physician.

Mr. William Green, Surgeon.

Mr. Isaac Massey, Apothecary.

Mr. Cornelius Jesson, Steward.

Three CLERKS.

Mr. William Brockett,

Mr. John Keeley,

| Mr. John Yeo, Assistant.

Six SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Mr. Matth. Audley, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.

Mr. George Shelly, Writing-Master.

Mr. Thomas Bull, Under Grammar-Master.

Mr. James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.

Mr. Peter Horwood, Musick-Master.

Mr. Bernard Lens, Drawing-Master.

Mr. Benj. Durnford, at Hertford, }
Mr. Samuel Hathaway, at Ware, } School-Masters.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Mrs. Brown, School-Mistress to the Girls.

A Porter and four Beadles.

A Cook.

A Sick-ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King *Charles II*'s New Royal Foundation in *Christ's-Hospital, London*, that have been educated in the Art of Navigation; and after some Years continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution, as it was presented to his Majesty King *George*, by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 17 5.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from *October 1675*, to *December 1722*, 482 Children.

In the beginning of the seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at his Majesty's Disposal.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King *Charles II*.

NUMBER LXII.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.

THE antient Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, situate nigh *West-Smithfield, London*, was first founded by *Rayhere*, in the Reign of King *Henry I. Ann. Dom. 1102.*

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, re-founded by King *Henry VIII. A. D. 1546.*

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *Kingstand*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Chirurgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring sick and wounded Seamen, and others, to their Health and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good Ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor disceased Persons as are cured, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is Sir *William Stuart*, Knight and Alderman.

Richard Brocas, Esq; and Alderman, Treasurer.

There are Two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr. *Henry Levitt*, Dr. *William Wagstaffe*.

William Curwen, Apothecary.

The Present Master Surgeons.

Edward Green,
Robert Gay,

| *Robert Keylway*.

Assistant Surgeons.

Nathaniel Smith,

| *Henry Bull*.

John Dobyns,

James Dansie, Surgeon and Guide to *Kingsland-Hospital*.

Peter St. Hill, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock-Hospital* in *Southwark*.

John Eanson, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaler.

OFFICERS.

William Tims, Register.

Sir Robert Dunkley, Steward.

John Meredith, Renter.

A Matron.

Twenty Sisters.

A Porter, and four Beadles.

NUMBER LXIII.

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners, and Officers Civil and Military, belonging to the Royal-Hospital near Chelsea.

THE Lord President of the Council, now and for the Time being.

The ~~Lord~~ General of His Majesty's Forces in *Great-Britain*.

The First Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord High-Treasurer of *Great-Britain* for the Time being.

The Two Principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Paymaster of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.

The Honourable *George Treby*, Esq; Secretary at War.

Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. Jun. } Comptrolers of the Accompts

The Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; } of the Army.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

	Sal. per Annum.
	l. s. d.
The Honourable General <i>Evans</i> , Governor, ———	500 00 00
The Hon. Col. <i>Tho. Chudleigh</i> , Lieutenant-Govern. ———	200 00 00
<i>Richard Bettsworth</i> , Esq; Major, ———	100 00 00
More to him till better provided for, ———	50 00 00
Dr. <i>Emanuel Langford</i> , } Chaplains, 100 l. }	200 00 00
Dr. <i>Henry Bland</i> , } each, ——— }	
Dr. <i>John Smart</i> , Physician, ———	100 00 00
<i>Kingsmil Eyre</i> , Acting Secretary and Register, ———	100 00 00
<i>Robert Mann</i> , Esq; Deputy-Treasurer, ———	100 00 00
<i>Tho. Moor</i> , Esq; Comptroler, ———	50 00 00
Mr. <i>Daniel Ivey</i> , Steward, ———	
Mr. <i>Alexander Inglis</i> , Serjeant-General, and Serjeant } of the Royal Hospital, ——— }	73 00 00
Mr. <i>Isaac Garnier</i> , Apothecary, ———	50 00 00
Mr. <i>Hugh Warren</i> , Clerk of the Works, ———	20 00 00
Mr. <i>Thomas Stuart</i> , Adjutant, ———	20 00 00
Mr. <i>Alexander Rudd</i> , Deputy-Corporal, ———	

Men-

Men-Servants, who besides their respective Salaries, are allow'd Diet.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. William Hipburne, Surgeon's Mate, —————	20	00	00
Mr. John Astell, Comptroler of the Coal-Yard, —	20	00	00
Mr. Henry Pope, Wardrobe-Keeper, —————	20	00	00
Mr. William Daniel, Master Cook, —————	40	00	00
Mr. James Floyd, Second Cook, —————	30	00	00
Three Under-Cooks, 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	30	00	00
Mr. Thomas Brown, Master Butler, for himself and } Servants, —————	40	00	00
Mr. Thomas Symons, Second Butler, —————	25	00	00
Mr. Henry Parsons, Master Baker, for himself and } Servants, —————	50	00	00
Mr. Christop. Capel, Barber, for himself and Serv.	60	00	00
Mr. William Liffeman, Scullery-Man, —————	20	00	00
Two Under Scullery-Men, at 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	20	00	00
Mrs. Margaret Sopp, Sexton, —————	16	00	00
Mr. William Lovelace, Usher to the Hall, —————	20	00	00
Mr. Smith, Porter, —————	12	00	00
Mr. Jeremy Smith, Canal-Keeper, and Turncock,	20	00	00
Mr. George Hoider, Yeoman of the Coal-Yard, —	20	00	00
Two Sweepers, at 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	20	00	00

Women-Servants.

Mrs. Utresia Astley, House-Keeper, besides Diet, —	30	00	00
Twenty-four Matrons, 8 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each, —	192	00	00

Other contingent Charges.

Mr. Peter Large, Messenger to the Lords Commis- sioners, —————	20 00 00
Mr. Richard Brayne, for keeping the Lamps in repair, by Contract, —	20 00 00
With Diet, { Mr. Storey, Gardener, for keeping the Hospital Gardens in repair, and carrying off the Soil, by Contract, }	290 00 00
Mr. Cole, for keeping the Water-Engine in repair,	20 00 00
Mr. Peter Dumas, Organist, —————	20 00 00
Mr. Joseph Presthood, for keeping the Clock, —	06 00 00
Mr. Harris, for Repairing and Tuning the Organ,	06 00 00
To the Rector of Chelsea, for Tythes and Rent, —	18 09 00
To the Vicar of Kensington, for Tythes, —————	02 00 00

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week, for 52 Weeks } and one Day, —————	237 05 00
34 Light Horsemen, at 2 s. for the same Time, —	177 05 00
32 Serjeants, at 2 s. for the same Time, —	166 17 00
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 d. —	104 04 05
336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week, for the same } Time, —————	583 09 00

NUMBER LXIV.

The Members of the Court of Assistants of the Royal African-Company of England, for the Year 1722.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Francis Acton, Esq; Sub-Governor.

Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. Deputy-Governor.

T HE Hon. Martin Bladen, Esq;	Andrew Hopegood, Esq;
James Blake, Esq;	Richard Lockwood, Esq;
Capt. Thomas Beckford,	Henry Neal, Esq;
Richard Brocas, Esq; Alderman,	Mr. Stephen Pendarves,
His Grace the Duke of Chandos,	John Phillipps, Esq;
Capt. Jonathan Collet,	Joseph Taylor, Esq;
Thomas Dathwood, Esq;	John Tayler, Esq;
Thomas Done, Esq;	William Tryon, Esq;
John Drummond, Esq;	Jacob Wachter, Esq;
William Gore, Esq;	Humphry Walcot, Esq;
Mr. Seth Grosvenor,	Henry Watkins, Esq;
Charles Hayes, Esq;	Benjamin Wilcock,

Francis Iynn, Esq; Secretary.

Robert Gray, Esq; Treasurer.

Richard Beaumont, Esq; Accountant.

NUM-

NUMBER LXV.

A LIST of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub Governor.

John Rudge, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

M*R. Thomas Ayles,
Mr. William Brooke,
Sir Thomas Cross,
Mr. Samuel Clarke,
Sir Thomas Frederick,
Mr. Thomas Gearing,
Mr. John Girardot de Tellieux,
Sir Roger Hudson,
* Mr. Christopher Haynes,
Edmund Halsey, Esq;
Sir Richard Hopkins,
Capt. Samuel Jones,
Mr. Edmund Keen,
John Lade, Esq;
Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq;*

*Matthew Lant, Esq;
Mr. John Loyd,
* Henry Lovell, Esq;
Mr. Nathaniel Micklethwait,
Mr. James Metcalfe,
Mr. Robert Michell,
John Nicoll, Esq;
Capt. James Osborne,
Mr. Thomas Pearse,
Mr. Samuel Pitts, Jun.
Mr. Matthew Raper,
Gabriel Roberts, Esq;
* Richard Thompson, Esq;
* Mr. Thomas Willis,
Robert Wood. L. L. D.*

Conrade de Gols, Esq; Treasurer.

Mr. Rowland Rogers, Deputy-Treasurer.

Mr. Daniel Westcombe, Secretary.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy-Secretary.

Mr. Charles Lockyer, Accomptant.

Mr. Chambers Slaughter, Second Accomptant.

** These Gentlemen were chosen, but never acted as Directors.*

NUM-

NUMBER LXVI.

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the BANK of ENGLAND.

Sir Thomas Scawen, Kt. and Governor.

Joseph Diston, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

M*R. Bryan Benson.*

Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.

Lord-Mayor,

Thomas Cooke, Esq;

Sir Peter Delmé, Kt. and Ald.

Mr. John Francis Fauquier,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. and

Alderman,

John Hanger, Esq;

Mr. Samuel Holden,

Sir William Jolliff, Kt.

Sir Randolph Knipe; Kt. and

Alderman,

Christopher Lethieullier, Esq;

Mr. John Lordell,

Humphy Morice, Esq;

Moses Raper, Esq;

William Thompson, Esq;

Sir John Ward, Kt. and Ald.

Sir John Cope, Kt. and Bar.

Mr. Delillers Carbonell,

Sir Nathaniel Gould, jun.

Sir William Humfreys, Kt. Bar.

and Alderman,

Mr. Henry Herring,

Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bar.

and Alderman,

Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;

Mr. Thomas Madockes, Chief Cashire,

Mr. John Monteage, Accomptant General.

Mr. David Le Gros, Secretary.

NUMBER LXVII.

A LIST of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected for the Year 1722.

M*R. Abraham Addams,*

Mr. John Bance,

Francis Child, Esq; Alderman,

Dr. Caleb Cotefworth,

John Cooke, Esq;

William Dawsonne, Esq;

Sir Matthew Decker, Baronet.

John Drummond, Esq;

Mr. John Eccleston,

John Gould, Esq;

William Gosseling, Esq;

Joseph Herne, Esq;

John Heathcote, Esq;

Capt. Robert Hudson,

Mr. Henry Kelsey,

Henry Lyell, Esq;

Matthew Martin, Esq;

Sir Rob. Nightingale, Bar. dead.

Mr. Edward Owen,

Sir George Page, Baronet.

Mr. Simon

Mr. Simon Theunemans,
Edward Turner, Esq;

Josias Wordsworth, Esq;
Mr. Josias Wordsworth, jun.

Mr. Thomas Wolley, Secretary.

Mr. Charles du Bois, Treasurer.

Mr. John Fletcher, Accomptant.

NUMBER LXVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Relieving Poor Profelytes.

THE Reverend Dr. *Astry.*

B.
The Honourable Mr. Bonnet,
Minister from his Prussian
Majesty.

Bartholomew Beal, Esq;
The Reverend Dr. *Beauvoir.*
Thomas Blunden, Esq;
The Reverend Dr. *Bray.*
Whitlocke Bulstrode, Esq;
William Byrde, Esq;

C.
The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Carlisle.*
John Chamberlayne, Esq;
The Reverend Mr. *La Chapelle.*
The Reverend Mr. *Chatlain.*
Thomas Clendon, Esq;
Sir *George Cook.*

D.
The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Durham.*
The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Derry.*
Mr. *D'Egulhon.*
The Reverend Mr. *St. Denis.*
The Reverend Dr. *Dolben.*
Sir *Daniel Dolins.*
The Reverend Mr. *Delosacs.*

E.
The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Ely.*

F.
Mr. *Fonvive.*

G.
The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Gloucester.*
Sir *John Gonson.*
Thomas Greene, Esq;
Charles Greenwood, Esq;
John Gunston, Esq;
The Right Honourable the
Lord *Harald.*
The Right Honourable the
Lord *Howard of Effingham.*

Robert Hales, Esq;
The Rev. Mr. Dean *Harris.*
Henry Hastings, Esq;
The Reverend Mr. *Hill.*
L.
The Reverend Dr. *Leigh.*
Sir *Thomas Lowther, Bar.*
James Lowther, Esq;
William Lowther, Esq;

M.
The Reverend Dr. *Mangey.*
The Reverend Mr. *Mayo.*

N.
Mr. *Henry Newman.*
Henry Nicholson, Esq;

P.
The Right Honourable the
Lord *Paisley.*
The Right Honourable the
Lord *Percival.*

The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Peterborough*.
Sir John Philipps, Bar.
Thomas Price, Esq;
The Honourable the Marquis
Du Quêne.

S.

The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Sarum*, Lord Al-
moner.
Colonel *Savary*.
Frederick Slare, M. D.
The Reverend Dr. *Stanley*,
Dean of *St. Asaph*.

T.

William Talbot, Esq;
John Temple, Esq;
William Tillard, Esq;
Mr. De Tudert.

W.

The Right Reverend the Lord
Bishop of *Winchester*.
The Reverend Dr. *Waddington*.
Samuel Woodcock, Esq;

Y.

The Reverend Dr. *Younger*,
Dean of *Sarum*.

NUMBER LXIX.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants
belonging to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

THE Honourable Sir John Jennings, Governour.

Jos Soanes, Lieutenant Governour.

John Smith, Captain.

John Constable, 1st

Edward Smith, 2d

Thomas Grimston, 3d

Philip Stubbs, 1st

Thomas Pouceck, 2d

Richard Morton, Physician.

William Bell, Steward.

Isaac Rider, Surgeon.

Nicholas Hawksmoor, Clerk of the Works.

Elizabeth Gremer, Matron.

Thomas Hawes, Governour's Clerk.

Petty-Officers and Servants.

Thomas Bird, Cook.

Robert Spackman, 1st

Edward Griffith, 2d

Robert Draper, 3d

William Blockley, Barber.

Francis Rogers, Butler.

John Wood, his Mate.

Lieutenant.

Chaplain.

Mate.

William Steel, Scullery-Man.

John Silkworth, his Mate.

Robert Longbottom, Clerk of the Cheque's Clerk.

John Webb, Porter.

The Governour's two Servants.

His two Nurses.

Lieutenant Governour's Servant.

His Nurse.

Captain's Servant.

450 Pensioners.

18 Petty Officers and Servants.

26 Nurses.

3 Superannuated Nurses.

Which makes the number born 497

The Officers are not added in the Number born, because they receive for their Table 1 s. 2. d. *per Diem*.

Captain *Cavendish* the Treasurer, is not an Officer of the House, but is allowed 200 l. *per Annum*, and one Clerk at 50 l. *per Annum*.

Sir *John Vanbrugh* is Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. *James* one of the Clerks of the Works; Mr. *Hawksmoor* is an Officer of the House, because he is paid Table-Money, and hath Allowances of Stores as the rest of the Officers.

The Lieutenant-Governour is allowed a Clerk to keep an Account of the Pensioners going out upon Leave with Tickets, and to place the Men in their respective Wards, and to muster the Men at Chapel.

The Steward is allowed two Clerks, whose Business is to provide the Pensioners with Provision daily, to receive and deliver out all manner of Stores, to keep a Muster-Book of the Entries and Discharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accounts, &c.

Edward Smith, second Lieutenant, is Clerk of the Cheque, and allowed a Clerk, who is to inspect into all the Stores and Provisions, as to their Goodness according to Contract; to sign and examine all Accounts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allowed one Assistant and a Servant.

There are Commissioners or Directors that meet once a Fortnight, or oftener, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty; whose Names I will give you a List of, *viz.*

The Honourable Sir John Jennings, Governour.
 Captain Soanes, Lieutenant Governor.
 Captain Cavendish, Treasurer.
 Captain Smith.
 Captain Guy.
 Captain Moiloy.
 Captain John Robinson.
 Galsfridus Walpole.
 Sir Alexander Cairnes.
 Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Honywood.

Mr. Clarke.
 Mr. Baxter.
 Doctor Morton.
 Captain Moses.
 Mr. Jeyes.
 Mr. Richards.
 Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Seawell.
 Sir William Saunderson.
 Mr. Godolphin.
 Mr. Fisher.
 Sir John Vanbrugh.
 Mr. Trevor.

Mr. Corbett, Clerk in the Admiralty-Office, is Secretary to this Board, and allowed 100 *l.* per Annum, his Clerk 40 *l.* per Annum.

There's a Council once a Week for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty, where are present the Officers of the Hospital, to assist all Complaints, and to punish those that have behaved themselves in a disorderly manner, and broke thorough the Rules of the Hospital.

The Matron is to take care of the Mens Linnen, to see it mended, and deliver it to the Landryman once a Week to be washed, to see the Nurses clean the Wards. Five of the Nurses are called Infirmary-Nurses, who are to tend the sick and disabled Seamen.

The Diet for the Sickmen is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, Calves-Feet, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread and Beer.

The Pentioners are all cloathed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and twelve Pence per Week for Necessaries; out of which Number of Pentioners, there are sixteen Boatswains, which are distinguished by having Gold-Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold Lace Hatts; they are allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per Man a Week; their Business is to take care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and if they see any Misdemeanours, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to be brought to Council, and likewise to command the Watch upon their Guard. There's thirty-six Boatswains Mates, which have a narrow Edging upon their Hatts, to be known from the private Pentioners, and have 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per Man a Week; they are appointed to assist the Boatswains.

The Diet and Allownce for a Man per Diem, is thus: Sunday they have one Pound of Mutton, Beef, or Pork; one Pound of

of Bread, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and two Quarts of Beer: *Monday, Tuesday and Thursday*, the same. *Wednesday* they have Pease-Porridge, one Ounce of Butter, half a Pound of Cheese, one Pound of Bread, two Quarts of Beer. *Friday* the same.

There's twenty Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money arising by shewing the painted Hall: they wear Blue Cloaths as the Pensioners, and hath the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-Church* Hospital: they are taken in at Eleven Years of Age, and goes out at Sixteen to Captains of Men of War, Masters of Merchant-Men, or what Trade they chuse: This Charity was established by my Lord *Aylmer*.

There is now but two Festival Days that's observed in the Hospital, *viz.* The 11th of *April*, being King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Coronation, the Founders of this House, and the 28th of *May*, King *George's* Birth-Day, the Pensioners are dressed in their best Cloaths, and commonly wear Orange-Colour Ribbons in their Hats.

The Manner of their going to Chappel upon a Holy-Day.

First, Mr. *Weston*, Teacher of the *Mathematicks*, walks before, the Boys follow two and two after him, with the Mathematical Instruments in their Hands. In the next Place, the Porter with his Staff walks before the Lieutenant-Governour, Captain, and Chaplains; then follows the Boatswains, and Boatswains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts; after them the Drums beating, then the Pensioners, two and two.

The Manner of their Dining.

They have upon those Days, double Allowance of Meat, and four Quarts of Strong Beer. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governour, with the Captain and other Officers of the House, goes in to drink the King's Health (Musick playing while they are at Dinner); when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Hallô's; so likewise the same to the Prince and Princess, and all the Royal Family, the Lords of the Admiralty and the Governours.

The Boys have roast Beef and strong Beer.

The first of *August*, being King *George's* Inauguration, Sir *James Thornhill* gave the Pensioners a Punch-Bowl, containing thirty Gallons, which is filled annually upon that Day; every Man hath half a Pint of Punch.

Note, That no Papist is allowed the Charity of the Hospital.

NUMBER LXX.

A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

The present COUNCIL.

SIR Isaac Newton, *Kt. President,*
 Mr. Paul Buffiere,
 Thomas Lord Foley,
 Martin Folkes, *Esq;*
 Edmond Halley, *LL. D. Astr. Reg.*
 James Jurin, *M. D. Secr.*
 John Machin, *Ast. Pr. Gr. Secr.*
 Richard Mead, *M. D.*
 Alexander Pitfield, *Esq; Treas.*
 William Sherard, *LL. D.*
 Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart Pr. Col. Med.*
 Caleb Cotesworth, *M. D.*
 James Douglas, *M. D.*
 Roger Gale, *Esq;*
 Mr. George Graham,
 John Hadley, *Gent.*
 John Harwood, *LL. D.*
 Thomas Isted, *Esq;*
 Henry Plumptre, *M. D.*
 James Pound, *M. A.*
 Sir George Savile, *Bart.*

Eleven of this Council are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1723.

FELLOWS.

A.

Claudius Amyand, *Esq;*
 John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
 Ciril Arthington, *Esq;*

B.

John Bellers, *Gent.*
 Thomas Bacon, *Esq;*
 Charles Bale, *M. D.*
 Robert Balle, *Esq;*
 Mr. John Bamber,

Henry Barham, *Esq;*
 D'Acre Barret Lennard, *Esq;*
 William Barrowby, *M. D.*
 Thomas Bates, *Esq;*
 John Beale, *M. L.*
 Mr. William Beckett,
 Henry Beighton, *Gent.*
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 Patrick Blair, *M. D.*
 Thomas Bower, *M. D.*
 James Bradley, *M. A. Ast. Pr. S.*
 Richard Bradley, *Gent.*
 Orlando Bridgeman, *Esq;*
 John Bridges, *Esq;*
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bromfield, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Browne,
 William Burnet, *Esq;*
 John Busby, *Esq;*
 William Byrd, *Esq;*
 C.

Charles Cadogan, *Esq;*
 James Campbell, *M. D.*
 Lord James Cavendish,
 James Duke of Chandos,
 Mr. William Cheselden,
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Colson,
 John Conduitt, *Esq;*
 William Earl Cowper,
 Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
 Samuel Cruwys, *Esq;*
 Alexander Cuming, *Esq;*
 D.

Sir Thomas Dereham, *Kt.*
 William Derham, *M. A.*
 John Theop. Desaguliers, *LL. D.*
 Ambrose Dickins, *Esq;*
 Mr. John Douglass,

Walter Douglas, *Esq*;
William Lord Archbishop of Dub-
lin,

Charles Du Bois, *Esq*;
E.

Mr. William East,
F.

James Earl of Finlater,
Thomas Forster, *Esq*;
Sir John Fortescue, *Kt.* one of
the Judges of the King's Bench.

John Freind, *M. D.*

John Fuller, *Esq*;
G.

Robert Gay, *Esq*;

Orlando Gee, *Esq*;

John Georges, *Esq*;

Thomas Greene, *Esq*;

Col. John Guise.

H.

Richard Hale, *M. D.*

Stephen Hales, *B. D.*

Henry Heathcote, *Esq*;

Sir Thomas Hewett, *Kt.*

James Hill, *Gent.*

Thomas Hodges, *Esq*;

Mr James Hodgson,

Hugh Howard, *Esq*;

Robert Hucks, *Esq*;

Robert Hunter, *Esq*;

Archebald Hutcheson, *Esq*;

J.

William Jones, *Esq*;

John Jackson, *Esq*;

Walter Jeffreys, *Esq*;

Thomas Jett, *Esq*;

John Inglis, *M. D.*

K.

Abel Ketelbey, *Esq*;

John Knight, *Esq*;

L.

Edward Laney, *D. D. Pr. Th. Gr.*

Colin Mac Laurin, *Math. Pr.*

Abred.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, *Bart.*

Edmond Littlehales, *M. D.*

William Lord Bishop of Lon-
donderry,

John Lowthorp, *M. A.*

Richard Lucas, *M. A.*

Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bart.*
M.

Samuel Molyneux, *Esq*;

Thomas Earl of Macclesfield,
Lord High Chancellor of Great-
Britain,

Peter Des Maizeaux, *Esq*;

Sir Richard Manningham, *Kt.*

Sir George Markham, *Bart.*

R. Myddelton Massey, *M. D.*

William Mathew, *Esq*;

Sir John Meres, *Bart.*

Thomas Lord Middleton,

Thomas Miles, *M. A.*

Walter Mills, *M. D.*

Mr. Abr. de Moivre,

Richard Moleworth, *Esq*;

Thomas Molyneux, *M. D.*

John Duke of Montague,

James Duke of Montrose,

John Moore, *Esq*;

Benjamin Morland, *Gent.*

John Mortimer, *Esq*;

Mr. George Moulton.

N.

Peter Le Nevé, *Esq*; *Norroy.*

George Lord Newborough,

John Newey, *A. M.*

Col. Francis Nicholson, *Gover-
nor of South Carolina,*

Henry Nicholson, *M. D.*

Edward Norris, *M. D.*

William Lord North and Gray,

O.

Charles Earl of Orrery,

P.

David Papillon, *Esq*;

George Lord Parker,

James Lord Paisley,

Zachary Pearce, *A. M.*

Thomas Pellet, *M. D.*

Robert Paul, *Gent.*

Henry Pemberton, *M. D.*

Thomas Earl of Pembroke,

John Lord Percivale.

R.

Mr. Isaac Rand,
 Richard Rawlinson, LL. D.
 Thomas Rawlinson, Esq;
 George Lord Rea,
 Tancred Robinson, M. D.
 John Duke of Roxburghe,
 William Rutty, M. D.

S.

William Stanley, D. D. Dec.
Asaph.

Oliver St. John, Esq;
 Samuel Sanders, Esq;
 Nicholas Sanderson, M. A. Math.
Pr. Lucas.

Alexander Sandilands, M. D.
 Sir John Shadwell, Kt.
 Henry Earl of Shelburn,
 Mr. James Sherard,
 Robert Shippen, D. D.
 William Simon, Gent.
 Frederick Slare, M. D.
 William Sloane, Esq;
 Robert Smith, M. A. Astr. Pr.
Plum.

Edward Southwell, Esq;
 Con. Joach. Sprengell, M. D.
 George Stanley, Esq;
 Sir John Stanley, Bart.
 William Stephens, M. D.
 John Stracey, Esq;
 Alexander Stuart, M. D.
 Charles Stuart, M. D.
 Philip Stubs, M. A.
 William Stukeley, M. D.
 Talbot Earl of Suffex,
 Robert Lord Swords.

T.

Brook Taylor, LL. D.
 Mr. Joseph Tanner,
 William Tempest, Esq;
 Ralph Thoresby, Gent.
 John Thorpe, M. D.
 Richard Tighe, Esq;
 Andrew Tooke, Geo. Prof. Gres.
 Thomas Lord Trevor,
 Samuel Tuffnell, Esq;

V.

James Venables, Esq;

W.

William Wagstaffe, M. D.
 Humfrey Wanley, Gent.
 John Warburton, Somersf. Her.
 Thomas Watkins, Gent.
 Robert Welsted, M. L.
 William Western, Esq;
 John Whiteside, M. A.
 John Churchil Wicksted, Esq;
 Moses Williams, M. A.
 Thomas Woodford, Esq;
 John Woodward, M. D. P. M. G.
 John Thomas Woolhouse, Esq;
 Henry Worsley, Esq;
 William Wotton, D. D.
 Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.
 Christopher Wren, Esq;

Y.

Mr. James Yonge.

The Foreign Members.

DS. Josephus Averanius, Prof.
Jur. Pis.
 Ds Ludov. Dux D'Aumont,
Leg. Ext. Gall.
 Ds Jo. Anton. Comes Baldini.
 Ds Johannes Bernoulli, Prof.
Math. Basil.
 Ds Nicholas Bernoulli, LL.
D. Prof. Patav.
 Ds Vendramin Bianchi, Nob.
Patav.
 Ds Franciscus Blanchinus, Astr.
Rom.
 Ds Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus,
Legat. Pruss.
 Ds Dominicus Bottonus, M. D.
Messan.
 Ds John Philip Bourneman,
Eccl. Dan. Lon. Past.
 Ds Joh. Philippus Breynius,
M. D. Dantisc.
 Ds Wilhelmus Buys, Leg. Belg.
Fed.

Ds Ja.

Ds Jacobus Cassini, *Acad. Paris.*
Astr. Prim.

Ds Ant. Comes de Comitibus,
Nob. Venet.

Ds Franciscus Cornaro, *Nob.*
Ven. Eq. Aur.

Ds Thomas Delbene.

Ds ——— *Baro de Diesco,*

Ds Rynaldus de Duliolo, *Prof.*
Med. Bonon.

Ds Justus van Effen,

Ds Fr. Wicardel de Fleury,

Ds Stephanus Geoffroy, *M. D.*
Paris.

Ds ——— Geoffroy, *Jun.*

Ds Carolus Comes Gillenberge,
Leg. R. Suec.

Ds Guido Grandus,

Ds W. J. . . . 's Gravefande,
J. U. D. Pr. Phil. & Math.

Ds Petrus Grimani, *Leg. Venet.*

Ds Jo. Theod. Heinson, *Hanov.*

Ds Urbanus Hierne, *Med. Reg.*
Sueciae.

Ds Fridericus Hoffman, *Pr.*
Med. Halæ Sax.

Ds J. Aug. Hugo, *Med. Reg.*
Hanov.

Ds Dan. Ernestus Jablonski,
V. P. R. Soc. Ber.

Ds Antonius de Jussieu, *M. D.*
Prof. Bot. Reg. Par.

Ds Joh. Georg. Keyfsler.

Ds ——— Kreienberg, *Legat.*
Hanov.

Ds ——— de Lagny, *Geom. A-*
cad. Paris.

Ds Antonius Leeuwenhoeck,
Delphens.

Mons. Chevalier de Louville,
Acad. Paris. Astr.

Ds Aloyf. Ferd. Marfigli, *Com.*
Imp. Rom.

Ds Petrus de Mellarede, *Con-*
sil. R. Sicil.

Ds Alexander de Menzicoff,
Russ. Imp. Princeps.

Ds Petr. Ant. Michelotti, *M. D.*

Ds Lud. Antonius Muratori,
Biblioth. Duc. Mod.

Ds Joseph Marchio D'Orci, *Se-*
nat. Bolon.

Ds Johannes Polenus, *Prof. Astr.*
Patau.

Ds Moises Pujolas,

Ds Gio. Batt. Recanati, *Nob.*
Venet.

Ds Aug. Quirinus Rivinus,
M. D. Lips.

Ds Iver Baro Rosenkrantz, *Leg.*
R. Dan.

Ds Fredricus Ruysch, *Prof. A-*
nat. & Bot. Amst.

D. Albert. Henric. de Salengre,
Fæd. Belg. Ordd. rei Ær. IV.
vir.

Ds Sam. Scheurer, *D. D. Bern.*

Ds Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus,
M. D. Tigur.

Ds Jo. Adamus Stampfer.

Ds Jo. Georgius Steigertahl,
Archiat. Reg. Prof. Helm.

Ds Michael Angelo Tilli, *Prof.*
Bot. Pisan.

Ds Franciscus Torti, *Protomed.*
Duc. Moden.

Ds Bruno Tozzi, *Abbas Va-*
lumb.

Ds Nicolaus Tron, *Legatus Ve-*
net.

D'Otto Christ. Comes Volkra,
Sacr. Cæs. Maj. Legat.

Ds Mich. Bern. Valentini, *Arch.*
& P. P. Giessen.

Ds Abrahamus Vater, *M. D.*
P. P. Wittemb.

Ds Antonius Vallisnerius, *Med.*
Pr. Patau.

Ds Petrus Varignon, *Math. Pro.*
Reg. Paris.

Ds Raymundus Vieussens, *M. D.*
Monspel.

Ds Levinus Vincent.

Ds ——— Morgagnius, *P. A.*
Padua.

NUMBER LXXXI.

Commissioners of His Majesty's Board of Works, and all the Officers belonging thereunto.

SIR Thomas Hewett, Kt. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Comptroler.

Tobias Jenkyns, Esq; —————

Nicholas Du Bois, Esq; Master Mason.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; Master Carpenter.

Westby Gill, Esq; Deputy-Surveyor.

Nicholas Hawksmore, Esq; Deputy Comptroler.

James Horne, Esq; Deputy Master Mason.

Officers, Clerks, and Artizans of His Majesty's Works.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Charles Dartiquenave, Esq; Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Works.

William Watkins, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

Henry Wise, and Joseph Carpenter, Esqs; joynt Master Gardeners.

Mr John Strawbridge, Clerk Ingroser.

Mr John Hallam, Secretary.

Mr Leonard Wooddeson, Clerk to the Board.

Mr Thomas Kynaston, Clerk to the Comptroler.

Mr Andrew Jelf, Clerk Intinerant.

Mr John Hallam, Clerk of the Works at Whitehall, St. James's, and Westminster.

Mr Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the Tower and Somerset-House.

Mr Thomas Slightholm, Clerk of Winchester.

Mr Thomas Fort, Clerk of Hampton-Court and Newmarket.

Mr Henry Joynes, Clerk of Kensington.

Mr Thomas Rowland, Clerk of Windsor-Castle.

Mr Thomas Bridge, Clerk of the Meuse and Savoy.

Sir James Thornhill, Kt. Serjeant Painter, and History Painter.

Mr Thomas Hues, Master Bricklayer.

Mr John Ireland, Master Glazier.

Mr David Lance, Master Plasterer.

Mr James Moore, Purveyor.

Mr John Smallwell, Master Joyner.

Mr John

Mr *John Richards*, Master Carver.

Mr *Joseph Roberts*, Serjeant Plomber.

Mr *John Golding*, Plomber and Keeper of the Waters at *Hampton Court*.

Mr *Richard Fransum*, Ironmonger.

Mr *Thomas Pershouse*, Blacksmith.

Mr *William Ayres*, Carpenter.

Mr *John Wooddale*, Mason.

Mr *John Rowley*, Engine-keeper.

Mr *John Barnes*, Slatter.

Mr *Thomas Biddle*, Cooper.

Mr *Charles Clay*, Clockmaker.

Mr *William Dew*, Mattmaker.

Mr *Henry Hind*, Turner.

Mr *John Grey*, Enginemaker.

Mr *John Mist*, and Mr. *Edward Linney*, Paviments.

Mr *Joseph Kelham*, Pumpmaker.

Mr *John Peryear*, Office-Keeper.

Mr *Peter Calton*, Messenger.

Mrs *Anne Guest*, Necessary Woman.

NUMBER LXXXII.

A LIST of the Civilians in Doctors-Commons.

DR. *John Bettsworth*, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the Most Reverend Father in God, *William*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Judge of the Pre-rogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Sir *Henry Penrice*, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Glocester*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Glocester*.

Dr *George Paul*, Vicar-General to the most Reverend Father in God *William*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of *St. Katharine's*, Commissary and Official of *St. Albans*, and Registry of the Faculties.

Dr *Humphry Hinchman*, Chancellor of *London* and *Rocheſter*.

Dr *Richard Fuller*, Advocate to the Office of Lord High-Admiral, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Essex*.

Dr *Thomas Bouchire*, Commissary of the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Dr Matthew Tindall.

Dr John Conant.

Dr Richard Pagitt.

Dr John Harwood, Commissary of *St. Paul's*.

Dr William Beau, Chancellor of *Llandaff*.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate-General.

Dr Charles Herriot.

Dr Henry Raines, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr Robert Wood, Official of *Colchester*.

Dr Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr Andrew, Commissary and Official of *Huntingdon*.

Dr William Willimet.

Dr John Corbett.

Dr William Phipps.

Dr William Strahan.

Dr John Audley, Chancellor of *York*.

Dr Edward Kinaston.

Dr Edward Winn, Chancellor of *Hereford*.

Dr Perney Branthwayte.

The Honourable Dr Charles Bertie.

Dr James Bouchier, Professor of the Civil Law in the University of *Oxford*.

Dr Brook Taylor.

Dr Exton Sayer, Commissary of *Essex*.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

DR. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

Mr Owen Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Banger*.

Dr William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Dr Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bristol*.

Dr Francis Clark, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr Edward Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Davids*.

Dr James Johnston, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Ely*.

Mr William Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Dr Thomas Tanner, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.

———, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.

Dr Rich. Reynolds, Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

Dr Robert Loggon, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Sarum*.

Sir Peter Mew, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Dr William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.

Dr William Pearson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York*.

Mr Thomas Tully, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

Dr Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chester*.

Dr John

Dr John Brookbank, Official of Ely, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham.

The Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

HENRY Farrant, Esq; the King's Proctor,
Geo. Sayer, Esq; Lord Admiral's Proctor,

Mr Rob. Constable,
Mr Rob. Pierson,
Mr William Jones,
Mr Thomas Newman,
Mr Mark Sayer,
Mr Edw. Alexander,
Mr Edw. Parre,
Mr William Busby,
Mr George Smith,
Mr Rob. Bogg,
Mr Cha. Garret,
Mr John Trenley,
Mr Hen. Detbick,

Mr Thomas Oughton,
Mr Cha. Humphreys,
Mr Edw. Greenly,
Mr William Chapman,
Mr William Taverner,
Mr Raines Trigg,
Mr Brian Rushworth,
Mr Mark Holman,
Mr Gandy Spurway,
Mr John Rawson,
Mr James Pinfold,
Mr Edw. Smith,
Mr Thomas Tyllott,
Mr Geo. Hill,
Mr Sandford Nevile,
Mr John Searle,
Mr Linthwaite Farrant.

R E G I S T E R S.

HENRY Farrant, Register and Actuary of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Samuel Hill, Esq, Register of the High-Court of Admiralty, and High-Court of Delegates.

James Pinfold, Deputy-Register of the Court of Delegates.

William Browne, Deputy-Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr John Cheeke, Marshall.

The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

HENRY Seymer,
Thomas Bennet,
Richard Brodrepp,

} Esqs; Principal Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant, Esq; their Deputy.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr Thomas Welham,
Mr John Searle,

| Mr William Pennyman,
| Mr John Pearce,

Officers

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

His Majesty's Advocate, *Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.*
 Registry of the Court, *Henry Farrant, Esq;*
 Earl-Marshal's Proctor, _____
 Secretary and Seal-Keeper, _____

P R O C T O R S.

Mr <i>John Hill,</i>		Mr <i>William Jones,</i>
Mr <i>George Sayer,</i>		Mr <i>Edw. Alexander.</i>
Marshal of the Court, _____		

N U M B E R LXXXIII.

*A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, call'd
 the Charter-House, appointed by Act of Parliament.*

G O V E R N O R S.

T HE Prince,	Earl of <i>Dartmouth,</i>
Archbishop of <i>Canterbury,</i>	Earl <i>Comper,</i>
Lord Chancellor <i>Parker,</i>	Lord Viscount <i>Harcourt,</i>
Duke of <i>Newcastle,</i>	Bishop of <i>London,</i>
Duke of <i>Somerset,</i>	Bishop of <i>Durham,</i>
Duke of <i>Chandos,</i>	Lord Chief Justice <i>King,</i>
Earl of <i>Pembroke,</i>	Mr. Justice <i>Eyre,</i>
Earl of <i>Oxford,</i>	The Master of the Hospital.

Emanuel Langford, D. D.
Mr William Hempson,
Ambrose Eyre,
Thomas Walker, LL. D.
Mr Ralph Welstead,
Mr Andrew Tooke,
Mr Love,

Dr Levet,
George Davison,
John Bamber,
John Markham,

Preacher.
 Register.
 Receiver.
 Schoolmaster.
 Reader.
 Usher.
 Organist.

Physician.
 Auditor.
 Chirurgeon.
 Apothecary.

NUMB. LXXXIV.

Government of the City of LONDON, Ecclesiastical,
Civil, and Military.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Reverend JOHN, Lord Bishop of London

Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean	}	Residentiaries
Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,		
Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum,		
Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester,		
Dr. Jones, Chancellor,	}	Dignitaries
Dr. Astrey, Treasurer,		
Dr. Dibben, Præcentor,		

PREBENDARIES.

Dr. Stanhope	Dr. Tomlinson
Mr. Halstead	Mr. Bell junior
Mr. Hotchkis	Mr. Edgely
Dr. Lamb	Dr. Sherlock
Dr. Pelling	Mr. James
Mr. Oliver	Mr. Burton
Dr. Millington	Dr. Bridges
Dr. Williams	Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Smith	Mr. Beaulieu
Mr. Chisbull	Mr. Cook
Dr. Carter	Founded in the Church.
Dr. Altham	Archdeaconries
Dr. Walls	Of London, Dr. Stanley
Mr. Hall	Of Essex, Dr. Gooch
Dr. Astrey	Of Middlesex, Dr. Altham
Mr. Barker	Of Colchester, Dr. King

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

SIR Gerard Conyers, Knight, Lord Maior and Alderman of
Broadstreet Ward

Aldermen above the CHAIR.

Sir Samuel Garrard, Baronet	Bridge Without
Sir Gilbert Heutheote	Walbrook Ward
Sir Samuel Stanier	Aldgate Ward
Sir William Humphreys, Knight and Baronet	Cheap Ward

Sir

Sir Charles Peers
 Sir John Ward
 Sir John Fryer Baronet
 Sir William Stuart

Tower Ward
 Candlewick Ward
 Queenhithe Ward
 Cripplegate Within & Without

Below the CHAIR.

Sir Thomas Scawen
 Sir Peter Delmé
 Sir George Mervins
 Sir Francis Forbes
 Sir John Eyles, Baronet
 Sir Edward Becher
 Sir Harcourt Master
 Robert Baylis, Esq;
 Robert Heysham, Esq;
 Sir Randolph Knipe
 Richard Brocas, Esq;
 Humphrey Parsons, Esq;
 Lancelot Skinner, Esq;
 Francis Child, Esq;
 Richard Levett, Esq;
 John Barber, Esq;
 William Billers, Esq;

Cornhill Ward
 Langbourn Ward
 Bridge Within
 Dowgate Ward
 Vintry Ward
 Bishopsgate Within and Without
 Colemanstreet Ward
 Breadstreet Ward
 Billingsgate Ward
 Bassishaw Ward
 Farringdon Within
 Portsoken Ward
 Limestreet Ward
 Farringdon Without
 Aldersgate Within and Without
 Castle Baynard Ward
 Cordwainers Ward

Sir William Thompson, Knight, Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir George Ludlam, Knight,
 Chamberlain
 John Lingard, Esq; Common
 Serjeant
 Randolph Stracey, Esq; Town-
 Clerk

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secondary
 of the Poultry Compter
 Mr. John Preston, Remembran-
 cer
 Mr. John King, Solicitor

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, } Esqs;
 Simon Umlin,

Four Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Thomas Jackson
 Mr. John Smith
 Mr. Thomas Bethel
 Mr. Edward Pearce

Four Common Pleaders.

Charles Usher, }
 Joseph Richardson, } Esqs;
 James Gambier, }
 Thomas Garrard, }
 Randolph Stracey junior, Esq;
 Comptroller
 Thomas Benson, Esq; Secondary
 of Woodstreet Compter

Bridgemasters.

Mr. Robert Swan
 Mr. Henry Owen

Mr. Thomas Beareliffe, Hall-
 keeper

Four Esquires of the Lord-
Maioꝝ's House.

John Barton, Esq; Sword-bearer
John Deale, Esq; Common-Hunt
John Elderton, Esq; Common-
Cryer

Thomas Dunckley, Esq; Water-
Bailiff

Three Serjeant-Carvers.

Edward Gostlin
Joseph Clements
Edward Sorrell

Three Serjeants of the Cham-
ber.

Edward Brooksby
Richard Trenance
Thomas Roberts

Serjeant of the Channel.

William Hull

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Thomas Brearcliffe
Thomas Tyson

Four Yeomen of the Water-
side.

James Turner
Joseph Perris
Thomas Henshaw
Robert Wilkins

Benjamin Whitworth, Yeoman of
the Channel

William Shaw, Under Water-
Bailiff

Six Youngmen.

James Bond, Sword-bearer
Youngman

Francis Lacy, Common Cryer

Rich. Green } Water-Bailiffs
Tho. Boalch }

James Boalch, Common-Hunt

Richard Richards, Carver

Thomas Jackson } Meal-Weigh-
Philip Bowdry } ers
Martin Wardell } Yeomen of the
Robert Dobson } Wood-wharf
Mr. John Man, Foreign-Taker
Martin Lewin } Marshals
Char. Hitchin }

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs
Court.

Mr. William Timms
Mr. John Skynner
Mr. Joseph Davis
Mr. George Bernardiston
Mr. John Woodhouse
Mr. John Metcalfe
Mr. James Graves
Mr. William Theed

Two Prothonotaries.

Mr. William Myer
Mr. John Clark

Mr. William Barry, Clerk of the
Papers at the Poultry Comp-
ter

Mr. Matthew Lancaster, Clerk
at Woodstreet Compter

Four Clerk-Sitters at the Poul-
try Compter.

Mr. Peter Burton
Mr. Rowland Ingram
Mr. Denham Hamond
Mr. Samuel Woodhouse

Four Clerk-Sitters at Woodstreet
Compter

Mr. Ralph Noden
Mr. Charles Stracey
Mr. Augustine Collins
Mr. Thomas Hodson

Henry Parsons, Esq; Farmer of
the Markets

George Rivers, Esq; Coroner

Mr. John Oxell, Auditor

Mr.

Mr. Charles Crumpe, Clerk of the Chamber	Samuel Whincop, Keeper of the Woodstreet-Compter
Mr. William Martyn, Clerk to the Commissioners for Sewers	Isaac Olley, Clerk of the City's Work
Mr. Thomas le Gendre, Clerk of the Court of Conscience	SOUTHWARK.
Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of the same Court	Ralph Hartley, Esq; Justice for the Borough
Mr. William Pitt, Keeper of Newgate	Jeremiah Pemberton, Esq; Clerk Comptroler of the Bridge-H.
Thomas Bronnoker, Esq; Keeper of Ludgate	Leonard Street, Esq; Steward of the Borough
Mr. James Lodington, Keeper of the Poultry-Compter	John Marson, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough.

NUMBER LXXXV.

Military GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of His Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of LONDON.

N. B. This List never alters till a New Commission is granted.

THE Right Honourable Sir William Humphreys, Kt. and Bart. late Lord-Maior, and the Lord-Maior and Court of Aldermen for the Time being.

Sir William Thomson, Knight, Recorder, and the Recorder for the Time being.

Sir Benjamin Ayloffe
Sir Justus Beck
Sir Robert Furnese
Sir Joseph Hodges
Sir Samuel Moyer
Sir Robert Nightingale
Sir Fisher Tench
Sir Thomas Webster

Baronets.

Sir Robert Adam
Sir Robert Breedon
Sir Charles Cox
Sir Thomas Dunk
Sir Francis Dashwood
Sir Peter Eaton
Sir William Fazakerley
Sir Edward Gould
Sir Richard Gough
Sir James Hallett
Sir Richard Houblon
Sir Theodore Janssen
Sir William Jolliff
Sir Randolph Knipe
Sir Harcourt Master
Sir Joseph Martin
Sir Samuel Ongley
Sir William Scawen

Knights.

Sir

Sir John Scott
Sir Joshua Sharpe
Sir Daniel Wray

Knights.

William Attwyll
Robert Atkyns
Roger Attlee
William Beckford
William Barnesley
Robert Bristow
Robert Baylis
Joseph Bagnall,
William Billers
George Buckley
Robert Briscoe
Richard Chiswell
Henry Cornish
Edward Colston, *Sen.*
James Church
Cæsar Chamberlan
John Cleeve
William Clayton
William Cotesworth
Tho. Clark of Mincing-
Lane
Richard Carey
Francis Chamberlan
John Cookes
Awnsham Churchill
William Cooke, *Deputy*
John Carbonnel
John Cartlich
Charles Cooke
Henry Colchester
Richard Chauncey
John Cooper, *Deputy*
Francis Child
James Chambers
Alexander Cleeve
Henry Clark
Joseph Chaplin
Duncan Dee
Paul Docminique
Josiah Diston
Charles Du Bois
George Dashwood
John Dickenson

Esquires.

William Etterick
John Eyles
Robert Eyre
John Egleton
William Fawkener,
John Fuller,
Zachary Foxall
Thomas Guy
Thomas Gibson
Peter Godfrey
Jeremy Gough
Henry Greenaway
Carlton Goddard
John Gore
Thomas Gouge
Robert Gower
Henry Hatley
Urban Hall
Nathaniel Herne
John Hanger,
Lawrence Hatfell
Samuel Hayward
John Hopkins
Richard Hopkins of Devon-
shire-Square
Robert Heysham
Edmund Halfey
John Harris
Henry Hankey
Henry Herring
Orlando Humfreys
Roger Hudson
Peter Joye
Edward Jeffreys
Henry Kelfey
Jerome Knapp
John Kendrick
Robert Knight, *Jun.*
John Lordell
Henry Lyell
John London
John Lade
John Lloyd
John Ludlow
George Ludlam
Robert Mitchell
Humphry Morrice

Esquires.

John Mahew
 Thomas Malyn
 John Morrice
 Samuel Marsh
 William Nutt
 Richard Nicholl
 Edward Norman
 Philip Papillon
 Alexander Pitfield
 William Proctor
 Peter Paggen
 Micaiah Perry
 Samuel Perry
 James Porten
 William Parrot
 Richard Perry
 Richard Patridge
 John Rudge
 Stephen Ram
 Samuel Shepherd, *Sen.*
 Gabriel Smyth
 Thomas Stiles
 Benjamin Smythe
 John Shipman

Esquires.

Robert Stockdale
 Edmund Shepherd
 Charles Shales
 Samuel Spragg
 Jacob Sawbridge
 John Shorey
 James Seamer
 Sutton Sharpe
 Henry Sherbrook
 John Sherman
 John Stone
 John Townsend
 Anthony Tournay
 Horatio Townshend
 Samuel Trench
 Nathaniel Turner
 James Ward
 Robert Western
 Samuel Westall
 John Watson
 Samuel Webb
 John Wormlayton
 John Younge

Esquires.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, *Gent. Clerk and Treasurer.*
 James Boddington, *Gent. Muster-Master.*
 William Bird, *Messenger.*

The

NUMBER LXXXVI.

A compleat LIST of the Deputies and Common Council-Men of the City of London, chosen the 21st of December (being St. Thomas's Day) for the Year 1723.

This Mark () denotes the New Members.*

Aldersgate within 4.

M^{ajor} John Snart, *Deputy*
 * Edward Crowne
 John Cartlitch
 Captain Joseph Bird

Aldersgate without 4.

William Harrison
 Samuel Ballard
 Lt. Col. Sam. Robinson, *Deputy*
 Captain William Smith

Aldgate 6.

* William Smith
 George Waylett, *Deputy*
 Thomas Parry
 Lieut. Col. Francis Porten
 John Scaplehorn
 Savage Atwood

Bassishaw 4.

William Ellingham, *Deputy*
 * John Baker
 Samuel Ball
 Robert Walker

Billingsgate 10.

Captain Jeremiah Jones
 Edward Bellamy
 William Jenkins, *Deputy*
 Stephen Boughton

John Godwin
 James Green
 Samuel Bennet
 * Thomas Downs
 Robert Caldicott
 Sir Joseph Martin *Knight*

Bishopsgate within 10.

John Hamers
 James Dansie
 William Westbrooke
 Charles Hoyle
 * John Bamber, *Deputy*
 John Brownesmith
 Richard Stert
 William Poole
 William Warren
 Thomas Barham

Bishopsgate without 4.

Francis Stonard, *Deputy*
 Joseph Huntman, *Esq;*
 Edmond Banier
 Francis Roberts

Breadstreet 12.

Samuel Marsh, *Deputy*
 James Church
 James Townsend
 * John Selwin
 Richard Read
 * Richard Baily
 John Coggs

U u

Jeremiah

Jeremiah Murden
Jerom Knapp
Robert Cady
James Burdget
* John Nodes

Bridge 15.

Cornelius Herbert
John Stuart
Richard Durnford, *Sen.*
Richard Symons
James Pitts
William Parrott, *Deputy*
Thomas Preston, *Sen.*
Noy Willey
John Thomas
Job Wilks
Henry Daniel
William Sheldon
Thomas Brookes
William Mingay
Thomas Preston, *Jun.*

Broadstreet 10.

George Frye, *Deputy*
Samuel Newey
Richard Chauncy
* William Sheppard
Richard Turner
James Colebrooke
Robert Burchall
Henry Merrtins
Henry Lyell, *Esq;*
Robert Keynton

Candlewick 8.

Benjamin Henshaw
Peter Foster
William Sharp
Thomas Hill
William Wilcox
* Samuel Moore
David Cooke, *Deputy*
Thomas Davis

Castlebaynard 10.

Benjamin Tomlinson, *Deputy*
John Bateman
John Gordon
Richard Trubey
John Townsend
William Innys
William Knight
Edward Woodward
* Samuel Williams
Christopher Bateman

Cheap 12.

Richard Bridgman
John Young
John Morgan
Robert Baker
William Scrimshire
John Spillet
Captain John Heron *Deputy*
John Clark
Frederick Stanton
Robert Kendall
* George Arnold
Thomas Stiles

Colemanstreet 6.

* Robert Lovick
Thomas Gibson, *Esq;*
John Newman
James Nutter
Zorobabel Crouch, *Deputy*
Thomas Wilkinson

Cozdweynoꝝ 8.

Henry King
Samuel Trench, *Deputy*
Samuel Hatton
Henry Clarke
John Caseberd
John Browne

* John

* John Day
Walter Yerbury

Cornhill 6.

Richard Chauncy, *Deputy*
Edward Dod
John Wood
John Salter
Thomas Ryley
William Hide

Cripplegate within 8.

William Patten, *Deputy*
John Skinner
William Timms
Henry Bull
Joshua Readshaw
Charles Hartley
John Prankard
Thomas Nicholl

Cripplegate without 4.

Captain Thomas Catmur
Richard Farrington
* Samuel Cox
* Henry Southouse

Dobogate 8.

Peter Hambley
John Norwood
William Tate
John Crowley, *Esq;*
George Monke
Edward Lascelles
Anthony Tournay, *Deputy*
Robert Edwards, *Esq;*

Farringdon within 15.

Thomas Hamond
Thomas Beech
John Everett, *Deputy*
William Emmerson
Henry Dechair

Benjamin Bound
Needler Webb
John Wheatley
Robert Knaplock
Henry Sisson
Henry Shephard
Hugh Bonfoy
John Sherman
George Dottin
Thomas Harris

Farringdon without 16.

Alexander Master
* John Dobbins
Joseph Partington
Simon Beckley, *Deputy*
Ralph Hyde
Captain James Guillam
John Chellingworth
Thomas Taylor
Robert Vincent, *Deputy*
* John Child
* Henry Holloway
Thomas Ketteriche
Thomas Sowlder
* John Arnold
Charles Thatcher
* John Willis

Langbozne 10.

Edward Bridgen
Gabriel Smyth
William Byrch
Edwin Sandys
John Colt, *Deputy*
Thomas Ravenscroft
William Holloway, *Senr.*
Richard Wilson
Henry Revell
Walter Ray

Lymestreet 4.

John Hardman, *Deputy*
Henry Tombes

James Smith
* James Phillips

Dorchester 5.

James Rochester
John Bridge, *Deputy*
Daniel Bailey
John Pyecroft
Valentine Brewis

Queenhith 6.

Robert Alsop, *Deputy*
* John Cox
Thomas Randall
* Charles Blandy
Thomas Northey
Joseph Ayliffe

Tower 12.

John Scot
Thomas Clark
* Robert Evans
* Christopher Smith
John Britton
Sir Peter Eaton, *Knight*
Samuel Tatam

* Thomas Dunster
Nicholas Hanbury
Major Peter Bolton
Joseph Taylor

Wintry 9.

Edmond Trench, *Deputy*
John Samwaies
* Henry Greenaway
Thomas Corbett
John Yerbury
Christopher Cheeseborough
* Thomas Barker
* John Skeate
Lieut. Col. Samuel Westall

Malb2ooke 8.

John Grainge
Richard West
John West, *Deputy*
Samuel Keynton
William Farmer
Nicholas Jackman
* Mark Warkman
Joseph Bennett.

Total 234

N U M B.

NUMBER LXXXVII.

A LIST of the Field Officers, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, in the Militia of the City of LONDON, as they are Commissioned by the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of His most Excellent Majesty King GEORGE, the Eleventh Day of April, 1722.

Note, There are several Alterations among the Lieutenants and Ensigns; but their Commissions not being given out, the List cannot be compleated.

I. The Blue Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel, Sam. Westall, Esq;

Major, John Wicks, Esq;

1. Captain, William Brind, Esq;

2. Capt. James Innocent, Esq;

3. Capt. Hugh Winkworth, Esq;

4. Capt. Joseph Edwards, Esq;

5. Capt. Joseph Sperinck, Esq;

LIEUTENANTS.

Cap. Lieut. Joseph Bell, Gent.

James Noble, Gent.

John Radley, Gent.

William Brind, Gent.

Phillip Baron, Gent.

Thomas Hayward, Gent.

Daniel Frazier, Gent.

George Plomer, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Daniel Austin, Gent.

William Grindall, Gent.

John Smith, Gent.

William Sheppard, Gent.

Thomas Fulker, Gent.

George Tarrant, Gent.

John Evans, Gent.

Bernard Ford, Gent.

II. The Red Regiment.

The Honour. Sir Samuel Stanier, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel, James Porten, Esq;

Major, Edward Sedley, Esq;

1. Captain, William Beale, Esq;

2. Capt. Francis Smart, Esq;

3. Capt. John Williams, Esq;

4. Capt. Sir John Sedley, Bart.

5. Capt. William Lewis, Esq;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Walt. Sutton, Gent.

George Priest, Gent.

Sebastian Gilbert, Gent.

William Brooks, Gent.

William Willmot, Gent.

Jacob Wakelin, Gent.

Charles Coulton, Gent.

George Carew, Gent.

E N S I G N S.

John Griffin, *Gent.*
John Hawksworth, *Gent.*

Vincent Shortland, *Gent.*
John Crettee, *Gent.*
John Martin, *Gent.*
John Le Fevre, *Gent.*
John Smith, *Gent.*

III. The Green Regiment.

*The Honourable Sir William
Humphreys, Knight, Baronet
and Alderman, Colonel.*

*Lieut. Col. Christop. Parkinson,
Esq;*

Major, Ralph Snow, Esq;

1. Captain, Oliver Combes, Esq;

2. Capt. John Scrimshire, Esq;

3. Capt. George Stray, Esq;

4. Capt. Henry Tame, Esq;

5.

L I E U T E N A N T S.

*Capt. Lieutenant, George Causey,
Gent.*

Paul Ferris, Gent.

Thomas Pell, Gent.

John Hawkins, Gent.

John Cheshire, Gent.

John Thomas, Gent.

John Smith, Gent.

John Flower, Gent.

E N S I G N S.

James Mabinson, Gent.

Harman Mackleton, Gent.

Jeremiah Lammas, Gent.

Thomas Hitchcock, Gent.

James Combes, Gent.

Sutton Nichols, Gent.

Thomas Laidman, Gent.

Joseph Peterson, Gent.

IV. The Yellow Regiment.

*The Honourable Sir Charles Peers,
Knight and Alderman, Colonel.*

*Lieutenant Col. Sir Peter Eaton,
Knight.*

Major, Thomas Gilbert, Esq;

1. Captain, Alex. Garret, Esq;

2. Capt. Benj. Hodges, Esq;

3. Capt. John Bassindine, Esq;

4. Capt. Nicholas Falcon, Esq;

5. Capt. John Johnson, Esq;

L I E U T E N A N T S.

*Capt. Lieut. Tho. Scattergood,
Gent.*

Jonathan Thomas, Gent.

John Stratford, Gent.

Richard Brooks, Gent.

Samuel Brampton, Gent.

William Bassindine, Gent.

John Glover, Gent.

Benjamin Cooper, Gent.

E N S I G N S.

Thomas White, Gent.

John Kingsbury, Gent.

Robert Aubury, Gent.

Isaac Freeman, Gent.

Samuel Woodham, Gent.

Thomas Burton, Gent.

Gabriel Falkon, Gent.

Thomas Mills, Gent.

V. The

V. The Orange Regiment.

The Hon. Sir Gerrard Conyers,
Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant Col. James Seamer,
Esq;

Major, George Jenkins, Esq;

1. *Captain, George Jenkins, Sen.*
Esq;

2. *Capt. Tho. Cartwright, Esq;*

3. *Capt.*

4. *Capt. William Saunders, Esq;*

5. *Capt. Samuel Saunders, Esq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Captain Lieut. James Cox, Gent.

Charles Thompson, Gent.

Ichabod Dawks, Gent.

Henry Smith, Gent.

Thomas Cole, Gent.

Joseph Willoughby, Gent.

William Yawkins, Gent.

William Collier, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Henry Gregory, Gent.

William Gulliver, Gent.

John Wing, Gent.

John Lander, Gent.

Thomas Caton, Gent.

James Maynard, Gent.

Thomas Alston, Gent.

Michael Adams, Gent.

VI. The White Regiment.

The Honourable Sir John Eyles,
Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel, John Shorey, Esq;
Major,

1. *Capt. Peregrine Phillips, Esq;*

2. *Capt. Seth Adams, Esq;*

3. *Capt. William Bell, Esq;*

4. *Capt. William Cowley, Esq;*

5. *Capt. George Gerrard, Esq;*

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Hen. Glover, Gent.

Benjamin Davis, Gent.

Joseph Lamb, Gent.

John Leach, Gent.

Nicholas Grudee, Gent.

Thomas Hunfdon, Gent.

Henry Goddard, Gent.

Henry Duck, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

James Lee, Gent.

Charles Morton, Gent.

John Walker, Gent.

William Tally, Gent.

Robert Brown, Gent.

Peter Manleverer, Gent.

Richard May, Gent.

Anthony Warman, Gent.

Bringers-Up of the	{	Blue,	— Thomas Carter.
		Red,	— Edward Hilliard.
		Green,	— John Blackwell.
		Yellow,	— Edward Pake.
		Orange,	— John Weeden.
		White,	— George Lamb.

William Bird, Messenger.

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE Council-Office, } in the Cockpit.
 The Treasury-Office, }
 The Custom-House in Thames-street, and in Fenchurch-street.
 The Excise-Office, in the Old-Jury.
 Salt-Duty Office, in York-Buildings.
 Wine-Licence Office, in Arundel-street.
 Stamp-Office, in Lincoln's-Inn Square.
 Hackney-Coaches Office, in Surry-street.
 Hawkers and Pedlars-Office, in High-Holbourn.
 Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in Whitehall.
 The Earl-Marshal's Office, at the College of Arms, on St. Bennet's-Hill.
 The Secretaries of State's Offices, in the Cockpit.
 Signet-Office, in Whitehall.
 The Paper-Office, in the Cockpit.
 Board of Greencloth Office, at St. James's.
 Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Cockpit.
 Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in York-Buildings.
 Secretary of War's Office, in Whitehall.
 The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, in the Cockpit.
 Leather Office, in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster.

Law-Offices, where kept.

KING's-BENCH.

The King's-Bench Office, in the Inner-Temple.
 Crown-Office, in the Middle-Temple.
 Custos Brevium, Nisi prius, and the Paper-Offices, in the said King's-Bench Office.
 Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, in Furnival's-Inn in Holborn.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in Chancery-Lane.
 Office of the Rolls, in ditto.
 Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.
 Clerk of the Crown's Office, in Mitre-Court, in Fleet-street.

Six-Clerks Office, in *Chancery-Lane*; near which is the Office of the Two *Examiners* in *Chancery*.

The *Prothonotary* in *Chancery's Office*, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.

Register's Office in *Chancery*, in *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

Petty-Bagg Office, is next the *Rolls Chappel* in ditto.

Cursitors Office, in ditto.

Alienation Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.

Subpœna Office, in *Chancery-Lane*.

Affidavit Office, in ditto.

Patent Office, in *Palsgrave's Head Court*, near *Temple-Bar*.

Officers belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Custos Brevium Office, *Brick-Court*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

One of the *Prothonotaries Offices*, in the *Middle-Temple*.

Another in *Mitre-Court*, in the *Inner-Temple*.

The Third in *Serle's Court*, in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

The *Chirographer's Office*, in *Middle-Temple-Lane*.

The Clerk of the *Treasury's Office* and of the *Enrollments* of *Fines* and *Recoveries*, in the *Inner-Temple*.

The Clerk of the *Outlawries Office*, in *Fleet-street*.

Office of Clerk of the *Warrants*, in the *Inner-Temple*.

Office of Clerk of the *King's Silver*, in *Symond's-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*.

Office of Clerk of the *Juries* and *Habeas Corpus's*, in the *Inner-Temple*.

Office of Clerk of *Essoins*, in the *Inner-Temple*.

Supersedeas Office, in the *Poultrey-Compter*, *London*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, in *Lincolns-Inn*.

King's Remembrancer's Office, in the *Inner-Temple*.

Pipe-Office, in *Grays-Inn*.

Foreign-Opposers Office, in ditto.

First-Fruits Office, in the *Middle-Temple*.

Clergy-Tenths Office, in ditto.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Is kept near the lower *Exchequer*, in *Westminster-Hall*.

The Offices belonging to that Court, are kept in the Old Buildings, in the first Court in *Grays-Inn*.

Admiralty Office, against *Whitehall*.

Commissary-General's Office, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Office of the *Pay-Master-General* of the *Guards* and *Garrisons*, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Judge Advocate's Office at the same Place.

Office of the Comptrollers of the Army-Accompts, in Privy-Garden.

Navy-Office, in Crutched-Friers.

Pay-Master's Office of the Navy, in Broad-street.

Victualling-Office, on Little-Tower-Hill.

Office of Ordnance, in the Tower.

The Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at Archbishop Tenison's Library in St. Martin's in the Fields.

Office of the Governors of the late Queen's Bounty to the poor Clergy, in the new Building adjoining to the Banqueting-House in Whitehall.

Bank of England Office, in Grocers-Hall in the Poultry.

East-India Office, at the East-India-House, } in Leaden-Hall-street.

Royal African-Company's Office,

Sion-College, near the North-side of London-Wall.

The College of Physicians, in Warwick-Lane.

Doctors-Commons, in the Parish of St. Bennet, Paul's-Warf, where are held the High-Court of Admiralty, the High-Court of Delegates, the Arches Court of Canterbury, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The Royal Society Office and Repository, in Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

General-Post-Office, in Lombard-street.

There are Six Penny-Post Offices, the chiefest is in Threadneedle-street; Westminster-Office near Charing-Cross; Southwark-Office, near St. Mary Overy's Church; St. Paul's-Office, in Pater-Noster-Row; Temple-Office, in Chancery-Lane; and Hermitage-Office, on Little-Tower-Hill.

Since

Since the Printing off the imperfect List of the *Convocation* of the Province of *Canterbury*, his Grace has been pleased to communicate this compleat one.

NUMBER LXXXIX.

The NAMES of the Deans, and Arch-Deacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, and Members of the Lower House, within the said Province, sitting in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel.

Cantuar.

GEO. Stanhope, S. T. P. Decanus Cantuar.
Reverendus in Christo Pater, Ds. Episcopus Cicestrenf.
Archidiaconus Cant.

Gulielmus Bradshaw, S. T. P. Canonicus Ec- } Procurat. pro
clesiæ Cathedralis Cantuar. } Capite.

Elias Sydall, S. T. P. Rector de Mongeham, }
Edvardus Lunn, Rector de Denton, } Proc. Cler.

London.

Henricus Godolphin, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Divi Pauli
London Decanus.

Gulielmus Stanley, S. T. P. Archidiaconus London.

Rogerus Altham, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Middlesexiæ.

Tho. Gooch, S. T. P. Archid. Essexiæ.

King, S. T. P. Archid. Colcestriæ.

Phillippus Stubbs, A. M. Archid. S. Albani.

Franciscus Astrey, S. T. P. Prebend. de Hoxton in diæt. Eccles.
Cath. fundat. Procurat. pro Capite.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Roffen: Deca-
nus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ S. Petri Westmonast.

Guliel-

Gulielmus Bedford,

Johannes Pelling,

Johannes Watson, S. T. P. Procurator Capitalis S. Petri, Westmonast.

} S. T. P. Procurat. pro Clero.

Winton.

Gulielmus Trimnel, S. T. P. Decanus.

Radulphus Brideoake, A. M. Archidiaconus Winton.

Sam. Billingsley, A. M. Archid. Surriæ.

Tho. Newey, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Winton Canonicus,
Procurator pro Capite.Gulielmus Lowth, S. T. B. Rect. de Buriton in
Com' Southton,Sam. Edgley, A. M. Vicar. de Wandsworth in
Com' Surriæ,} Procuratores
pro Clero

Wigorn.

Franciscus Hare, S. T. P. Decanus.

Milo Stapleton, S. T. P. Procurator Capit.

Gul. Worth, S. T. P. Archid. Wigorn.

Gul. Byrche, LL. D.

Jacobus Stillingfleet, A. M. } Procuratores Cleri.

Landaven.

Willielmus Watts, S. T. B. Archidiaconus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Landaven.

Richardus Smalbrooke, S. T. P. Thesaur' Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Landaven, Procurat. pro Capite.Tho. Willis, A. M. Vic. de Caerwen, in Com'
Monmouth,Illutus Nichols, Rect. de Lanmage, in Com'
Glamorgan,} Procuratores
pro Clero.

Bathon. & Wellen.

Matthæus Brailsford, S. T. P. Decanus.

Hen. Laying, S. T. P. Archid. Wellen.

Edmundus Archet, S. T. P. Archid. Taunton.

Will. Hunt, S. T. P. Archid. Bathon.

Johannes Rogers, S. T. P. Sub-Decanus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Wellen. Procurat. pro Capite.

Tho. Coney, S. T. P. Rector de Chedzey,

Escot Richards, Clericus, A. M. Vicar. de
S. Decamano,} Procuratores
pro Clero.

Sarum.

Sarum.

Johannes Younger, S. T. P. Decanus.
 Martinus Benson, Clericus, A. M. Archidiaconus Berks.
 Johannes Hoadley, S. T. P. Archid. Sarum.
 Tho. Rundle, Clericus, L. B. Archid. Wilts.
 Fran. Eyre, Clericus, A. M. Procurat. pro Capite.
 Tho. Coker, A. M. } Procuratores pro Clero.
 Rog. Hay, A. M. }

Roffen.

Sam. Prat, S. T. P. Decanus.
 Henricus Bridges, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Roffen.
 Edm. Barrel, Clericus, A. M. Unus Prebendar' } Procur' pro
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Roffen, } Capite.
 Gulielmus Wall, S. T. P. Rector de Milton }
 juxta Gravesend in Com' Cant' } Procuratores
 Tho. Moore, A. M. Rector de Chiselhurst in } pro Clero.
 Com' Cant' }

Meneven.

Johannes Davis, S. T. P. Præcentor.
 Johannes Medley, A. M. Archidiaconus Meneven.
 Edvardus Tenison, S. T. P. Archid. Carmarthen.
 Johannes Parry, A. M. Archid. Cardigan.
 Josephus Stevens, A. M. Archid. Brecon.
 Gulielmus Needham, S. T. P. Cancellar' chori }
 Ecclesiæ Cathed. Meneven, } Procuratores
 Edvardus Cuthbert, Canon. Resident. ejusd. } pro Capite.
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis, }
 Tho. Williams, A. M. Rector de Aberedow in }
 Com' Radnor, } Procuratores
 Walterus Howell, A. M. Vicar. de Llanboidg } pro Clero.
 in Com' Carmar' }

Elien.

Robertus Mosse, S. T. P. Decanus.
 Richardus Bentley, S. T. P. Archid. Elien.
 Radulphus Perkins, LL. D. Procurator pro Capite.
 Gulielmus Lunn, S. T. P. Rector de Elefworth, }
 Johannes Perkins, A. M. Rector de Fulborn } Procuratores
 S. Vigor. } pro Clero.

Aberdeen.

Gulielmus Stanley, S. T. P. Decanus.

Robertus Wynne, S. T. P. Prebend. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis prædictæ. Procurator pro Capite.

Richardus Davies, A. M. Vicar. de Ruabon. } Procuratores
Johannes Jones, S. T. B. Vicar. de Wrexham. } pro Clero.

Oxon.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Bristol. Decanus.

Gulielmus Baker, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Oxon.

Gulielmus Stratford, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

Gulielmus Delaune, S. T. P. Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Hanborough, } Procuratores
Robertus Friend, S. T. P. Rector Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Whitney, } pro Clero.

Lincoln.

Edvardus Gee, S. T. P. Decanus.

Johannes Mandeville, Archidiaconus Lincoln.

Laurent. Echard, A. M. Archid. Stowen.

Dav. Trimnel, S. T. P. Archid. Leicestriæ.

Johannes Sturges, Archidiaconus Huntingdon.

Nic. Clager, Archid. Bucks.

Tho. Frank, Archid. Bedford.

Johannes Mandeville, } S. T. P. Procuratores pro Ca-
Dav. Trimnel, } pite.

Christophorus Harrison, A. M. Vicar. de Grantham, } Procuratores
Petrus Waldoe, S. T. P. Rector de Aston Clinton, } pro Clero.

Hereford.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Ds. Episcopus Landaven Decanus.

Tho. Fox, A. M. Archidiaconus Hereford.

Robertus Comyn, A. M. Archid. Salop.

Robertus Morgan, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

Robertus Phillip, S. T. P. } Procurat. pro Clero.
Tho. Bisse, S. T. P. }

Exon.

Edvardus Trelawny, A. M. Decanus.

Edvardus Trelawny, Prædict. Archidiaconus Exon.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Exon. Archidiaconus Cornubiæ.

Nic. Kendall, A. M. Archid. Totten.

Tho. Lynford, S. T. P. Archid. Barum.

Petrus Foulks, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

Carolus Pole, LL. B. Rector de S. Breck in Com' Corn.

Phil. Woolcombe, A. M. Rector de Zeal Monachor' in Com' Devon,

} Procuratores
pro Clero.

Lichen. & Coven.

Gulielmus Walmesley, S. T. P. Decanus.

Henricus Ryder, Archidiaconus Derbiæ.

Tho. Allen, LL. D. Archid. Stafford.

Wilielmus Wilson, Archid. Coven.

Griffithius Vaughan, Archid. Salop.

Edvardus Maynard, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

Henricus Felton, S. T. P. Rector de Whitwell,

Edm. Ryves, S. T. P. Rector de Swinerton,

} Procuratores
pro Clero.

Petriburg.

Johannes Mandeville, S. T. P. Decanus.

Richardus Cumberland, A. M. Archidiaconus.

Geo. Carter, S. T. P. Procurator pro Capite.

Johannes Dolben, S. T. P.

Tho. Willis, A. M.

} Procuratores pro Clero.

Bristol.

Robertus Booth, S. T. P. Decanus.

Robertus Cowper, A. M. Archidiaconus Dorset.

Carolus Livesay, A. M. Procurat. pro Capite.

Tho. Dibben, S. T. P.

Johannes Stevenson, A. M.

} Procuratores pro Clero.

Norwicen.

Hump. Prideaux, S. T. P. Decanus.

Christophorus Clarke, A. M. Archidiaconus Norwicen.

Tho. Tanner, S. T. P. Archid. Norfolciæ.

Nic. Claget, S. T. P. Archid. Sudburiaë,
 Hump. Prideaux, S. T. P. Archid. Suff.
 Jacobus Bedingfield, L. D.
 Car. Cock, A. M.

} Procuratores
 } pro Capit.

} Procuratores pro Clero.

Bangor.

Johannes Jones, S. T. P. Decanus.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Dom. Episcopus Bangor Archid.
 Bangor.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Archidiaconus de Anglesey.

Richardus Langford, A. M. Archid. de Merioneth.

Petrus Maurice, A. M. Procurator pro Capite.

Audoenus Hughes, A. M. LL. D.

Johannes Ellis, S. T. B.

} Procuratores
 } pro Clero.

Glocestr'.

Johannes Waugh, S. T. P. Decanus.

Nath. Lye, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Glocest.

Ricardus Blechynden, LL. D. Unus Prebend. Ecclesiæ Cathedra-
 dralis Glocest. Procurat. pro Capite.

Theop. Leigh, A. M. Rector de Broadwell,

Tho. Gloillim, A. M. Vicar de Lydney,

} Procuratores
 } pro Clero.

Cicestren.

Tho. Sherlock, S. T. P. Decanus.

Jac. Barker, A. M. Archidiaconus Cicestren.

Richardus Bouchier, S. T. P. Archid. Lewin.

Tho. Hayley, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

Tho. Milner, A. M.

Hen. Nuller, A. M.

} Procuratores pro Clero.

F I N I S.



A

L I S T

Of all the

OFFICES and OFFICERS

I N

II. NORTH-BRITAIN, Or SCOTLAND.

NUMBER I.

The Nobility of Scotland, and their Second Titles.

*Those marked thus * are Lords of the British Parliament.*

DUKES 10.

Their Eldest Sons.



Ames Hamilton,
Duke of Hamil-
ton,

Anne Scot, Du-
chess of Buc-
cleugh,

Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox,
— Gordon, Duke of Gordon,

Charles Douglas, D. of Queens-
berry.

Marquiss of Clisdale.

Earl of Dalkeith.

Earl of March.

Marquiss of Huntley.

Earl of Drumlanrig.

* A

John

John Campbell, <i>Duke of Argyle,</i>	<i>Marquiss of Lorn.</i>
— Douglass, <i>D. of Douglass,</i>	<i>Earl of Angus.</i>
John Murray, <i>Duke of Athole,</i>	<i>Marquiss of Tillabarden.</i>
* Ja. Grahame, <i>D. of Montross,</i>	<i>Lord Grahame.</i>
* John Ker, <i>Duke of Roxburgh,</i>	<i>Marquiss of Bomount.</i>

MARQUISSES 3.

Their Eldest Sons.

* John Hay, <i>Marquiss of Twee-</i>	}	<i>Lord Yeaster.</i>
dale,		
— Ker, <i>Marquiss of Lothian,</i>	}	<i>Lord Jedburgh.</i>
James Johnston, <i>Marquiss of An-</i>		
nandale,	}	<i>Lord Johnston.</i>

E A R L S 58.

Their Eldest Sons.

— Lindsay, <i>Earl of Crawford,</i>	}	<i>Lord Lindsay.</i>
— Hay, <i>Earl of Errol,</i>		
* John Gordon, <i>Earl of Su-</i>	}	<i>Lord Strathnaver.</i>
therland,		
— Lesly, <i>Earl of Rothes,</i>	}	<i>Lord Lesly.</i>
Rob. Douglass, <i>E. of Morton,</i>		
* — Erskin, <i>E. of Buchan,</i>	}	<i>Lord Cardros, formerly Auter-</i>
William Cunningham, <i>Earl of</i>		
Glencarne,	}	<i>Lord Kilmaurs.</i>
Alexander Montgomery, <i>Earl</i>		
of Eglinton,	}	<i>Lord Montgomerie.</i>
John Kennedy, <i>Earl of Cassels,</i>		
John Sinclaire, <i>E. of Cathness,</i>	}	<i>Lord Kennedy.</i>
Charles Stewart, <i>E. of Murray,</i>		
— Hume, <i>Earl of Hume,</i>	}	<i>Lord Berrendale.</i>
William Flemming, <i>E. of Wig-</i>		
ton,	}	<i>Lord Doun.</i>
— Lyon, <i>E. of Strathmore,</i>		
Thomas Hamilton, <i>E. of Aber-</i>	}	<i>Lord Coldringham.</i>
corne,		
— Erskin, <i>Earl of Kellie,</i>	}	<i>Lord Flemming.</i>
* — Hamilton, <i>Earl of Had-</i>		
dington,	}	<i>Lord Glams.</i>
James Stewart, <i>E. of Galloway,</i>		
— Maitland, <i>Earl of Lauder-</i>	}	<i>Lord Pasly.</i>
dale,		
— Hay, <i>Earl of Kinnoul,</i>	}	<i>Lord Pettenweem.</i>
* Hugh Campbell, <i>E. of Low-</i>		
don,	}	<i>Lord Binny.</i>
— Crichton, <i>Countess of Dum-</i>		
frise,	}	<i>Lord Gerless.</i>
	}	<i>Lord Maitland.</i>
	}	<i>Lord Duplin.</i>
	}	<i>Lord Mauchlan.</i>
	}	<i>Lord Crichton.</i>

— Alexander, E. of Stirling,	Lord Alexander.
— Bruce, Earl of Elgin,	Lord Burce.
Charles Stewart, Earl of Tra-	} Lord Linton.
quare,	
— Weems, E. of Weems,	Lord Elcho.
Will. Ramsay, E. of Dalhousie,	Lord Ramsay.
— Oglevie, Earl of Airly,	Lord Oglevie.
* James Oglevie, Earl of Finla-	} Lord Desford,
tore and Seafield,	
David Lesly, E. of Leven and	} Lord Balgonie.
Melvill,	
Lyonell Talmash, E. of Dysert,	Lord Huntingtoure.
* Cha. Hamilton, E. of Selkirk,	Lord Daire.
David Carnagie, E. of Nor-	} Lord Rosehill.
thesk,	
Alex. Bruce, E. of Kinkardin,	Lord Bruce.
Collen Lindsay, E. of Balcarras,	Lord Cummerland.
— Gordon, E. of Aboyn,	Lord Glenlivet.
— Boyd, E. of Kilmarnock,	Lord Boyd.
— Cochran, E. of Dundonald,	Lord Cochran.
— Douglass, E. of Dum-	} Lord Douglass.
barton,	
— Keith, E. of Kintore,	Lord Inverury.
— Campbell, E. of Broadal-	} Lord Glenorchie.
bine,	
* — Gordon, E. of Aberdine,	Lord Haddo.
— Murray, E. of Dunmore,	Lord Fincastle.
* Geo. Hamilton, E. of Orkny,	Lord Kirkwell.
John Hamilton, E. of Ruthglen,	Lord Rickarton.
— Douglass, E. of March,	Lord Ridpath.
Patr. Hume, E. of Marchmont,	Lord Polwart.
— Carmichel, E. of Hind-	} Lord Carmichel.
ford,	
— Mac Kenzie, E. of Cro-	} Lord Tarbat.
martie,	
* John Dalrymple, E. of Stair,	Lord Dalrymple.
Archibald Primrose, E. of	} Lord Dalmeny.
Roseberry,	
David Boyle, E. of Glasgow,	Lord Boyle.
David Collier, E. of Portmore,	Lord Milslington.
* — Stewart, E. of Bute,	Lord Mountstuart.
* Cha. Hope, E. of Hoptoun,	Lord Hope.
* Henry Scot, E. of Delarain,	Lord Hermitage.
* Archb. Campbell, E. of Ilay,	Lord Oransay, or Dunoon.

VISCOUNTS 14.

— Cary, *Viscount* Falkland,
 — Constable, *V.* Dunbar,
 — Murry, *V.* Stormont,
 — Arburthnet, *V.* Arburth-
 net,
 — Crichton, *Viscount* Fren-
 draught,
 — Seaton, *V.* Kingstoun,
 — Mac Gill, *V.* Oxenford,

— Ingaram, *Viscount* Irving,
 Peregrin Osburn, *V.* Dunblain,
 — Graham, *V.* Preston,
 William Cheny, *V.* Newhaven,
 James Drummond, *V.* Stra-
 thallan,
 — Crawford, *V.* Garnock,
 — Primrose, *V.* Primrose.

BARONS 40.

— Forbes, *Lord* Forbes,
 — Frazer, *L.* Salton,
 — Gray, *L.* Gray,
 — Stewart, *L.* Ochiltrie,
 — Cathcart, *L.* Cathcart,
 Henry Sinclair, *L.* Sinclair,
 — Douglass, *L.* Mordington,
 — Semple, *L.* Semple,
 — Elphinston, *L.* Elphing-
 ston,
 — Oliphant, *L.* Oliphant,
 Simon Frazer, *L.* Lovat,
 — Borthwick, *L.* Borthw.
 William Ross, *L.* Ross,
 — Sandilands, *L.* Torphi-
 chen,
 — Lesly, *L.* Lindors,
 John Elphinston, *L.* Balmarino
 — Stewart, *L.* Blantyre,
 — Cranston, *L.* Cranston,
 — Balour, *L.* Burleigh,
 — Napier, *L.* Napier,
 — Fairfax, *L.* Cameron,

— Richardson, *L.* Cramond,
 — Mackey, *L.* Rae,
 William Forrester, *L.* For-
 rester,
 Alex. Forbes, *L.* Pitfligo,
 — Frazer, *L.* Frazer,
 — Hamilton, *L.* Bargany,
 — Oglevie, *L.* Bamff,
 Pat. Murry, *L.* Elebank,
 — Falconer, *L.* Halkerton,
 — Hamilton, *L.* Belhaven,
 — Sandylands, *L.* Aber-
 crombie,
 James Sutherland, *L.* Duffus,
 — Rollo, *L.* Rollo,
 — Colvill, *L.* Colvill,
 — Rutherford, *L.* Ruther-
 ford,
 — Ballandine, *L.* Ballan-
 dine,
 — Lesly, *L.* Newark,
 — Churchill, *L.* Eymouth,
 — Kinaird, *L.* Kinaird.

NUMB.

NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Knights Brethren of the most Antient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, in Nov. 1722, according to their Seniorities.

GEORGE, King of Great-Britain, Sovereign.

John Duke of Athole, 7th Feb. 1704.	George Earl of Orkney, 7th Feb. 1704.
James Earl of Finlathore and Seafield, ditto.	Charles Earl of Orrery, 30th Octob. 1705.
Hugh Earl of Lowdown, 10th Aug. 1706.	John Earl of Stair, 25th March, 1710.
David Earl of Portmore, 17th Jan. 1712.	John Earl of Southerland, 22d June, 1716.
William Earl Cadogan, 22d June, 1716.	— Earl of Haddington, 1st March, 1737.

N. B. *There are two Stalls vacant; William Marquis of Lothian, and Charles Earl of Tankerville, being lately dead.*

NUMBER III.

The Officers of State.

James Duke of Montrose, Keeper of the Seal used in Place of the Great Seal; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.
 Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Privy-Seal; Sal. 400 l. per Ann.
 Alexander Lord Polwarth, Lord Register; Sal. 444 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum.
 Robert Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate; Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
 Adam Cockburn, Esq; Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 l. per Ann.
 Charles Binning, } Esqs; Solicitors; 200 l. per
 John Sinclair, } Ann. each.

Privy-Council, See the English Lists.

NUMBER III.

The Commissioners of the Thesaurry, See the English Lists.

NUMBER IV.

Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith, Esq; Lord Chief Baron ; Salary 1000 l. per Ann.
 John Scrope, Esq;
 Sir John Clerk,
 George Dalrymple, Esq;
 Thomas Kennedy, Esq;

} Barons, Sal. 500 l. per Annum
 each.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver,
 William Stewart,

} Esqs; Sal. 100 l. per Annum
 each.

Attorneys of the Court.

James Stewart,
 John Viccaridge,

} Gent. Salary 50 l. per Annum
 each.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

William Allanson, Esq; Sallary 100 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Pipe.

Colin Mackenzie, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. Auditor-General ; Sal. 1200 l. per Annum.

John Philip,
 Rob. Arbuthnot,

} Esqs; Auditors ; Sal. per Ann.
 150 l. each.

Mr. John Dundass, Presenter of Signitures ; 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property Roll ; Sal. 35 l.

Mr. William Bowles, King's Sollicitor to the Court ; Sal. 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Montgomery, Marshal ; Sal. 80 l.

Roger Oswald, Examiner to the Court ; Sal. 50 l.

Thomas Rogers, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the Exchequer ; Salary 40 l.

John Hogg,
 David Graham,
 Thomas Udall,

} Macers of the Excheq. Sal. 150 l.

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher ; Salary 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Deputy Usher ; Salary 200 l.

William Keith, Messenger; Sal. 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

William Keith,

Robert Hogg,

Sir Robert Sinclair of *Lonformacus*, Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Capealties, and Pay-Master of Salaries and Pensions, for himself and Deputy, 650 l. per Ann.

Mr. Alexander Innis, Deputy.

} Door-Keepers; Sal. 15 l. each.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

NUMBER V.

The Lords of Session.

S*IR* *Hugh Dalrymple* of *North-Berwick*, *Baronet*, *Lord Pres*
sident; Sal. per Annum 1000 l.

Sir Rob. Dundas of *Arniston*,

Sir John Maxwell of *Pollock*,

Adam Cockburn of *Ormiston*,

Sir Alex. Ogilvie of *Forglen*,

Mr. James Erskine of *Grange*,

Sir Francis Grant of *Cullen*,

Mr. David Erskine of *Dunn*,

Sir Ja. Mackenzie of *Royston*,

Sir W. Calderwood of *Poltoun*,

Mr. Ja. Hamilton of *Pentcailtland*

Mr. Ja. Elphinston of *Couper*,

Sir And. Hume of *Kimerghame*,

Sir Walter Pringle of *Newhall*,

One vacant,

} Salary 500 l. per Annum each.

Hugh Earl of *Lowdon*,

Archibald Earl of *Ilay*,

John Duke of *Athol*,

John Marquis of *Tweddale*,

Mr. John Dalrymple, Clerk of his Majesty's Process before the Session; Salary 40 l.

Alex. Findlayson, Under-Clerk,

James Reid, Extracter.

Charles Maitland,

Andrew Grame,

John Mitchell,

Francis Gibb,

} Extraordinary Lords, who give their Opinion and Vote in all Causes with the other Lords.

} Sal. 10 l. per Annum each.

} Macers; Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.

NUMBER VI.

A LIST of the Professors in the several Universities of North-Britain, with the Annual Allowances paid out of the Exchequer of Scotland, and otherwise by the Crown.

Edinburgh-College.

TO Mr. William Law, Professor of Philosophy in Edinburgh-College, _____ To Mr. James Gregory, Professor of Mathematicks there, _____ To Mr. William Scot, Professor of Greek there, To Mr. Colin Drummond, and Mr. Robert Stewart, Professors of Philosophy there, — To Mr. Lawrence Dandass, Professor of Humanity there, _____ To Doctor Thomas Crawford, Professor of Hebrew there, _____ Professor of Ecclesiastical History, To Mr. Cha. Areskine, Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations, _____	Annual Payments. <i>l. s. d.</i> Each, 30 00 00	100 00 00 150 00 00

N. B. Several of the said Professors have likewise considerable Allowances out of the late Bishops Rents, by Grants from the Crown.

College of St. Andrew's.

To Mr. Robert Ramsay, Principal of St. Salvator's College in St. Andrews, _____ To Mr. James Haddow, Principal of the New College, _____ To Mr. Joseph Drew, Principal of St. Leonard's College, _____ To Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour, Professor of Divinity in the New College, _____ To Mr. William Young, Professor of Philosophy in St. Salvator's College, _____ To Mr. Henry Ramsay, and Mr. James Duncan, Professors of Philosophy there, _____ To Mr. William Petrie, and Mr. William Villan, Professors of Greek there, _____	Each, 18 00 00 12 00 00 Each, 11 01 6$\frac{4}{12}$	12 00 00

To

To Mr. John Craigie, Professor of Philosophy
in St. Leonard's College, _____
To Mr. Henry Rymer, and Mr. David Young,
Professors of Philosophy there, _____
To Mr. Francis Pringle, Prof. of Greek there,
To Mr. Ninian Young, Professor of Huma-
nity there, _____
To Mr. Charles Gregory, Professor of Mathe-
matics there, _____
To Mr. James Haldan, Professor of Ecclesi-
astical History there, _____
To Mr. Gabriel Johnstone, Professor of Hebrew
there, _____

Annual Payments.
l. s. d.
Each, 11 01 6 $\frac{4}{12}$

Newtoun, or Marshall, College of Aberdeen.

To Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Principal of the
Newtoun College at Aberdeen, _____
To the said Mr. Thomas Blackwell, as Professor
of Divinity there, _____
To Mr. Patrick Hardie, and Mr. David Vernor,
Professors of Philosophy there, _____
To Mr. George Crude, Professor of Greek there,
To Doctor Matthew Mac Kaill, Professor of
Medicine there, _____
To Mr. Colin Mac Laurin, Professor of Ma-
thematics there, _____
To Mr. George Turnbull, Professor of Philo-
sophy there, _____

20 00 00
20 00 00
Each, 10 16 08

King's-College of Aberdeen.

To Mr. George Chalmers, Principal of the King's
College at Aberdeen, _____
To Mr. David Anderson, Professor of Divinity
there, _____
To Mr. Alexand. Fraser, Mr. Alexand. Burnet,
and Mr. Daniel Braidfoot, Professors of Phi-
losophy there, _____
To Mr. John Kerr, Professor of Greek there, —
To Mr. Alexand. Gairden, Professor of Civil-
Law there, _____
To Doctor Patrick Urquhart, Professor of
Medicine there, _____
To Mr. Alexand. Gordon, Professor of Huma-
nity there, _____

20 00 00
12 00 00
Each, 10 08 6 $\frac{8}{12}$

College of Glasgow.

		Annual Payments.		
		l.	s.	d.
To Mr. John Stirling, Principal in the Col-	}	22	00	00
lege of Glasgow, ————				
To Mr. Gershom Carmichael, Mr. John Loudon,	}	11	00	00
and Mr. Rob. Dick, Professors of Philosophy				
there, ————	}	20	00	00
To Mr. Alexand. Dunlop, Professor of Greek				
there, ————	}	25	00	00
To Mr. Andrew Ross, Professor of Humanity				
there, ————	}	40	00	00
To Mr. Charles Morthland, Professor of Ori-				
ental Languages there, ————	}	30	00	00
To Mr. Rob. Simpson, Professor of Mathema-				
ticks there, ————	}	90	00	00
To Mr. Thomas Brisbane, Professor of Ana-				
tomy there, ————	}			
To Mr. William Forbes, Professor of Civil-				
Law, ————	}			
..... Doctor of Medicine, ————				

NUMB.

NUMBER VII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Justice-General; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly, 200 l.
 Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly, 100 l.
 Sir Ja. Mackenzie of Roystoun
 Mr. David Erskine of Dun
 Mr. William Calderwood of Poltoun
 Mr. James Hamilton of Pantcaitland
 Sir Walter Pringle of Newhall
 James Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.
 — Scot of Ednam, Heretable Coroner of Scotland.
 David Lanig, Deputy Clerk.
 James Forrest
 Charles Kinross
 Humphrey Colquhoun
 John Park, Dempster, 5 l. per Annum.
 William Murray,
 Archibald Mac Ewen

Sal. 100 l. per Annum each, and the like Sum for going the Circuit yearly.

Macers, Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.

House-Keepers; Sal. 4 l. 3 s. 4 d. each, per Ann.

NUMBER VIII.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum.
 Mr. James Graham, Advocate Judge of the Admiralty Court.
 Sir John Elphinston, Proculator Fiscal.
 Mr. Archibald Inglis, Advocate Clerk.
 Alexander Gordon, Clerk Deputy.
 James Forrest
 James Naper
 Alexander Smith

Macers of Admiralty.

NUMB.

NUMBER IX.

*Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.***A**rchibald Earl of Ilay, *Lord Privy-Seal; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.**Buchanan, his Deputy.**William Douglass, Writer to the Privy-Seal.*

NUMBER X.

*The Officers of the Chancery.***J**ames Duke of Montrose, *Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.**Mr. James Robertson, Deputy Keeper.**Lord Charles Kerr, Director of the Chancellery.**Ronald Campbell, his Deputy.**Robert Bell,**William Smith,**} Chancery Clerks.*

NUMBER XI.

*The Lord Register and his Officers.***A**lexander Lord Polwarth, *Lord Clerk Register; Sal. 444 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum.**Sir James Justice,**Mr. Alexand. Gibson,**Sir John Dalrymple,**Mr. Rob. Alexander,**Mr. Alexand. Mackenzie,**Mr. William Hall,**Sir Alexand. Anstruther,**Philip Anstruther,**Mr. James Sinclair,**Mr. Charles Inglis,**Mr. David Watson,**} Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register before the Session.**} Deputies to the Regist. as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.**} Under-Clerks of the Bills.**Mr. William*

Mr. *William Fowlis*, Clerk to the Register of Seazins.

Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk to the Admission of Notars.

Mr. *John Mitchelson*, Keeper of the Register of Hornings,
Salary 20 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XII.

The Officers of the CROWN.

Lord High-Constable.

High Marefchal.

Charles Lord Binning, Knight Marefchal; Salary 400 l. per
Annum.

NUMBER XIII.

The Officers of the King's Household.

JOHN Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Great Master of the King's
Household; Sal. 500 l. per Annum.

Sir Alexand. Cockburn of *Langtoun*, Heretable Usher; Sal. 250 l.
per Annum.

Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Heretable Carver, and Master
of the Household.

John Yates,

James Yates,

Gilb. Yates,

James Marine,

John Mylestanes,

One vacant,

} King's Household Trumpets,
Sal. 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.
each.

NUMBER XIV.

The Heretable Keepers of His Majesty's Palaces in North- Britain.

JAMES Duke of *Hamilton*, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of
Holyrood-House; Sal. 45 l. per Annum.

John Poterfield, Under-Keeper; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.

Porter; Sal. 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

John Duke of Athol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Faulkland*.

David Viscount Stormont, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of *Scoon*.

James Marquis of Annandale, Heretable Keeper of *Lochmaban*.

John Duke of Argyle, Heretable Keeper of *Dunstaffnage* and *Carrick*.

NUMBER XV.

Officers of the King's Works.

SIR *John Astruther*, Master of the Works; Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Walter Murray, Clerk of the Stores; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XVI.

The Wardrobe Officers.

M^{R.} *Thomas Hamilton*, Master of the Wardrobe; Sal. 55 l. 11 s. 4 d. per Annum.

James Oliphant, First Under-Keeper; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

Robert Douglas, Second Under-Keeper; Sal. 20 l. per Annum.

James Balrd, Clerk; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XVII.

The Lord Lyon, and the rest of the *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants at Arms*.

SIR *Alexander Areskine*, Lord Lyon, King at Arms; Sal. 300 l. per Annum.

HERALDS.

Henry Frazer, Rofs,

James Barr, Albany,

James Steill, Ilay,

Alex. Drummond, Marchmont,

David Dewar, Snadown,

David Erskine, Rothsay,

} Salary 25 l. per Annum each.

PURSUIVANTS.

Robert Brown, Carrick,
 Alexand. Martin, Ormond,
 George Glass, Bute,
 John Masson, Kyntyre,
 William Gray, Dingwall,
 Charles Gordon, Unicorn,

Sal. 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum
 each.

NUMBER XVIII.

*The Sheriffs in North-Britain. H. signifies Hereditary,
 and D. P. during Pleasure.*

Shires.

E Denburgh, or Midlothian,
 Haddington, or Eastlothian,
 Berwick, or Merse,
 Roxburgh,
 Linlithgow, or Westlothian,
 Perth,
 Kincardine,
 Aberdeen,
 Inverness,
 Ross,
 Nairn,
 Cromartie,
 Argyle,
 Fife,
 Forfar, or Angus,
 Bamff,
 Selkerk,
 Feebles,
 Dumfries,
 Wigtoun, or Galloway,
 Aire,
 Dumbarton,
 Bute,
 Renfrew,
 Sterling,
 Sutherland,
 Caithness,
 Clackmannan,
 Kinross,

Sheriffs.

Cha. Earl of Lauderdale, D. P.
 John Earl of Haddington, D. P.
 Pat. Earl of Marchmont, D. P.
 Archib. Douglas of Cavers, H.
 Cha. Earl of Hoptoun, H.
 John Duke of Athol, H.
 John Arbuthnot, Esq; D. P.
 John Earl of Rothes, D. P.
 John Earl of Sutherland, D. P.
 Sir William Gordon, Bart. D. P.
 Sir Hugh Campbell, H.
 John Earl of Cromartie, H.
 John Duke of Argyle, H.
 John Earl of Rothes, H.
 David Earl of Northesk, D. P.
 James Earl of Findlater, D. P.
 John Murray of Philiphaugh, H.
 Earl of March, H.
 Duke of Queensberry, H.
 Sir James Agnew, H.
 Hugh Earl of Loudon, H.
 Duke of Montross, H.
 James Earl of Bute, H.
 Earl of Eglinton, H.
 Duke of Montross, D. P.
 Earl of Sutherland, H.
 ——— Sinclair, Esq; H.
 Col. William Dalrymple, H.
 Colonel Hope, H.

Elgin,
Kirkendbright,
Orkney,

Archibald Dumbar, H.
Marquis of Annandale, D. P.
Earl of Morton, H.

NUMBER XIX.

The Stuarties and Bailaries in North-Britain.

SIR *Alexand. Areskine*, Stewart of Monteith, D. P.
William Drummond of Megginth, Stewart of Strathern, D. P.
Earl of Morton, Stewart of Orkney and Zetland.
William Marquis of Annandale, Stewart of Kirkubright.
John Duke of Athol, Stewart of Faulkland.
Earl of Eglington, of Cunningham.

NUMBER XX.

The Royal Burrows, &c.

E <i>Dinburgh</i>, { <i>Arc. MacAulay</i>, { <i>An. Wardrope</i>, <i>Pertb</i>, Robert Robertson, <i>Dundee</i>, Mr. Robert Dundas, <i>Aberdeen</i>, Robert Steuart, <i>Stirling</i>, James Johnston, <i>Linlithgow</i>, Thomas Ronald, <i>St. Andrews</i>, Phil. Anstruther, <i>Glasgow</i>, John Aird, <i>Air</i>, Robert Moor, <i>Haddingtoun</i>, Mr. James Dods, <i>Disart</i>, Thomas Spence, <i>Kirkaldie</i>, Mr. James White, <i>Montrose</i>, James Scott, <i>Couper</i>, John Clark, <i>Anstruther Easter</i>, John Low, <i>Dumfreis</i>, John Gilchrist, <i>Inverness</i>, Mr. Duncan Forbes, <i>Burnt-Island</i>, And. Ballantyn, <i>Inverkeithing</i>, H. Cunningham, <i>Kinghorn</i>, Mr. Alex. Leslie, <i>Brechin</i>, Mr. Andrew Doig, <i>Irving</i>, <i>Fedburgh</i>, John Haswell,	<i>Kircudbright</i>, <i>Wigtoun</i>, <i>Pittenween</i>, James Melvill, <i>Dumfermling</i>, Mr. John Walker, <i>Anstruther Wester</i>, <i>Selkirk</i>, Andrew Wauch, <i>Dumbarton</i>, Sir James Smollet, <i>Renfrew</i>, Mr. John Cochran, <i>Dunbar</i>, William Fall, <i>Lanerk</i>, John Russell, <i>Aberbrothock</i>, James Doig, <i>Elgin</i>, Robert Innes, <i>Peebles</i>, John Stevenson, <i>Craill</i>, John Lumsden, <i>Tain George</i>, Master of Ross, <i>Culross</i>, James Adam, <i>Barnff</i>, Mr. Andrew Hay, <i>Whithern</i>, John Mac Gouan, <i>Ferfar</i>, <i>Rethsay</i>, George Drummond, <i>Nairn</i>, <i>Forres</i>, <i>Ruthglen</i>, John Muir,
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North-Berwick, Mr. Hugh Dalrymple,
 Cullin, John Philip,
 Lauder, Mr. Will. Ormiston
 Kilrenny, James Peacock
 Annan,
 Lochmaben, Gavin Johnston
 Sanquhar, George Irving
 New Galloway, Mr. Tho. Dalryell
 Dingwall, Col. Robert Monro
 Dornock,

Queensferry, George Hill
 Fortrose,
 Kintoir,
 Inverurie,
 Inverarie, James Nimmo
 Wick, Sir James Dunbar
 Kirkwall, John Coventrie
 Inverbervie,
 Stranraer,
 Campbeltoun, John Hoy

NUMBER XXI.

The Members of the General Assembly, Anno 1722.

Provincial Synod of Dumfreis.

1. Presbytery of Midlebee.

MR James Hunter
 Mr David Balmain
 Sir William Johnstone, Bar.

2. Presbytery of Lochmabben.

Mr James Short
 Mr Robert Kirkland
 Mr James Armstrong
 David Murray of Belridding

3. Presbytery of Penpont.

Mr James Murray
 Mr Alexander Bayne
 Robert Macgachan of Dalquhat

4. Presbytery of Dumfreis.

Mr James Hill
 Mr John Campbell
 Mr Patrick Cumming
 Baillie Gilchryst

Provincial Synod of Galloway.

5. Presbytery of Kirkcudbright.

Mr William Boyd
 Mr John Reid

Mr Robert Donaldson
 Laird of Barclay

6. Presbytery of Wigtoun.

Mr Robert Seton
 Mr William Couper
 John Martin of Airefs

7. Presbytery of Stranrauer.

Mr Walter Laurie
 Mr John Anderson
 Sir Charles Hay, Bar.

Provincial Synod of Aire and Glasgow.

8. Presbytery of Aire.

Mr Andrew Rogers
 Mr James Laurie, senior
 Mr James Laurie, junior
 Mr William Coats
 Mr Robert Fisher
 Sir Adam Whitfoord, Bar.
 Mr James Bosweel, Advocate

9. Presbytery of Irving.

Mr Hugh Faufide
 Mr William Reid
 Mr Andrew Cumming
 Alexand Hamiltone of Grange

B

10. Presby-

10. Presbytery of Paisley.
Mr Neill Campbell
Mr Robert Maxwell
Mr Robert Carick
Lord Ross

11. Presbytery of Hamilton.
Mr Alexand. Finlator
Mr William Hamilton
Mr John Scott
Sir David Stewart of Cultnesh,
Bar.

12. Presbytery of Lanerk.
Mr James Hepburn
Mr John Orr
Mr Rob. Davidson
Earl of Hyndford

13. Presbytery of Glasgow.
Mr John Scott
Mr Andrew Tait
Mr Charles Coats
Laird of Hartfield
City of Glasgow.
Charles Millar, Baillie
University of Glasgow.
Mr John Stirling, Principal

14. Presbytery of Dumbarton.
Mr John Ritchie
Mr James Livingston
Mr Thomas Leckie
Mr Jo. Campbell of Mamore

Provincial Synod of Argyle.

15. Presbytery of Dunoon.
Mr Archibald Gillespie
Mr Thomas Bruce
Sir James Campbell of Ardkin-
glafs, Bar.

16. Presbytery of Kintyre.
Campeltoun
John Campbell, late Lord Pro-
vost of Edinburgh

17. Presbytery of Inverary.
Mr John Gilchryft
George Drummond
Burgh
James Nimmo

18. Presbytery of Lorne.
Mr William Morison
Mr Alex. Campbell, Advocate

19. Presbytery of Skye.

Provincial Synod of Perth and
Stirling.

20. Presbytery of Dunkeld.
Mr George Freir
Mr James Stewart
Mr Duncan MacLae
Mr John Gairdner
Duke of Atholl
Laird of Straloch

21. Presbytery of Perth.
Mr Thomas Black
Mr William Stewart
Mr James Techney
Mr James Mackie
Colin Brown, Baillie
John Fechney, Conveener
Burgh of Perth.
Robert Robertson, Provost

22. Presbytery of Auchterardor
Mr David Shaw
Mr John Drummond
Mr Andrew Ure
Sir James Campbell of Aberu-
chle, Bar.

23. Presbytery of Stirling.
Mr James Brisbane
Mr Alex. Hamiltone
Col. John Blaccader
Burgh
Lord Grange

24. Presby-

24. Presbytery of Dumblane.
Mr Thomas Thomson
Sir James Livingston, Bar.

Provincial Synod of Fife.

25. Presbytery of Dumfermling.
Mr Samuel Charters
Mr Allan Logan
Mr Robert Macgill
Col. John Erskine Carnock

26. Presbytery of Kircaldie.
Mr Henry Daw
Mr Robert Punton
Mr Patrick Clow
Earl of Rothes

27. Presbytery of Couper.
Mr John Stark
Mr William Miles
Mr Robert Laing
Mr Geo. Anderson
Mr Rob. Hay of Naughton
David Ballingall of Colland

28. Presbytery of St. Andrews.
Mr William Hardy
Mr Walter Wilson
Mr Robert Fairwether
Mr David Miles
Patrick Halden, Esq;
Alex. Walker of St. Foord
University.
Mr James Hadow, Principal

Provincial Synod of Angus
and Mernes.

29. Presbytery of Meegle.
Mr George Clephan
Mr Laurence Brown
Mr Al. Finlayson
William Young

30. Presbytery of Forfar.
Mr Robert Young
Mr William Wingate

George Nicol

31. Presbytery of Dundee.
Mr George Blackie
Mr James Goodfir
Mr William Thomson
John Donaldson, Merchant in
Dundee

32. Presbytery of Aberbroth-
wick.
Mr Charles Charters
Mr John Henderson
John Allerdice, Provost of Ar-
broth

33. Presbytery of Brichen.
Mr John Glasfoord
Mr John Dumbar
Mr Robert Gray
Colonel Robert Reid

34. Presbytery of Fordoun.
Mr James Lesly
Mr Ja. Muirison
Mr Henry Hamilton
Mr Arthur Shepherd

Provincial Synod of Aberdeen.

35. Presbytery of Aberd.
Mr Thomas Blackwell
Mr George Chalmers
Mr John Reid
Mr Colin Campbell
Rob. Stewart, Provost of Aberd
Ja. Muirison, Baillie there

36. Presbytery of Kincairdin:
Mr Martin Shank
Mr John Burnet
Laird of Echt

37. Presbytery of Alfoord.
Mr James Gordon
Mr Steven Oliver
Mr Adam Oliphant
John Forbes of Balfug

38. Presbytery of Ellon.
Mr William Forbes
Mr John Webster
George Sinclair, Baillie

39. Presbytery of Garioch.
Mr George Skeen
Mr Gil. Gerard
Mr Robert Abercrombie
Lord Cullen

40. Presbytery of Deer.
Mr Al. Auchenleek
Mr James Lesly
Mr Thomas Gordon
Mr Al. Gordon of Ludquhairn

41. Presbytery of Turriff.
Mr James Bennerman
Mr Al. Forbes
Lord Forglen

42. Presbytery of Fordice.
Mr Alexand. Irving
Rob. Stewart, Provost of Bamff

Provincial Synod of Murray.

43. Presbytery of Strathbogie.
Mr Alex. Chalmers
Mr James Stevenson
Mr Ge. Gordon
Laird of Easter Elchies

44. Presbytery of Abernethie.
Mr Francis Grant
David Blair

45. Presbytery of Elgin.
Mr Charles Primrose
Mr John Paull
John Sutherland of Greenhill

46. Presbytery of Forreßs.
Mr James Gordon
Mr John Squire
Laird of Whithill

47. Presbytery of Inverness.
Mr Alexand. Macbean
Mr James Lesly
Mr Duncan Forbes, Advocate

Provincial Synod of Ross.

48. Presbytery of Chanonrie.
Mr Hugh Campbell
Mr Thomas Inglis
Dun. Forbes, Baillie of Fortrose

49. Presbytery of Dingwall.
Mr Daniel Macgilligen
Mr Thomas Chisholm
Colonel Rob. Munro

50. Presbytery of Taine.
Mr Hugh Duff
Mr Daniel Betone
Ja. Frazer of Auchnagarth

51. Presbytery of Dornock.

Provincial Synod of Caithness
and Orkney.

52. Presbytery of Caithness.
Mr William Innes
Lord Reay

53. Presbytery of Kirkwall.

54. Presbytery of North Isles.

55. Presbytery of Zetland.
Mr James Grierson
Mr John Hay
James Craigie
Campvere

Provincial Synod of Lothian
and Tweeddale.

56. Presbytery of Edinburgh.
Mr William Hamiltone
Mr William Mitchell

Mr John

Mr John Wilfon
Mr Neill Macvicar
Mr James Craig
Mr James Smith
My Lord Advocate
Dr Dundas, his Majesty's Phy-
fician

Dean of Gild, Craig
City of Edinburg.

John Whitman, Lord Provost
Andrew Wardrop, Conveener
College of Edinburg.
Mr Will. Wisheart, Principal

57. Presbytery of Linlithgow.

Mr John Brand
Mr John Wilkie
Mr James Anderson
Mr Rob. Dalgleish
Earl of Buchan
Laird of Dundas

58. Presbytery of Biggar.

Mr Rob. Livingstone
Mr Thomas Henderson
Laird of Culterallas

59. Presbytery of Peebles.

Mr James Robertson
Mr Alex. Couper
Mr Daniel Gilchryst
Sir James Stewart, Bar.

60. Presbytery of Dalkeith.

Mr Pat. Cumming
Mr Thomas Moffat
Mr William Robertson
The Lord Justice Clerk

61. Presbytery of Haddington

Mr Rob. Horsburgh
Mr John Mutter
Mr James Witherspoon
Lord Pancaitland

North-Berwick.
Lord President of the Session

62. Presbytery of Dumbar.

Mr Andrew Brown
Mr Henry Shaw
Sir William Baird, Bar.

Provincial Synod of Merse
and Teviotdale.

63. Presbytery of Dunce.

Mr Arch. Borthwick
Mr John Campbell
Sir Rob. Sinclair of Longfor-
macus

64. Presbytery of Chirnside.

Mr Thomas Anderson
Mr Ge. Ridpath
Mr James Chrystie
Sir John Swinton of that Ilk

65. Presbytery of Kelso.

Mr James Ramsay
Mr John Glen
James Craig

66. Presbytery of Tedburg.

Mr Rob. Bell
Mr John Dowglas
Mr John Gilchryst
Arch. Dowglas of Cavers

67. Presbytery of Ersktoun.

Mr Henry Hume
Mr Thomas Pitcairn
The Earl of Lauderdale

68. Presbytery of Selkraig.

Mr Rob. Linlithgow
Mr William Bannatyn
Sir Walter Riddel of that Ilk

The Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Loudon, was his Majesty's
Commissioner

Mr William Mitchell, Moderator

Mr John Dundass, Clerk and Procurator
Nicol Spence, Sub-Clerk and Agent

*Salary to Mr. Dundass, as Clerk and Procurator, 100 l. per Ann.
To Mr. Spence, as Sub-Clerk and Agent, 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.*

NB. *These Sums are payable out of the 500 l. per Ann. allowed by the Crown for defraying the Expences of the General Assembly.*

NUMBER XXII.

Officers of the Chappel Royal.

MR William Hamilton, Almoner; *Sal. per Ann. 41 l. 13 s. 4 d.*
Mr William Mitchell, first Chaplain; his Fee, the Profits
of the Deanry Royal, about 250 l. per Ann.
Mr John Stirling, second Chaplain, } *Sal. 50 l. per Ann. each*
Mr James Ramsay, third Chaplain, }

NUMBER XXIII.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR Thomas Dalrymple, first Physician; *Salary 100 l. per Ann.*
Dr Alexand. Dundass, second Physician; *Sal. 50 l. per Ann.*
Patrick Hepburn, Apothecary and Druggist; *Sal. 40 l. per Ann.*
George Ogilvie, his Majesty's Limner; *Sal. 100 l. per Ann.*
James Watson, King's Printer

NUMBER XXIV.

The King's School in Edinburg.

MR George Arbuthnot, Principal Master or Rector
Mr Robert Spence, }
Mr James Gibb, } *Doctors or Ushers*
Mr Alexand. Findlator, }
Mr William Paterson, }

NUMB.

NUMBER XXV.

The Officers of the BANK.

THE Earl of Leven, Governor
James Majoribanks, Merchant, Deputy-Governor

Ordinary Directors.

Sir William Scott of Thirlstane, Baronet
Mr William Carmichael, } Advocates
Mr Alex. Wedderburn, }
Mr Thomas Pringle, Writer to the Signet
John Jameson of Balmure
Rob. Majoribanks, }
And. Majoribanks, } Merchants
James Gordon, }
William Jeffrey, }
Gilbert Stewart, }
James Cuming, }
George Main, Jeweller

Extraordinary Directors.

Sir John Anstruther, Baronet
Andrew Majoribanks of that Ilk
Doctor William Eccles
Doctor Andrew Melvill
Mr Alexand. Meenzies, Advocate
Mr Alexand. Glas, Writer to the Signet
Alexand. Baird, } Merchants
Thomas Brown, }
William Drummond, }
Alexand. Deans, } Writers
Alexand. Keith, }
Alexand. Paterfon, }
Mr David Drummond, Treasurer. Three Tellers.
Mr George Falconer, Accomptant. Two Assistants.
Mr David Spence, Secretary. One Assistant.

NUMBER XXVI.

*The Merchant Company at Edinburg.*M^R — Dundas, Master

ASSISTANTS.

— Hathorn
 William Robertson
 David Monro
 William Shaw
 Patrick Macdowall
 James Seton

Andrew Gardner
 David Russell
 George Millar
 John Greenlees
 James Allardice
 Archibald Maccoul

John Parkhill, Treasurer

NUMBER XXVII.

*The General Post-Office at Edinburg.*S^{IR} John Inglis of Cramond, Bar. Postmaster General in Scotland

— Montier, Clerk; Salary 50 l. per Annum

An Assistant, 25 l. per Annum

Three Letter-Carriers, 5 s. per Week each

NUMBER XXVIII.

The Commissioners, Officers, and others, belonging to his Majesty's Customs in North Britain.

General Officers.

Commissioners, { S^{IR} James Campbell, Bar.
 William Cleland, Esq;
 Humphrey Brent, Esq;
 Lancelot Whitehall, Esq;
 John Campbell, Esq; } Each 400 l. per Ann.

Secretary, Jessop Boughton, Esq;

Richard Savage, first Clerk

More to the Secretary for Clerks

Receiver-General, Mungo Greeme, Esq;

More to him for Clerks

l.
 200
 60
 40
 300
 230

Comptroller

Per Ann. l.

Comptroller-General, Edmund Pargeter, Esq;	_____	330
More to him for Clerks	_____	100
Solicitor, Charles Eyre, Esq;	_____	150
More to him for Clerks	_____	50
James Hamilton, Esq; Assistant Solicitor	_____	120
William Caddell, Assistant Solicitor	_____	30
Alex. Legrand, {	Inspector Generals of the Out-Ports, each	130
John Hay, }		
Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Securities	_____	70
George Towry, Register of Seizures	_____	40
George Crookshank, Examiner of the Out-Ports	_____	100
Walter Hume, {	Register of North British Ships, and Inspector of the Coast Business	50
William Rowley, Housekeeper		
William Dow, Messenger	_____	20
John Patrick, Watchman	_____	20

Edinburg.

Hugh Montgomery, {	Surveyors of the Land-Carriage, each	30
Thomas Udall, }		
Gilbert Chalmers, }		
James Robertson, }		
Twelve Land-Carriage Waiters	_____	20

Leith.

John Colquitt, Collector	_____	150
Robert Fullerton, Comptroller	_____	100
George Towry, Land-Surveyor	_____	50
Thomas Cotton, Tide-Surveyor	_____	40
Thomas Dent, {	Land-waiters, Searchers, and Coast-waiters, each	35
William Yates, }		
William Smith, }		
John Hunter, }		
Richard Whitehall, }		
George Kendall, Sworn Appraiser	_____	40
William Gardns, Warehouse-keeper	_____	30
Robert Provan, Cooper	_____	24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each	_____	20
Six Boatmen, each	_____	20
Two weighing Porters, each	_____	10

Dunbar.

William Castellaw, Collector	_____	40
Alexand. Smith, Comptroller	_____	30
Ralph Archbold, Land-Surveyor	_____	35
John Vert, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	20

Dreston.

Dreston-pang.

Per Ann. l.

John Haldane, Collector	_____	_____	50
Thomas Nevill, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
William Cockran, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	35
Joseph Wake, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	15
John Simpson, }	_____	_____	
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

North-Berwick.

Lane Whitehall, Surveyor	_____	_____	60
Ten Men serving in the Custom-house Sloop, at 23 s. } per Month each Man	_____	_____	
Victualling 10 Men and a Boy, at 6 d. per Diem each	_____	_____	

Bozowstounes.

Sir Harry Rollo, Collector	_____	_____	60
Robert Kennedy, Comptroller	_____	_____	40
Robert Clerk, Land Surveyor	_____	_____	40
James Somervell, Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	30
James Steill, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	25
John Boyd, }	_____	_____	
John Farquhar, }	_____	_____	
Duncan Lamont, Surveyor-General	_____	_____	100
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Queensferry.

Mark Stark, Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	30
Four Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Alloa.

John Muirheid, Collector	_____	_____	30
Robert Douglass, Comptroller	_____	_____	20
Robert Halliday, Land and Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	40
John Campbell, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	25
John Liddall, }	_____	_____	
Six Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Kirkcaldy.

Hercules Smith, Collector	_____	_____	60
Adam Smith, Comptroller	_____	_____	40
Patrick Comrie, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	40
John Anderson, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	25
James Tennans, }	_____	_____	
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20
Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Instru

Anstruther.

Per Ann. l.

Robert Wemyss, Collector	_____	_____	30
Thomas Row, Comptroller	_____	_____	20
Lewis Hay, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each	_____	_____	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	20

Crail.

Archibald Hamilton, Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	40
Six Boatmen, each	_____	_____	20

Dundee.

Alexander Colvill, Collector	_____	_____	50
James Stephen, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
Walter Scot, Land and Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	35
John Keir, Tide-Surveyor at Broughty	_____	_____	25
John Burn, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	_____	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18
Four Boatmen, each	_____	_____	15

Perth.

Thomas Macculloch, Collector	_____	_____	30
William Weir, Comptroller	_____	_____	20
James Lockhart, Surveyor and Searcher	_____	_____	25
Three Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18

Montrose.

James Scot, Collector	_____	_____	50
Robert Lidderdale, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
Samuel Lowdon, Land and Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	35
William Denniston, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	_____	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18

Aberdeen.

William Gordon, Collector	_____	_____	50
James Ogilby, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
James Paterson, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	35
James Gellie, Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	35
Alexander Logie, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	_____	25
Harry Elphinston, Tide-Surveyor at Peterhead	_____	_____	25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18
Gilbert Moor, Cooper	_____	_____	5
Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	14

Peterhead.

Two Boatmen, each	_____	_____	14
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Inverness.

James Mackintosh, Collector	_____	_____	50
David Arkenhead, Comptroller	_____	_____	30

Hugh

Per Ann. l.

Hugh Baillie, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	50
Edward Townson,	{	Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
Collin Campbell,			
James Maxwell,			
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	18

Foztrose and Comarty.

John Haldane, Tide-Surveyor	_____	_____	40
Four Boatmen, each	_____	_____	14

Caithness.

William Higginson, Collector	_____	_____	35
Henry Liddal, Comptroller	_____	_____	20
William Etherington, Land-Surveyor	_____	_____	25
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	15

Orkney.

Alexander Dalmahoy, Collector	_____	_____	30
Thomas Dishington, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
James Coventree, Surveyor and Searcher	_____	_____	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	12

Lewis.

Patrick Johnston, Collector	_____	_____	30
John Wyllie, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
Charles Mackinnen, Land-Surveyor and Searcher	_____	_____	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	12

Fozt William.

Alexander Muir, Collector	_____	_____	25
George Hartbottle, Comptroller	_____	_____	20
Patrick Campbell, Land-Surveyor and Searcher	_____	_____	20
Three Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	12

Shetland.

Archibald Young, Collector	_____	_____	30
William Tetrell, Comptroller	_____	_____	30
John Gifford, Surveyor and Searcher	_____	_____	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	_____	_____	12

Glasgow.

James Lowdon, Collector	_____	_____	30
Alexander Kennedy, Comptroller	_____	_____	25
John Buchannan, Surveyor, Land-waiter, and Searcher	_____	_____	25
Eight Land-Carriage Waiters, each	_____	_____	20

Fozt Glasgow.

David Grahame, Collector	_____	_____	120
Laurence Drummond, Deputy-Collector	_____	_____	30
Patrick Houston, Comptroller	_____	_____	60
John Pringle, Deputy-Comptroller	_____	_____	20

Walter

	Per Ann. l.
Walter Grahame, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>	50
James Houston, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>	40
George Scott, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor at Greenock</i>	50
Richard Oswald, <i>Warehouse-keeper</i>	30
David Grahame, <i>Inspector General of Tobacco imported</i>	130
Walter Campbell, <i>Esq; Surveyor General</i>	350

John Denniston,	{	<i>Land waiters and Searchers, each</i>	—	35
Robert Fenwick,				
John Carnagy,				
Joshua Thorsty,				
John Abbot,				
Thomas Kenney,				

Thirty-seven Tide-waiters, each ———— 20

Four Boatmen, each ———— 20

Two Weighing-Porters, each ———— 10

Inchmarnock and Point of Aird.

Alexander Macdonnald, *Tide-Surveyor* ———— 30

Four Boatmen, each ———— 20

Greenock.

William Stuart, *Surveyor General* ———— 150

Six Boatmen, each ———— 20

Irving.

Charles Boyle, *Collector* ———— 50

Robert Montgomery, *Comptroller* ———— 30

William Kennedy, *Land-Surveyor* ———— 35

Joseph Fenwick, { *Land waiters and Searchers, each* — 25

John Norman, {

Ten Tide-waiters, each ———— 15

Arran and Lamblash.

Duncan Lamon, *Tide-Surveyor* ———— 30

Six Boatmen, each ———— 15

Combraes.

James Ballantine, *Tide-Surveyor* ———— 30

Four Boatmen, each ———— 15

Air.

William Manley, *Collector* ———— 40

Roger Kerr, *Comptroller* ———— 30

Richard Adderton, *Land and Tide-Surveyor* ———— 35

Thomas Macjarrow, { *Land-waiters and Searchers, each* — 25

Hugh Donald, {

Eight Tide-waiters, each ———— 15

Stranraer.

Per Ann. l.

Edward Bruce, Collector	—	—	—	40
Alexander Arbuthnot, Deputy-Collector	—	—	—	30
Charles Innes, Comptroller	—	—	—	35
William Mac Dowall, Deputy-Comptroller	—	—	—	20
James Gordon, Land and Tide-Surveyor	—	—	—	35
James Dalrymple, Land-waiter and Searcher	—	—	—	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	—	—	—	15

Lochryan.

Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	15
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Wigtoun.

Cornelius Neilson, Collector	—	—	—	40
William Stordy, Comptroller	—	—	—	25
Philip Orfeur, Surveyor and Land-waiter	—	—	—	30
Six Tide-waiters, each	—	—	—	15

Whithorn.

Adam Barday, Tide-Surveyor	—	—	—	30
Six Boatmen, each	—	—	—	15

Campbeltoun.

Charles Mac Allister, Collector	} each	—	—	30
Hugh Montgomry, Comptroller		—	—	
Archibald Campbell, Surveyor and Land-waiter		—	—	25
Ten Tide-waiters	} each	—	—	14
Two Boatmen		—	—	

Dumfries.

John Crawford, Collector,	—	—	—	50
James Young,	—	—	—	40
Samuel Mitchelson, Deputy-Collector	—	—	—	25
William Wallace, Deputy-Comptroller,	—	—	—	20
John Greem, Land-Surveyor	—	—	—	40
William Sutherland, Land-waiter and Searcher,	—	—	—	25
James Tomlinson, ditto, and to take Care of the Boat	—	—	—	30
John Hamilton, Surveyor-General,	—	—	—	100
Ten Tide-waiters	} each	—	—	15
Four Boatmen		—	—	

NUMB.

NUMBER XXIX.

A LIST of the Faculty of Advocates.

Those mark'd thus * have not taken the Oaths required by Law.

* M R. Will. Dundass	1665	* Mr. Jam. Ferguson, Sen.	1697
Sir Pat. Hume	1667	Mr. James Morison	
Mr. Michael Lumisden	1677	Mr. Alexand. Hay	
* Mr. John Menzie		Mr. William Hall	
Sir John Ferguson	1678	Mr. Thomas Rigge	
Mr. John Makenzie		Mr. Charles Binning	1698
* Mr. David Drummond		Mr. Jam. Grahame, Sen.	
* Mr. William Gordon		Mr. John Pringle	
* Mr. Alexand. MacLeod	1684	Mr. John Dundass	
* Mr. James Oliphant	1687	Mr. Thomas Haliburton	
Mr. Alexand. Wedderburn	1688	Mr. James Boswell	
Sir Thomas Wallace		Sir John Elphinston	1699
* Mr. John Stewart, Sen.	1690	Mr. George Douglas	
Mr. Arch. Hamilton Sen.		Mr. Patrick Leith	
Mr. William Brodie		* Sir John Areskine	1700
Mr. John Horn	1691	* Mr. John Hume	
Mr. Robert Pringle		Mr. Alexand. Menzies	
Sir Alexander Cumming		Mr. Archibald Ogilvy	
* Sir Rob. Forbes		Sir Colin Mackenzie	1701
Mr. John Fairholm	1692	Mr. William Weir	
Mr. Rob. Craig		Mr. Alex. Falconar	
Sir Rob. Douglass		Mr. Geo. Seton	
* Mr. George Lessly		Mr. George Shaw	
Mr. John Murray		Mr. John Brothwick	
* Mr. Simon Mickenzie		Mr. James Craig	
Sir Alexand. Anstruther		* Mr. Thomas Hope	
Mr. Alex. Abercromby	1694	Mr. David Plenderleith	
* Mr. John Belshes, Sen.		Mr. Thomas Hamilton	
Mr. John Mitchelson		* Sir William Scot	1702
Mr. John Fleeming		Mr. John Ogilvy	
Mr. William Carmichael	1695	Mr. James Baillie	
Mr. George Hutcheson		Mr. Colin Campbell	
* Mr. Thomas Wallace		Mr. Alexand. Bruce	
Mr. James Colvill	1696	Mr. Patrick Turnbull	
Mr. William Forbes		* Mr. Kenneth Gordon	1703
Mr. David Bethune		* Mr. John Carnegie	
Mr. Adam Watt		Mr. Andrew Lauder	
* Mr. William Aylon		Mr. James Hume	
Mr. John Spottiswood		Mr. Gilb. Burnet	
* Mr. Isaac Fullarton	1697	* Mr. William Lyon	
		* Mr. James	

* Mr. James Cathcart	1703	Mr. John Stewart	1710
Mr. Ja. Hamilton, Sen.		Mr. John MacLeod	
Sir John Dalrymple	1704	* Mr. Alexander Murray	
Sir James Dunbar		Mr. John Reid	
Mr. Ja. Hamilton, Jun.		Mr. H. Dalrymple, Sen.	
Mr. Cha. Erskine, Sen.		* Sir Hen. Sterling	
Mr. Alexand. Irving		* Mr. Geo. Mackenzie	
Sir James Stewart		Mr. Philip Anstruther	1711
* Mr. David Kennedy		* Mr. John Innes	
Mr. William Clerk	1705	Mr. Jam. Farguson, Jun.	
Mr. Joseph Douglas		Mr. Arch. Stewart, Sen.	
* Mr. George Ross		Mr. Rob. Sinclair	
Sir Alex. Ramsay		Mr. Cha. Erskine, Jun.	
Mr. Thomas Buchan		Mr. Rob. Gordon	1712
* Mr. Alex. Hay, alias Falconer		Mr. Pat. Boyle	
Sir Alexand. Maxwell		Mr. David Scot	
Mr. Charles Cockburn		* Mr. William Douglas	
* Mr. James Barclay		Mr. Pat. Grant	
Mr. James Gillion	1706	Mr. Laurence Craigie	
Mr. Francis Wauchope		Mr. Alexand. Garden	
Mr. William Scott, Sen.		Mr. John Crawford	
Mr. George Gordon	1707	Mr. Geo. Sharp	
Mr. William Montgomery		Mr. Andrew Wauchope	
Mr. Thomas Menzies		Mr. John Scott	1713
Mr. John Laurie		Mr. John Sinclair	
Mr. John Dunbar		Mr. William Frazer	
Sir John Rutherford		Mr. Geo. Lindsay	
Mr. David Lundin		Mr. John Forbes, Sen.	
Mr. Alexand. Stevenson		Mr. Geo. Gordon	
Mr. John Carr		Sir Rob. Dalrymple	1714
Mr. William Stewart		Mr. James Holburn	
Mr. James Paterson		Mr. Alexand. Cuming	
* Mr. Hugh Wallace	1708	Mr. John Polson	
Mr. Alexand. Campbell		Mr. Alexand. Bayne	
Mr. Rob. Alexander		Mr. James Lumisden	
Mr. Andrew Mac Dowall		Mr. Archibald Grant	
* Mr. Cha. Cochran		Mr. John Alves	
Mr. Rob. Dundas		Mr. Patrick Haldane	1715
Mr. Geo. Smollet		Mr. Peter Wedderburn	
Mr. John Hamilton		Mr. Archibald Cockburn	
Mr. John Kennedy	1709	Mr. James Bruce	
Mr. Duncan Forbes		Sir Gilb. Elliot	
Mr. Patrick Campbell		Mr. Geo. Dundas	1716
Mr. Rob. Craigie	1710	Mr. James Don	
Mr. David Walker		Mr. Thomas Erskine	
* Mr. Will. Scott, Jun.		Mr. John Porterfield	
* Mr. James Murray		Mr. Robert Renny	
		Mr. David Rutherford	

Mr. John Edgar	1716	Mr. William Urquhart,	1720
Mr. Alexand Nairn		Mr. James Callendar	
Mr. Rob. Hume	1717	Mr. James Johnston	
Mr. Hugh Baillie		Mr. John Livinton	
Mr. Andrew Fletcher		Mr. John Forbes	
Mr. Rob. Karr		Sir Rob. Stewart	
Mr. Archibald Inglis		Mr. John Belshes, Jun.	
Mr. William Scott, Jun.		Mr. James Justice	1721
Mr. David Moncrief		Mr. Jam. Graham, Jun.	
Mr. Archibald Hamilton		Mr. John Riddell	
Mr. Alexand. Birnie		Mr. Malcolm Gibson	
Mr. John Murray	1718	Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie	1722
Mr. William Hamilton		Mr. Jam. Ferguson of	
Mr. H. Dalrymple, Jun.		Minimus	
Mr. Archibald Murray		Mr. William Grant	
Mr. David Moneypenny		Mr. Alexand. Fraser	
Mr. Archib. Stewart		Mr. John Craigie	
Mr. Hen. Barclay		Mr. Walter Pringle	
Mr. Colin Campbell		Mr. Charles Sinclair	
Mr. Michael Menzies	1719	Mr. John Justice	
Mr. John Erskine		Mr. George Pringle	
Mr. Rob. Blackwood		Mr. Alexander Fraser	
Mr. Alex. Lessly			

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year 1722.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. Rob. Dundas of Armistoun, Younger,
his Majesty's Advocate.

The Vice-Dean, Mr. Archibald Hamilton of Dalserf.

The Thesaurer, Mr. Alexander Irvine of Saphock.

The Clerk, Mr. Alexand. Bruce.

The Five Curators of the Library.

Mr. James Don,		Mr. William Fraser,
Mr. Andrew Fletcher,		Mr. Alexand. Bayne.
Mr. John Sinclair,		

The Keeper of Library, Mr. John Spottswood.

The Nine Private Examiners.

Mr. Archibald Hamilton, Sen.		Mr. David Rutherford,
Mr. Charles Binning,		Mr. Alexand. Nairn,
Mr. Alexand. Irvine,		Mr. Rob. Hume,
Mr. Lawrence Craigie,		Mr. Archibald Stewart, Jun.
Mr. Alexand. Bayne,		

The Fifteen Publick Examinators.

Mr. William Muir, dead,
 Mr. Rob. Craigie,
 Mr. John Sinclair,
 Mr. Peter Wedderburn,
 Mr. John Edgar,
 Mr. James Don,
 Sir Gilb. Elliot,
 Mr. Geo. Dundas,

Mr. Archibald Murray,
 Mr. John Mac Leod,
 Mr. Rob. Harr,
 Mr. Archib. Inglis,
 Sir Colin Mackenzie,
 Mr. Hugh Baillie,
 Mr. Rob. Blackwood.

The Under-Keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.
 The Bar-Keeper, Thomas Inglis.

NUMBER XXX.

A LIST of the Writers to the Signet, with the Dates of their Admission, and Names of the Keepers.

JOHN Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State, and Principal Keeper.

Thomas Pringle, Deputy Keeper.

Hercules Scott, Under Keeper.

Writers to the SIGNET.

Hugh Wallace of Inglisfoun	— — —	10 March	1664
William Meinzie	— — —	6 August	1675
Mr. William Stirling	— — —	23 February	1680
Mr. David Lyon	— — —	11 August	1682
James Hamilton, now Lord Puncatland	— — —	19 February	1683
Mr. Thomas Aikman	— — —	18 December	1683
Mr. John Montgomery	— — —	23 December	1687
Mr. James Anderson, Commissioner	— — —	6 June	1691
John Inglis, Commissioner	— — —	7 August	1691
Mr. Thomas Pringle	— — —	10 May	1693
Mr. James Baillie, Commissioner	— — —	14 April	1694
James Brisbane	— — —	20 July	1695
Mr. David Ramsay	— — —	7 August	1695
Ronald Campbell, Commissioner	— — —	15 August	1695
Alexander Glas, Commissioner	— — —	4 November	1695
Hugh Somervell, Commissioner	— — —	1 June	1696
George Turnbull	— — —	1 June	1696
Andrew Kerr, Commissioner	— — —	2 October	1696
Arthur Forbes	— — —	1 March	1697

Charles

Charles Meinzie	15 March	1697
James Baird	19 July	1697
Mr. William Wilson	2 October	1697
George Cockburn, Commissioner	8 December	1697
Alexander Guthrie	4 January	1698
James Taylor	9 June	1698
Alexander Alison	15 January	1698
Andrew Haliburton, Commissioner	28 August	1699
Andrew Sutherland	6 December	1699
Charles Bell	19 August	1700
Robert Wallace, Commissioner	29 January	1701
John Lumsdam, Commissioner	3 February	1701
John Stewart, Sen. Commissioner	17 November	1701
Mr. James Ure	8 December	1701
Mr. Henry Scrimseur	9 February	1702
Mr. George Ædie	13 June	1702
And. Marprybanks of that Ilk, Commissioner	10 December	1702
Alexander Farquarson	26 July	1703
Patrick Comrie	8 March	1704
William Innes	18 March	1704
Patrick Mackdongall	20 July	1704
John Ewing	21 July	1704
John Ross	23 October	1704
Patrick Pitcairn	10 Novemb.	1704
Mr. Robert Hepburn, Commissioner	14 May	1704
Roger Oswald	7 June	1705
Robert Fullarton	10 August	1705
Mr. John Thomson	15 October	1705
William Murray	12 January	1706
Lodovick Brodie	11 July	1706
Mr. James Chcyne	12 Decemb.	1706
John Hamilton	3 March	1707
Mr. Robert Dalrymple, Commissioner	13 March	1707
William Dalrymple	31 March	1707
Adam Smith	31 March	1707
Mr. Harry Maule, Commissioner	4 April	1707
Mr. James Craeg	13 May	1707
John Ferguson	13 May	1707
Mr. Robert Alexander	30 June	1707
James Hutchieson	1 August	1707
William Seton	6 Decemb.	1707
David Hope, Commissioner	20 Decemb.	1707
Charles Farquarson	8 Novemb.	1708
George Duncan	19 Novemb.	1708
Walter Riddell	13 Decemb.	1708
George Fall	24 Decemb.	1708
Charles Masterton	8 Feb.	1709
John Mac Farlane	12 Novemb.	1709

James Gray	_____	_____	16 Feb.	1710
George Kennedy, Commissioner	_____	_____	2 Nov.	1711
Alexander Hamilton, Commissioner	_____	_____	6 Nov.	1711
John Russell	_____	_____	16 Nov.	1611
John Mac Govan	_____	_____	14 January	1712
Alexander Mitchell	_____	_____	3 March	1712
Alexander Stevenson, Commissioner	_____	_____	11 March	1712
John Dundas, Commissioner	_____	_____	31 March	1712
William Cunningham	_____	_____	2 Feb.	1713
John Cunningham	_____	_____	24 June	1713
John Bogle	_____	_____	22 Sept.	1713
William Gaddell	_____	_____	22 Sept.	1713
Robert Fallarton, Jun.	_____	_____	18 Sept.	1714
Mr. David Maule	_____	_____	27 Sept.	1714
Mr. Alexander Pitcairn	_____	_____	27 Sept.	1714
Alexander Mackenzie, now one of the Clerks of Session	_____	_____	13 Decemb.	1714
Colin Kirk	_____	_____	5 April	1715
Alexander Stewart	_____	_____	5 April	1715
Andrew Currier	_____	_____	28 July	1715
John Hamilton, Jun.	_____	_____	30 July	1716
Hugh Crawford	_____	_____	14 Decemb.	1716
John Inglis, Jun.	_____	_____	2 Decemb.	1716
Alexander Ross	_____	_____	14 July	1718
Alexander Hay	_____	_____	9 August	1718
Thomas Gibson	_____	_____	26 August	1718
Alexander Alison, Jun.	_____	_____	10 March	1719
Hercules Scott	_____	_____	17 March	1719
William Miller	_____	_____	15 July	1719
Andrew Ilay	_____	_____	25 Novemb.	1719
George Irving	_____	_____	8 Feb.	1720
James Guthrie	_____	_____	25 Feb.	1720
George Gordon	_____	_____	15 March	1720
Thomas Finlay	_____	_____	24 May	1720
Archibald Campbell	_____	_____	22 July	1720
William Forbes	_____	_____	19 August	1720
John Baillie	_____	_____	7 Septemb.	1721
James Bridge	_____	_____	7 June	1722
Colin Mackenzie	_____	_____	25 July	1722
Andrew Alves	_____	_____	14 Septemb.	1722
William Preston	_____	_____	3 Decemb.	1722
Robert Dalrymple	_____	_____	10 Decemb.	1722

Hercules Scott, Clerk.
William Roy, Extracter.

N U M B. XXXI.

*Officers appointed to distribute and manage his Majesty's
Stamp Duties in North-Britain.*

MR. John Hamilton, Principal, or Head Distributor, Salary
per Annum 150 l.

Mr. Samuel Ross, Comptroler; Salary 150 l. *per Annum.*

Mr. Archibald Pitcairn, Distributor for the Town of Edinburgh
and Leith; Sal. 50 l. *per Annum.*

Mr. William Bowles, Solicitor; Sal. 50 l. *per Ann.*

N U M B E R XXXII.

The Officers of the Mint.

JOH N Earl of Lauderdale, Governor; Sal. 300 l. *per Ann.*

Mr. John Montgomery, Master; Sal. 200 l. *per Ann.*

Mr. George Kennedy, Warden; Sal. 150 l. *per Annum.*

Mr. Walter Mitchell, Counter-Warden; Sal. 50 l. *per Ann.*

James Penman, Assay-Master; Sal. 100 l. *per Ann.*

James Clerk, Engraver; Sal. 50 l. *per Ann.*

Robert Miller, King's Clerk; Sal. 40 l. *per Ann.*

William Brown, Smith; Sal. 30 l. *per Ann.*

N U M B E R XXXIII.

*The Commissioners and other Officers of the Excise in
North-Britain.*

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;

David Ross, Esq;

Sir William Bennet, Baronet,

Gilbert Burnet, Esq;

Charles Cookburn, Esq;

Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; Secretary Solicitor, Clerk of Secu-
rities and Correspondent, for himself and Clerks; Sal. 300 l.
per Ann.

Peter Crispe, Comptroler, for himself and Clerks; Sal. 430 l.
per Ann.

} Commissioners; Salary 500 l.
per Annum each.

George Tilson, Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks ; Sal. 300 l.
per Ann.

Andrew Fletcher, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks; Sal. 450 l.
per Ann.

Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant-General ; Sal. 120 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Mary Clifton, House-Keeper ; Sal. 30 l. per Ann.

Richard Rame, Door-Keeper, Accomptant for the Imprest and
Store-Keeper ; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

John Monroe, Assistant Door-Keeper, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

John Parkhill, Agent and Billman ; Sal. 30 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Renton, General Examiner, and Clerk of the Diaries ;
Sal. 80 l. per Ann.

Mr. George Ross, General Surveyor of the Edinburgh Brewery
and Distillery ; Sal. 80 l. per Ann.

Four Surveyors of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery ;
Sal. 50 l. per Annum each.

Four Accomptants ; Sal. 50 l. per Annum each.

Seventeen Gaugers for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery ;
Sal. 30 l. per Ann.

Four Assistants, at 20 l. per Annum each.

Four Examiners

Fifteen Collectors, One General Supervisor, Fifteen Super-
visors, and about One Hundred and Seventy Officers and
Supernumeraries in the several Collections.

NUMBER XXXIV.

Receivers and Paymasters of the Annuity of 10000 l. per
Annum, granted for Payment of the Interest of the Pub-
lick Creditors in Scotland.

JOHN Baird,
Alexander Abercromby,
Patrick Campbell,

} Esqs; Commissioners, Sal. 400 l.
per Annum.

Robert Johnston,

John Symmer, Accomptant ; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

Daniel Campbell, Clerk ; Sal. 40 l.

Anthony Murray, Teller ; Sal. 40 l.

William Brown, Messenger ; Sal. 14 l.

Office Rent, and all other incident Expences ; 60 l. per Ann.

NUMBER

NUMBER XXXV.

A LIST of the Officers and others belonging to the Salt-Duty in North Britain.

Edinburgh.

Commissioners,	{	Ames Campbell, Baronet,	}	Each,	Per Ann. l. — 100
		William Cleland, Esq;			
		Humphry Brent, Esq;			
		Lancelot Whitehall, Esq;			
		John Campbell, Esq;			

Edmund Pargiter, Esq; Comptroler-General,	—	—	100
John Cosnam, Secretary and Sollicitor,	—	—	100
John Crauford, Supervisor-General,	—	—	130
William Caddel, Assistant Sollicitor,	—	—	50
Charles James, Clerk,	—	—	40

Dunston-Dans.

John Haldane, Collector,	—	—	30
William Menzies, Supervisor,	—	—	25
Eleven Officers, each	—	—	25
Twelve Watchmen, each	—	—	15

Boyroutoness.

Sir Hary Rollo, Collector,	—	—	30
William Menzies, Supervisor,	—	—	25
Seven Officers, each	—	—	25
Six Watchmen, each	—	—	15

Ailoea.

John Muirheid, Collector,	—	—	30
John Smith, Supervisor,	—	—	25
Ten Officers, each	—	—	25
One Tidewaiter at Clackmannan,	—	—	5
Ten Watchmen, each	—	—	15

Kirkcaldy.

	Per Ann.	l.
Hercules Smith, Collector,	—	30
John Smith, Supervisor,	—	25
Nine Officers, each	—	25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	15

Irving.

Charles Boyle, Collector,	—	5
William Kennedy, Supervisor,	—	5
One Officer,	—	25
One Watchman,	—	15

Aire.

William Manley, Collector,	—	5
Roger Ker, Supervisor,	—	5
One Officer,	—	25
One Watchman,	—	15

Campbeltown and Fla.

Charles Macalester, Collector,	—	5
One Officer,	—	25
One Watchman,	—	15

Wigtoun.

Cornelius Neilson, Collector,	—	5
William Stordy, Supervisor,	—	5

Dumfries.

John Crawford, Collector,	—	5
John Greeme, Supervisor,	—	5

Stranraer.

Edward Bruce, Collector,	—	5
Charles Innes, Comptroler,	—	5

Dunkey.

Alexander Dalmakoy, Collector,	—	5
Thomas Dishington, Comptroler,	—	5

NUMB

NUMBER XXXVI.

A LIST of the Lords and others, Commissioners of Police.

J O H N <i>Earl of Hetherland,</i> John <i>Earl of Buchan,</i> Patrick <i>Earl of Marchmont,</i> James <i>Earl of Hynford,</i> Lord Alexander Hay,	Mr. Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, Mr. Charles Areskine, Mr. Robert Hume, <i>Advocate</i> <i>Secretary.</i>
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NUMBER XXXVII.

A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain, Anno 1715.

M I D-Lothian, West-Lothian, East-Lothian, March, Roxford and Selkirk Dumfreis, Kircubright and } Peebles, Galloway, Cliddisdale, Renfrew, Air, Bute, Argyle, Sterling and Clackmannan, Perth, Fife and Kinross, Angus, Aberdeen and Mairns, Bamff and Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Murray and Nairn, Caithness and Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland,	Charles <i>Earl of Lauderdale,</i> Charles <i>Earl of Hoptoun,</i> Thomas <i>Earl of Hadington,</i> Alexander <i>Lord Polwarth,</i> John <i>Duke of Roxburgh,</i> William <i>Marquis of Annandale,</i> John <i>Earl of Stair,</i> Charles <i>Earl of Selkirk,</i> William <i>Lord Ross,</i> Hugh <i>Earl of Loudoun,</i> James <i>Earl of Bute,</i> John <i>Duke of Argyle,</i> David <i>Earl of Buchan,</i> John <i>Duke of Athol,</i> John <i>Earl of Rothes,</i> <i>Duke of Douglass,</i> Sir Peter Frazer of Doors, } John <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>
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NUMBER XXXVIII.

*The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with
the Dates of their Creation.*

A

William Alexander of Menstrie, 21 May 1625, Scottish Earl,
Extinct.

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628, Ex.

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629

James Abercrombie of Birkenboig, —

Robert Anstrother of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626, Ex.

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Sept. 1628

James Balfour of Denmiln. — 1631

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 Feb. 1664, Ex.

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 Octob. 1668

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 Nov. 1670

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671, Ex.

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 Feb. 1680

Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, 28 Decemb. 1682

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 Feb. 1686

James Baird of Saughton-Hall, 28 Feb. 1695

C

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625, S. E.

John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625

William Cunningham of Cunningham-Head, 4 July 1627

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627, Ex.

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 1 Jan. 1628

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 12 Jan. 1628

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 Nov. 1630

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1628

James Carmichael of that Ilk, — S. E.

David Carnegie of Pitarrow, 20 Feb. 1663

James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 Nov. 1664

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 September 1669

Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 Feb. 1672

Colin Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679

—— Cocran of Ochiltrie

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679

James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686

James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671

Colin Campbel of Aberuchyl

Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August 1673

Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695

David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702

Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625

William Dick of Braid, *Ex.*

James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664

David Dunbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664

Robert Danzel of Glenae, 11 April 1666

Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667

James Douglass of Kelhead, 26 February 1668

John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 December 1679

Thomas Dalziel of Binns, November 1685

James Dunbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694

William Dunbar of Durn, 29 February 1698

James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698

Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698

David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701

William Dunbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700

James Sutherland, *alias* Dumbar, of Hemprigs, 21 Decemb. 1706

James Dick of Prestfield, 2 March 1677

Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666

Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700

James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 December 1701

Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666

Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666

F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, *S. L.*

William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1625, *Ext.*

Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 29 September 1628, *J. E.*

William Forbes of Craigivar, 20 April 1630

Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634

Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661

John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 Septem. 1661
 Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673
 John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 Novemb. 1703
 Samuel Forbes of Foveran, 10 April 1700

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1625
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, Ex.
 Ja. Gordon of Le-moir, 2 Sept. 1625
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 Sept. 1625, Ex.
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, S. E.
 Robert Gordon of Lochimbar, 1 May 1626, S. V.
 Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661 Ext.
 William Grahame of Grathmore, 28 June 1665
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 Feb. 1678
 Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686
 James Graunt *Advocat.* 10 August 1688
 Tho. Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 Dec. 1702
 William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 Feb. 1704
 Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 Decemb. 1705
 William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706
 James Gray, Esq; 5 March 1707

H

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 Feb. 1628
 Francis Hamiltoun of Killoch, 29 Sept. 1628, Ext.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, S. E.
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August 1663, Ext.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667
 Alexander Hamiltoun of Hags, 11 Feb. 1670, Ex.
 Patrick Houston of that Ilk, 28 Feb. 1668
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 25 Jan. 1671
 Alexander Hope of Carse, 30 May 1672
 John Hall of Dunblaws, 8 Octob. 1687
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692
 Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 Decemb. 1697
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 Feb. 1703
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 Ap. 1703
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1671
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 21 June 1706
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707

I.

Robert Innes of *that Ilk*, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.

George Johnstoun of Caskiben, 31 March 1626

Samuel Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 Feb. 1628, Ex.

Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 Jan. 1628, Ex.

Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672

Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1686

James Inglis of Cramond, 22 March 1687

John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April 1700

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629

Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663

John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664

John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673

Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682

Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685

David Kinloch of *that Ilk*, 5 Sept. 1685

Francis Kinloch of Gilmartoun, 16 Sept. 1686

Andrew Kennedy of Clowburn, 8 June 1693

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, Ex.

Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 Sept. 1625, Ex.

John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627

Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666

William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 Feb. 1677

William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 Jan. 1673

Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltoun, 27 March 1685

Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 June 1685

John Lauder of Idington, 17 July 1688

James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699

John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 Jan. 1690

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625

Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, Ex.

John Moncrief of *that Ilk*, 2 April 1626, Ex.

William Murray of Clermouth, 18 March 1626

Donal Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, S.L.

John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627

James Mack Gill of Cranstoun Riddle, 18 July 1627
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 Jan. 1628
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, S. L.
 Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty, 21 May 1628, S. E.
 William Murray of Dalreny, 2 October 1630
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 Feb. 1664
 George Mowat of Ingliftoun, 2 June 1664, Ex.
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myrstoun, 10 Aug. 1664
 John Malcom of Balbedie, 25 July 1665
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Septemb. 1665
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, S. E.
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 Jan. 1681
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 Feb. 1683
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683
 Charles Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686
 Andrew Morton of Gogar, 28 June 1701
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, with
 his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbets, } 8 Feb. 1704
 Precedency in the Year 1628,
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704

N.

Archibald Napier of Merihistoun, 2 March 1627, S. L.
 John Nicholson of Leswade, 27 July 1629
 Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, 16 Jan. 1637, Ex.
 Patrick Nesbet of Craigentenny, 2 Decemb. 1669
 Thomas Nicholson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700
 John Nicholson of Tullicultry, Ex.
 Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnen, 31 March 1704
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 Sept. 1626
 George Ogilvie of Carnoustie, 24 April 1626
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, S. L.
 James Oliphant of Newtown, 28 July 1629
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 Feb. 1628
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665
 Robert Pringle of Stritchel, 5 Jan. 1683
 Hugh Pateron of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686
 William Pateron of Grantoun, 28 July 1687
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1625
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628
 John Richardson of Pancartland, 13 November 1630
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627
 ——— Sinclair of Kinnaird
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April 1630, Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631
 ——— Sinclair of Canisbay, }
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemik, 28 Feb. 1668
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 January 1671
 Patrick Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671
 Charles Stuart, Second Son to }
 the Earl of Murray } 23 September 1681, S. E.
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685

John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687
 Robert Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August 1687
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687
 Thomas Stuart of Cultnesh, 29 January 1698
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687

W.

John Weems of *that Ilk*, 28 May 1625, S. E.
 Henry Wardlow of Pittrevie, 5 March 1631
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 December 1697
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707
 John Wedderburn of Blackness, 9 August 1704
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704
 George Wishart, 17 June 1706

Sum Total 238

F I N I S.



John W. Smith of New York, 28 May 1811, 3 A.
John W. Smith of New York, 1 March 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 May 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 June 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 July 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 August 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 September 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 October 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 November 1811
John W. Smith of New York, 1 December 1811



Rob. Ketter
Buchblader

Chamberlayne, John,

Magnae Britanniae notitia or, the present state of Great Britain ; With
divers remarks upon the ancient state thereof

London 1723

Brit. 648

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